THE CUMBERLAND NEWS.

Devoted Especially to the Interests of Cumberland and Surrounding District.

THE NEWS, TWENTY FIRST YEAR | CUMBERLAND B. C, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1914 | SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 A YEAR

Choicest Christmas Goods From Many Lands

BECAUSE the British Fleet has solidly maintained the supremacy of the seas we are in a position to supply you as usual with our customery high quality fresh food dainties from all over the world to grace the Christmas tables. Don't hesitate to shop early Shop Early this year, for some of the usual autumn shipments did not arrive. Let us suggest a few of the leaders:

SULTANA RAISINS and FIGS—The entering of Turkey into the war has disarranged shipments, but we scared our supplies prior to hostilities there. The raisins are fine and juicy; the figs are an exceedingly choice lot.

CURRANTS FROM GREECE—Greece is the source of the world's supply, and although shipments were held up for a time, ours have arrived as before Finest quality.

ALMONDS, WALLNUTS AND FILBERTS— For the Christmas baking every housewife wants sound fresh nuts. Stale nuts are dear at any price but you can depend absolutely on the quality of our goods.

PEELS—Lemon, Citron and Orange, all good enough to stand your inspection. You will want them for your X-mas cake; let us have your order as soon as possible.

For Xmas Tree which so delights the youngsters we have many suggestions to offer. There is fresh candy of various kinds. Chocolate in dainty boxes at all prices, crackers etc.

SEEDED AND VALENCIA RAISINS We stock only brands of recognized merit and can confidently recommend them to you.

MINCE MEAT—Tastily spiced and made in the most sanitary way by a reliable firm. Just the thing for the Xmas pie.

PLUM PUDDINGS—If you do not care of going to the trouble of making your own plum pudding we have a splendid selection in various sizes, made from choice fruits and baking material.

CIGARS—If your husband smokes, what better or more appreciative gift could you present him with than a box of cigars? A gift cigar must be a good one and from our large assortment you have a varied choice of some of the finest brands on the market.

THE EARLIER YOU COME
THE BETTER THE SERVICE

SIMON LEISER
& COMPANY, LIMITED.

A dance, under the auspices of the Pythian Sisters, will be given in the Ho-Ho Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, December 22nd. The Sisters are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to make this a grand success.

AT PEACEY'S

New Books for the Christmas Trade.

Boys and Girls Own Annual
Hinty and Alger Books
Nelson and Collins Librarys.

Among the new Books for the Library:

Eyes of the World—Harold Bell Wright
Inside of the Cup—Winston Churchill
You Never Know Your Luck—Gilbert Parker
The Way of the Strong—Cullum.

We would like to see the Macfarlane Bros. get their business back again, for they are good square men and are fine citizens, and we would be sorry to see them leave town. We trust that they may be successful in their efforts to remain.

The Rev. J. S. Henderson, B. A., Secretary of the social and reform movement, in connection with the Presbyterian church in B. C., will be in the city from Thursday, Dec. 10th, until Tuesday, Dec. 15th, and will deliver a series of addresses on subject, vital to the highest and best life of the community, in the Presbyterian Club, as follows: Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. He will preach twice on Sunday, and on Tuesday evening of next week. To all of these meetings, the public are cordially invited. The hour of service is 8 o'clock.

We have been requested to publish the following:

Ottawa, November 16th, 1914.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 9th inst., with reference to Robert Suttie, the unfortunate man recently found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged on the 6th of January next, whose defence you undertook at the instance of Mr. Justice Murphy.

I have also to acknowledge receipt of letter sent you by Rev. James Hood of Cumberland, and accompanying petition to the Minister of Justice transmitted by Mr. Hood to you.

The representations made by yourself and by the petitioners on behalf of Suttie will be given every consideration and will be placed before the Governor General in Council.

Yours truly,
J. M. COTE,
For the Deputy Minister of Justice.

Victor B. Harrison, Esq.
Barrister, &c.,
Nanaimo, B. C.

Mr. D. McRae left on Sunday for Vancouver and Victoria.

William Brown, who recently joined the Second Canadian Contingent, and who is stationed at Victoria, was here on a visit last week.

Mr. T. D. McLean, who has been under medical treatment at Vancouver for several weeks past, arrived home on Sunday last considerably improved in health.

It is rumored that Mr. T. E. Bate will be a canditate for mayor at our approaching civic election. It is hard for "Tom" to keep out of a civic election contest; and we fully expect to see his hat in the ring when the time comes.

GREAT PURPOSES

While public interest is so absorbed in the daily happenings in the battle line, whilst we are watching with feverish anxiety every bulletin containing a scrap of news from the front, and while many, alas! are eagerly and tearfully devouring the contents of the latest casuality list, it is not easy to retain a keen appreciation of the greater issues which will be determined by this, the greatest war of all times. There is, however, one which has appealed to the imagination of our race for many centuries past. By some it has been made a fetish; to many it has become an obsession, but outside of these, it presents to the whole of Christendom a problem of facinating and ever increasing interest. The man who is devoid of imagination, the materialist, the one who is impressed only by the grosser aspects of war and whose chief interest centres in the ultimate distribution of territory, re-adjustment of frontier and exaction of indemnities, this problem possesses little interest, but for the man who believes, with England's greatest poet, that, "There's a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will," for the man who delights to trace the hand of God in history, for the man who believes that "He moves in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform," there is more than a little significance in the entry of Turkey into the European conflict. By common consent it portends the destruction of the Turkish power, the surrender of every inch of Turkish European territory and the driving of the unspeakable Turk into Asia Minor. Does it not also portend the restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people, under the aegis and under the protection of the great powers of Christendom?—The Week.

NOTICE.

The Gleemen have reorganized for the present season. Anyone desirous of joining, is hereby notified to apply to Mr. Geo. Odgers, or any member of the organization, after which the application will be considered.

Further notice will be given, when the Gleemen will be open for engagements.

JOHN FURBOW,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Miss L. Lowden, pianist at the Ho Ho Theatre, left on a business trip to Nanaimo by Monday's train. The business is of a light nature however, the most important, being to attend the wedding of one of her numerous Ladysmith girl chums. She will return to her position on Thursday.

The music which has been one of the drawing cards at the Ho-Ho Theatre, has been discontinued on account of conditions in the city. We hope to have them back again soon; as good music was the word with the Harmony Orchestra.

Messrs M. E. R. and W. M. Macfarlane left last week for Vancouver. They are expected back this week.

Organization of Debating and Mutual Improvement Association

A good attendance of those interested in the organization of the above mentioned association met in the hall of St. George's Presbyterian Church. Rev. Jas Hood was called to the chair. After some discussion as to the need of such a society, it was unanimously agreed to elect officers for the term. The following officers were elected:—

President, John Sutherland
Vice-Pres, . . Miss McKenzie
Secretary . . . John Gillespie
Treasurer . . . . . J. Taylor
Librarian, Rev. Jas. Hood, assisted by John Gillespie.

Mr. McArthur, Miss Fowlie, the president and vice-president were appointed to draw up the by-laws. After a short interval the following byelaws were presented to the meeting and adopted:—1st, the name of this organization shall be called "The Debating and Mutual Improvement Association;" 2nd, the aim of the Association shall be self improvement and social fellowship; 3rd, the benefits of the association are extended to all; 4th, the reading room shall be open on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday. A hearty invitation is extended to ladies and gentlemen in the city to assist by contributing magazines or papers which will be of interest and use in the reading room. The Government has granted a small circulating library of about 80 or 90 volumes which will be greatly appreciated and which can be had for use on any of the evenings mentioned. The opening night will be Monday the 14th, when a good time is promised to all. The programme will include a "hat night" when a variety of subjects will be put in a hat and each one will have the privilege of choosing their own subject, as well as songs and a social entertainment which will occupy the rest of the evening. There are many who will appreciate the efforts and enjoy the privileges of this organization and a very cordial invitation is extended for the opening Monday, at 8 p. m. Magazines or papers will be gladly received by any of the officers.

The following is a foot-note referring to the battle of Ypres, a description of which is given on the next column.

(This position at Ypres is that of which yesterday's British official report said:—

"The defence of Ypres will certainly be reckoned in history as one of the most striking episodes in the annals of the British Army. For more than three weeks that position, which projects like a bastion into the enemy's lines, has been held under a rain of shell which has hardly ceased by day or night. During this time the enemy had poured successive waves of infantry against it, only to see them break to pieces one after the other.")

ROBERT RUSHFORD SENDS TRUE ACCOUNT.

Gets Wounded at Ypres.

The folllowing is a true account of the enemy's losses at Ypres, having been sent to The NEWS office by Mr. Robert Rushford, who was in the battle and got wounded. He is now in hospital at Aldershot.

From the Press Bureau late last evening was issued the following statement on the situation near Ypres:—

A very severe attack against a portion of the line held by the First Army Corps before Ypres was delivered on the 11th by the Prussian Guard Corps.

The enemy made a special effort on this occasion to break the line which they hoped had already been weakened by attacks of infantry of the line.

The facts are briefly as follows:—

"Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that we yet have experienced from dawn for three hours.

"This was at once followed up by an assault in force carried out by the first and fourth brigades of the Prussian Guard Corps.

It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up specially to act against us in order to force their way through at a point where the previous effort made by the infantry of the line had failed.

"The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination.

"Owing to the gallentry of our troops and their splendid resistance against great odds, the attempt to penetrate to Ypres was repulsed; but the weight of the enemy's advance enabled them to break through our line at three points.

"They were, however, hurled back and prevented from gaining further ground.

"Immense loss has been inflicted on the Germans, 700 of their dead having been found on the ground behind our front trenches alone.

"The casualties suffered by them in advancing up to our line under direct and enfilade fire must have been enormous.

"Our casualties have also been heavy.

"The action of our troops on this, as on previous occasions, cannot be praised too highly."

CAMPBELLS

SEASONABLE HOLIDAY GIFTS

In Ladies' Silk Blouses, Silk Blouse Lengths, Novelties in Ladies' Neckwear Girdles, Handbags, Bead Chains and and Necklaces, Evening Flowers, Handkerchiefs and Handkerchief Cases, Silk Kimonas, Embroidered and Fancy Cushions, Furs and Fur Sets—A complete line of Felt Fur top Slippers in all shades——New designs in sets and odd pieces of Crockery and Glassware.

Our Men's Department is well stocked with Christmas Gifts

CAMPBELLS

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

"Upon my word, I forget," he said. "I think I mentioned it to my agent, but I was so annoyed and upset the matter may have escaped my attention. In any case, I suppose the parish which buried the father would look after the child."

"I suppose so," agreed Hugh.

He sat in silence. The story and the way in which it had been told alike depressed him. He seemed to see the miserable author of the cipher pleading for help, he seemed to see his last despair and the unhappy child crouching down by the body of her self-murdered parent. And he could have laughed aloud to think that he himself was there on so similar an errand, seeking help from the teller of this tale.

"Well, uncle," he said sharply, "I have come to know if you can advance me £5000."

"The dickens you have," said Hetherington. "Why—what for?"

"It is the least sum that will carry me through," said Hugh; "if I cannot raise that much by the end of the week to meet my more pressing obligations, I shall have to call my creditors together."

"Ah, that is bad, that is bad, my boy," said Mr. Hetherington kindly. "I am sorry to hear that. But as to the loan, you must call at our office and see my manager in the usual way. He attends to such matters."

"Has he instructions to be as lenient as may be compatible with sound business principles?" asked Hugh bitterly.

"He has," said Mr. Hetherington with some complacence. "I invariably let all my people understand that that is the rule they are to be guided by."

"Then I don't think I will trouble him," said Hugh.

"Do no harm to drop in and talk it over with him," said Mr. Hetherington; "but I am sorry to hear things are so bad with you, my boy. If the worst comes to the worst you may rely on me to stand by you, and if you like I will see if I can make a vacancy for you in my own office. I am thinking of retiring old Parker on a pension. When he goes I shall put Jones in his place, and you could have Jones's job perhaps, though it ought to go to young Branch. I could give you £2 a week to start with, as you are poor Mary's sister's child."

"Jones is getting £200, I believe, at present," observed Hugh.

"My dear lad," said Mr. Hetherington gravely, "you must not be unreasonable—you cannot expect to start at the rate of pay earned by a man who has served me well and faithfully for twenty years."

Mr. Hetherington rose as he spoke and stood with his back to the fireplace, looking down severely yet not unkindly at his seated nephew. He was a short, rather stout, but powerfully-built man, with heavy features, dark thick curly hair, a snub nose, and thick lips. He wore a thin, straggling beard that he was very proud of for some reasons, and his general appearance was that of a fairly prosperous tradesman in a rather small way of business. Only his eyes, alert and very bright, and his extremely big and prominent chin, conveyed the least suggestion that here was one of the most daring and successful financiers of the day.

"Well, what do you say, by boy?" he asked, genially. "If you do fail to pull through, how would you like Jones's job?"

"I am very much obliged," said Hugh rising, "but you can find some other poor devil to sweat for £2 a week on a £4 a week job. Do you know, uncle, there are times when I could thank God that there is not a drop of your blood in my veins?"

"Good thing for you if you had," returned Mr. Hetherington with undisturbed good-humor, for he was in fact as absolutely good-tempered as he was perfectly selfish and callous, though his good temper was liable to be broken by fits of extreme rage. "If you had some of my blood, my boy, you might know enough to seize your opportunities when they came to you. Plenty of young men would be glad to pay me a premium to get into my office; but think about it, think about it. I will keep Jones's job open for you for a time, and a trip through the bankruptcy court often brings about a good many changes in a man's mind. Shall we go and find Delia? Perhaps she will give us some tea if we can't have dinner yet; I am hungry."

They went out into the grounds together, and on the lower lawn found Delia, who lifted her eyebrows at the sight of her father.

"Why, papa, have you finished swearing at people and asking them for numbers?" she asked as she rang a small bell that stood near her.

"Quite, my dear," answered Mr. Hetherington, "I am bad to beat, they tell me, but I do know when I am beat, and that cipher thing has been too much for me. So when Hugh came in I had a little bonfire in the fireplace, and that is the end of it."

"Glad to hear it," said Delia.

"Got anything much for tea, Delia?" inquired Mr. Hetherington meekly. "I have had nothing to eat to speak of since yesterday, you know."

"[illegible], bread and butter, cucumber sandwiches," said Delia coldly; "if you choose to do without your meals, it is your own affair."

The millionaire sighed but said no more, and to Hugh's surprise it was the footman, James, his cheek still a trifle red, who now appeared with the tea, and a face as near to beaming as a well-conducted manservant can ever permit his countenance to be. When the man had gone Hugh questioned Delia with a look, and she answered carelessly:

"Oh, I have had a little talk with him. He began by threatening me with a summons for assault, and ended by begging my pardon humbly and promising to be more careful if I would keep him on. There is a great art in managing servants."

"There seems to be," agreed Hugh, who, however, had had previous experience of Delia's extraordinary ill-treatment of servants and her still more extraordinary power of winning, one might almost say, their devotion.

"How would it be," observed Mr. Hetherington, "if, instead of waiting for dinner here, we motored up to town, and dined at the Carlton? What do you say, Delia?"

"Oh, yes," said Delia with alacrity. "I'm tired to death of being down here; it bores me as much as town itself does. Besides, then Hugh could come with us, couldn't he?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Hetherington, amiably; "plenty of room in the car."

"Thanks very much," said Hugh, not much surprised at this sudden suggestion, for he knew it was the Hetheringtons' custom to alternate between their country and town houses any moment the whim took them, both houses being kept with a full establishment and ready for their arrival at any minute.

"I wonder," Delia remarked presently, "if we shall see that ZZ car hanging about again. Every day I have been out lately," she explained to Hugh, "I have seen this car driving up and down in the most aimless manner possible. Generally it is near that corner in the road where the wood is. There is always a woman in it, so wrapped up that one can't make out anything about her, and the driver is a colored man—rather good-looking. And there is another negro hanging about, too, generally at that same corner, where he seems to be always sitting and eating bread and cheese. One gets so bored down here," said Delia, stifling a yawn, "that one notices even the smallest thing out of the ordinary."

CHAPTER IV.

Seizing an Opportunity

Hugh stirred his tea thoughtfully, and it was a moment or two before he replied.

"I think I saw that car in coming here," he remarked then; "in fact, the bread and cheese eating negro was the tramp I had my skirmish with."

"Really," exclaimed Delia looking at him sharply. "Strange!"

But Mr. Hetherington had been thinking of something else.

"Did you take a return ticket, Hugh?" he asked. "If you did, you can give it me, if you are going back with us. Then my secretary can apply for a refund from the railway."

"Good gracious, papa!" cried Delia impatiently.

"Why not, my dear?" said her father, mildly surprised; "there is no need to make presents to the railway company, is there? It can go towards the motor up-keep account."

"Yes, indeed," said Hugh, handing over his return ticket.

"The secret of success," said Hetherington sententiously, "lies in never neglecting trifles. Remember, that, Hugh, and never neglect any opportunity that comes your way, however small it may seem."

"I won't!" said Hugh.

Orders had been given for a motor-car to be got ready, the housekeeper had bee informed that the dinner then cooking need not be served, and a little before six o'clock a big motor-car was brought round to the front entrance. Hugh and Delia took their place, and Mr. Hetherington, who was an expert and somewhat reckless driver, and who always acted as his own chauffeur, took the steering wheel; and then all being ready, the big car and its three passengers glided away.

"I wonder if we shall see that ZZ car hanging about," remarked Delia, "the woman in its is so carefully wrapped up, I'm just awfully curious to see her face."

Hugh started slightly, the words jumped so aptly with his own thoughts.

"I don't think I ever saw a car driven by a nigger before," he remarked; "niggers are seldom much good with machinery."

"This man looked like a European except for his color," said Delia; "I expect he is half white. Look, there is the wood, that is where I generally see the car, just round the corner."

"Uncle is going at a good pace," remarked Hugh.

"I hate a slow driver," said Delia, "and papa always allows so much for fines as part of the running expenses."

They approached the corner and swung round it at a high rate of speed, and as they did so all three of them saw another car coming towards them—a big car of which Hugh had only time to notice that it was driven by a negro.

"Sit tight, it's all right, lots of room," called Mr. Hetherington over his shoulder as they swung round the corner; and he drew his car so close to the side of the road that its wheels grazed the edge of the ditch.

But the other car seemed to swerve, too; and in one swift instant grew huge and formidable, and seemed to rise up above them as though it leaped upon them, and Hugh was conscious of a sudden swift impression that this other car was climbing upon theirs, lifted upon them as it were, and that from far above a negro's face glared darkly down on him.

It seemed to him next that he was voyaging through space, and that this voyage lasted an extraordinary long time and must have taken him a very long way, before he discovered that he was lying flat on his back on the soft bank of the ditch, his head, which hurt him badly, pillowed on a clump of primroses.

"*This is the man!*" a voice that he thought he knew seemed to reach him from unimaginable distances, and then he closed his eyes and fainted quietly away.

When he came to himself it seemed to him that the whole world was busying itself in revolving round and round, with himself for a pivot. Finding this unpleasant, he shut his eyes; and opening them a little later found the universe now disposed to be more steady. Getting with an effort to his knees he looked about him, and saw in the ditch, a little ways away, his uncle's car lying on its side. The other car appeared to have escaped injury, for there was no sign of it anywhere. Close to him lay the unconscious form of Delia, her face very white and a bruise on her left cheek. Hugh got cautiously towards her, and remembering that a flask of brandy and some biscuits were generally kept in the car in readiness for any emergency, he looked for them, managed to find the flask of brandy, fortunately still unbroken, and forced a drop or two between her teeth. To his intense relief she opened her eyes and looked round.

"What has happened?" she asked; "where are we?"

"There has been an accident," said Hugh, and even as the last word passed his lips he knew it was not true.

Delia sat up, pushing away the brandy flask with an impatient gesture.

"I don't want that stuff," she said. "What have they been doing to you?"

"Eh?" said Hugh, looking down at himself.

(To be Continued)

W. N. U. 1023

Man Who Invented the Submarine

John Philip Holland, inventor of the submarine, used by practically every navy in the world, died recently at his home in Newark, N.J., says a New York press dispatch.

John Holland was born in County Clare, Ireland, at Liscannor, February 24, 1842, and was educated at the school of the Christian Brothers, at Limerick. While he was yet a student, he became imbued with ideas of Irish independence, to be won by force.

To that end, he thought it would be necessary to devise some means of breaking the power of Great Britain on the sea. The story of Robert Fulton's partly successful experiments with submarine torpedo boats directed his attention to the construction of such vessels.

Before he was out of his teens he became a school teacher, and continued in that work for fifteen years, studying marine engineering and other branches of science which would enable him to fulfil his designs. He also saved what money he could from his meagre salary for the same purpose. Then he came to America, settled at aPterson, N.J., taught school for five years, and continued his experiments.

In 1875 he laid before the navy department of the United States plans for a submarine boat, but received little encouragement. Two years later he built his first vessel of that kind at Paterson. It was a crude affair, of wood, with a clumsy engine, and with the diving rudder in the central axis—the wrong place. The boat was 14½ feet long and 3 feet wide.

Finally Mr. Holland decided the boat was too small even for experimentation; so he took out the engine and left the hull at the bottom of the Passaic. Then he came to New York and built another boat at Delameter's shipyard at West 13th street, and the North river. This was 31 feet long and contained a petroleum engine. This vessel in turn proved unsatisfactory.

In 1893 the navy department, as the result of a competition, awarded to Mr. Holland a contract for the construction of a submarine boat at government expense. The result was a boat 85 feet long with a petroleum engine, which never could be operated.

Then Mr. Holland, who had organized a company for building submarine boats, transferred his activities to the Crescent Shipyards, at Elizabeth, N.J., of which Arthur L. Busch was superintendent, and undertook the building of a boat entirely according to his own plans without the interference of others, to which he charged the failure of the government boat.

The result was the Holland, a boat nearly fifty-four feet long morethan ten feet in diameter and with a displacement of seventy-five tons. This boat was launched, taken to Perth Amboy and there successfully tried by Mr. Holland on St. Patrick's Day 1898.

Cost of War in Europe

French economists have recently been estimating the expense of the war machines of the nations now in conflict, and their estimates run from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 daily, or about $4,500,000,000,000 for six months campaign including the initial cost of mobilization. It is estimated there are now over 8,500,000 men under arms for land warfare, with 340,000 seamen. If the Balkan war is to be taken as an example, the cost for each man mobilized amounts to $2.50 a day. This gives about $22,000,000 daily, or $660,000,000 monhly, or for six months $43,960,000,000.

But this figure, says Gen. Guyot, does not include the cost of maintaining the armies and the fleets. On August 4, the day the ultimatum was sent by Great Britain demanding the assurance that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected, followed at 11 p.m., by Germany's declaration of war against Great Britain, the German Reichstag authorized extraordinary credits of $2,250,000,000 to be obtained by a loan and a further sum of seventy million dollars to be drawn on the gold and silver supply of the empire. A tax of five per cent. on stocks and notes issued by the bank over and above its reserve and metal, was subsequently announced and the loan secured by an issue of bank notes uncovered by a reserve of gold and silver.

It has been stated in Vienna that the Austrian army costs $1,000,000 daily. The Austrian treasury was strained by mobilization during the Balkan wars, which drained the financial resources of the empire for more than a year, and it is hard to see where the Austrian monarchy can have found the $120,000,000 required to keep up her army and fleet, as no news of fresh financial arrangements has been received.

Vastness of Africa

Dan Crawford says in the Record of Christian Work: "Africa is far, far bigger than you think. Give me the whole of India, and in it goes. Now, the whole of China, and in that goes too. Plus India and China, give me Australia, and in the three go easily. And still Africa, my Africa, like Oliver Twist, asks for more. So we will put in Europe. In it all goes, and even then I have what I believe the Vanderbilts call marginal millions. And yet you hear people speaking as if when you were in Central Africa you could live the life of a sort of week-ender, and just run out to see your friends the Joneses or the Robinsons."

"It takes a long, strong climb to reach success."

"Yes, and the only way to reach it is by keeping on the level."—Houston Post.

"How did your car get smashed up that way?" asked the native.

"We were on pleasure bent," sobbed the truthful joyrider."—Buffalo Express.

Why Britain is at War

The Causes and the Issues, in Brief Form, from the Diplomatic Correspondence and Speeches of Ministers

(BY SIR EDWARD COOK)

It was a reflection of the first of political philosophers that disturbances in States, though they may arise on trifling occasions, do not involve trifling issues. The present world-wide war started from the case of Servia, but involved even from the start, much larger issues. If only a dispute between Servia and Austria-Hungary had been in question, Britain, as Sir Edward Grey repeatedly stated, would have had no concern in the affair. But since, as we shall see, this dispute was bound to have ulterior consequences, it is necessary to understand what the dispute was about.

Servia is a small, but very ancient, kingdom in the Balkan peninsula. It obtained considerable accesion of territory as the result of the recent wars in the Balkans, the war between the Balkan States and Turkey, and then the war among the Balkan States themselves. The Servian people are akin, in race and religion, to the Slavs, of which race Russia is the predominant power, and to which race also many of the subjects of Austria-Hungary belong. On June 28, 1914, "the crime at Serajevo" was committed, namely, the murder of the heir-apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary and his consort in the capital of Bosnia. That province, once a part of the ancient Servian kingdom, had fallen into the possession of the Turks; the administration of it had been given to Austria, by the Berlin Treaty after the Russo-Turkish war, in 1878; and in 1908 Austria had annexed it. The Austrian government alleged (but has not proved) that the crime of Serajevo was a culminating point in a "subversive movement" organized by the Servian government "with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy." On July 23 the Austrian government addressed an ultimatum to Servia. Austria had been "left a perfectly free hand" by Germany. It was admitted by Sir Edward Grey that "one naturally sympathized with many of the requirements of the ultimatum," and that "the murder of the Archduke and some of the circumstances respecting Servia quoted in the (Austrian) note aroused sympathy with Austria." Russia also admitted that "the demands were reasonable enough in some cases." But there were two features in the Austrian ultimatum which caused alarm and regret to those who desired to see the peace of Europen maintained. The first was the inclusion of a time-limit, so short (forty-eight hours) as to leave diplomacy little time to avert war. The second was that what Austria demanded within 48 hours was not a reply but the reply dictated by Austria. "I had never before seen," said Sir Edward, "one state address to another independent state a document of so formidable a character." The German foreign secretary "admitted that the Servian government could not swallow certain of the Austro-Hungarian demands." Sir Edward Grey advised Servia to go to the furthest possible point in meeting those demands, and similar advice was given to her by France and Russia. The Servian government replied, within the appointed time, conceding the greater part of the Austrian demands. The conceded demands were of a very stringent character. The Servian reply "involved," said Sir Edward Grey, "the greatest humiliation that he had ever seen a country undergo." Nevertheless, Austria refused to accept the reply, and declared war against Servia July 28. The part of the Austrian demands which Servia had felt unable to concede touched her very existence as an independent state, and with regard to these matters she offered to submit them to The Hague Tribunal. The fact that Austria, while receiving satisfaction on the other points, had made the refusal of the latter points a casus belli raised suspicions of her ultimate intentions. "The real question," said the Russian foreign minister, "was whether Austria was to crush Servia and to reduce her to the status of a vassal, or whether she was to leave Servia a free and independent state."

It had been recognized from the first that the case of Servia could not be isolated. The aggression upon Servia by Austria (with the previous consent of Germany) was bound to involve other powers.

The German government did indeed protest to Sir Edward Grey that "the question at issue was one for settlement between Servia and Austria alone;" but ever body else knew that it could not be so, and the German government, as we shall see presently, seem to have known this also. The relations between Austria and Russia had already been strained by the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Aggression by Austria upon Servia was certain to be regarded by Russia with the utmost alarm and indignation. During the Balkan crisis the Russian foreign minister "had made it clear to the Austrian government that war with Russia must inevitably follow an Austrian attack on Servia. It was clear that Austrian domination of Servia was as intolerable for Russia as the dependence of the Netherlands on Germany would be to Great Britain." "It must be obvious," said Sir Edward Grey in the house of commons July 27, "*to any person* who reflects upon the situation that the moment the dispute ceases to be one between Austria-Hungary and Servia and becomes one in which another great power is involved, it can but end in the greatest catastrophe that has ever befallen the continent of Europe at one blow; no one can say what would be the limit of the issues that might be raised by such a conflict." War between Russia and Austria, in a cause wherein Germany had supported *the latter* must involve Germany as her ally, and France would be drawn in as the ally of Russia. The action of Austria and Germany *in the case of* Servia was thus likely to challenge a European war. England and France and Russia saw this. Italy the ally of Austria and Germany, saw it also. When the general war was breaking out, the Italian government, being asked to state *its intentions*, replied: "The war undertaken by Austria, and the consequences which might result, had, in the words of the German ambassador himself, an aggressive object. Both were therefore in conflict with the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, and in such circumstances Italy would remain neutral." "We were fully conscious," said the German government itself, "that a possible warlike procedure by Austria-Hungary against Servia might bring Russia upon the scene and so involve us in war in accordance with our duties as Allies." "As far Germany," said the German ambassador at Vienna to the British, "she knew very well what she was about in backing up Austria-Hungary in this matter."

Foreseeing all this, Sir Edward Grey, whose efforts during the recent Balkan wars had won for him the title of the Peacemaker of Europe, was early in the field with proposal for averting war, and the British government "persisted to the very last moment of the last hour in that great and beneficient but unnappily frustrated purpose" (Mr. Asquith).

Already on July 20, having received an inkling of what was on foot, Sir Edward Grey spoke to the German ambassador of the importance, if the peace of Europe was to be preserved, of Austria "keeping her demand within reasonable limits." The suggestion was not adopted. The German foreign secretary "considered it inadvisable that the Austro-Hungarian government should be approached by the German government on the matter" (July 22). The Austrian ultimatum, which the same minister "admitted that the Servian government could not swallow," was despatched on the following day.

On July 23, having heard from the Austrian ambassador an outline of what the Austrian note contained, Sir Edward Grey pressed upon him, as also upon the German government, the desirability of persuading the Austrian government to extend its time-limit. The Russian government took the same line. The German ambassador was instructed to "pass on" Sir Edward Grey's suggestion, but the German foreign secretary said that "there would be delay and difficulty in getting time-limit extended," adding, "quite freely, that the Austro-Hungarian government wished to give the Servians a lesson and meant to take military action."

On July 24, havng received the text of the Austrian ultimatum, and foreseeing that if Austria attacked Servia, Russia would mobilize, Sir Edward Grey proposed that "Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain, who had not direct interests in Servia, should act together for the sake of peace, simultaneously in Vienna and St. Petersburg," "in the event of the relations between Austria and Russia becoming threatening." "It would be very desirable," he said to the German ambassador, "to get Austria not to precipitate military action and so gain more time. But none of us could influence Austria in this direction unless Germany would propose and participate in such action at Vienna." France was favorable to this plan. So was Italy. Russia was "quite ready to stand aside and leave the question in the hands of England, France, Germany and Italy." Having thus received assurances that, if only Germany agreed, his plan might be efficacious, Sir Edward Grey on July 26 formally invited the governments of France, Germany and Italy to instruct their several ambassadors to confer with him "for the purpose of discovering an issue which would prevent complications." The invitation was accepted by France and Italy. The German foreign secretary "could not fall in with the suggestion, desirous though he was to co-operate for the maintenance of peace" (July 27).

Sir Edward Grey thereupon saw the German ambassador (July 27) and promised "as long as Germany would work to keep the peace, I would keep closely in touch. I repeated that after the Servian reply it was at Vienna that some moderation must be urged." On the following day (July 28) Austrian-Hungary declared war on Servia.

As the German government was understood to have accepted "in principle," the idea of mediation by the four powers between Austria and Russia, it was proposed "that the German secretary of state should suggest the lines on which this principle should be applied." The German government made no suggestion of the kind.

Sir Edward Grey's scheme had temporarily been in abeyance, as the Russian government had offered to discuss matters with the Austrian government direct. This offer was declined by Austria (July 28).

Sir Edward Grey next appealed to the German chancellor. "If he can induce Austria to satisfy Russia and to abstain from going so far as to come into collision with her, we shall all join in deep gratitude to his excellency for having saved the peace of Europe" (July 29). The Italian government had simultaneously appealed to Germany in a like sense.

On that same day the German government made certain proposals to Great Britain to which we shall come presently and which the prime minister afterwards characterised as "infamous." But so persistent was the British government in pursuit of peace that Sir Edward Grey in declining the proposals used language of great restraint (July 30), and accompanied his refusal by yet another "most earnest" appeal to the German chancellor: "The one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be ipso facto improved and strengthened. For that object his majesty's government will work in that way with all sincerity and good-will. And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavor will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia and ourselves, jointly or separately."

On the following day (July 31) Sir Edward Grey gave proof of his sincerity and made a further effort for peace. "I said to German ambassador this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it his majesty's government would have nothing more to do with the consequences." In order not to leave this promise in the region of generalities, Sir Edward Grey threw out a particular suggestion. "The stumbling-block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Servian assurances, and Russian mistrust of Austrian intentions with regard to the independence and integrity of Servia." If Germany would sound Vienna, Sir Edward would sound St. Petersburg whether it would be possible for the four disinterested powers to offer to Austria to undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction for her demands on Servia provided they did not impair Servian sovereignty and the integrity of Servian territory. That Russia was ready to accept such a solution is clear from a peace-formula which her government had drawn up in concert with Sir Edward Grey. Everything turned on Germany. On that day she sent an ultimatum to Russia.

In the early morning of August 1 (3.30 a.m.) the King of England and his ministers made a last attempt to secure peace. The king telegraphed a personal message to the Tsar. In this the king first set out the text of a communication from the German government. The Tsar had previously requested the German emperor to mediate between Russia and Austria, and had "given most categorical assurances to the Emperor William that Russian troops would not move so long as mediation negotiations continued." The German government in its communication stated that the emperor was desirous to mediate and complained that such mediation was frustrated by the Russian mobilization. King George went on to say that he was "most anxious not to miss any possibility of avoiding the terrible calamity which threatens the whole world;" he appealed to the Tsar to remove any misapprehension which might have occurred; he proffered his good offices "to assist in reopening the interrupted conversations between the powers concerned." The Tsar replied on the same day, "I would gladly have accepted your proposals had not the German ambassador this afternoon presented a note to my government declaring war."

(To be Continued).

British Versus German Gun-Makers

This war ought among other things, to decide which is the better system of manufacturing big guns, says a naval expert writing in an English journal. In the British navy they are manufactured on the wire-wound system, which originated in 1850 in America; although it was not until 1892 that the Armstrong firm, after a previous trial, made such a success with it as led to its adoption by the government. In Germany, the built-up principle is still favored.

The method of winding wire on to the barrel of the gun gives better circumferential strength than can be obtained for the same weight with hoops; while the strain upon the wire and therefore the support to the barrel can be regulated to the smallest extent. On the other hand, the Germans claim that their system of solid built guns makes for longitudinal or girder strength, and resist the tendency to bend. Their guns are made in sections or hoops which are blocked or welded together.

Incidentally, it may be said, that this is a quicker method of manufacture, as the various parts can be made at the same time and their fitting together does not take long; whereas the winding of many miles of steel wire round the inner tube of a British gun cannot be done so quickly. A battleship with eight big guns, for instance, has been known to have no less than 1,000 miles of wire wound round them altogether.

One important advantage of wire-wound guns is that a new inner-tube may be fitted over and over again, so that a weapon becoming worn after a certain amount of use may be given a new lease of life by the relining process.

French Soldiers' Bill of Fare

Here is the daily bill of fare of the French private soldier in the field:

Vegetable soup made from an ounce and a half of mixed vegetables.

Army biscuits, twenty ounces.

Rice or beans, seven ounces.

Fresh meat, sixteen ounces, or canned meat, 12 ounces.

Coffee, three-fourths of an ounce.

Sugar, one ounce.

Or a total food allowance of nearly three pounds a day. As extras the private soldier receives from time to time supplies of fresh vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots and cabbage, and occasionally wine. The supply of extras is uncertain, depending wholly on the ability of the commissary department to purchase such supplies on the march.

Every soldier in the field carries in his knapsack one day's rations for emergency use. These rations consits of ten ounces of army biscuit, ten ounces of canned meat, one ounce of condensed soup, two ounces of coffee, and three ounces of sugar.

Humbug

It is not generally known that this word, long so much in vogue, is of Scottish origin. There was in olden times a race called Bogue or Boag of that ilk in Berwickshire. A daughter of the family married a son of Hume of Hume. In process of time, by default of male issue, the Bogue estate devolved on one Geordie Hume, who was called popularly "Hume o' the Bogue," or rather, "Hum o' the Bug."

He was inclined to the marvelous, and had a vast inclination to exalt himself, his wife, family, brother and all his ancestors on both sides. His tales, however, did not pass current, and at last, when anyone made an extraordinary statement in the Nearas, the hearer would shrug up his shoulders, and style it just "A hum o' the bug." This was shortened into humbug and the word soon spread over the whole kingdom.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of November 1914, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, for a renewal of the wholesale liquor license upon the premises known as Lot 24, Subsection 1, Nelson District.

PILSENER BREWING COMPANY.

Dated September 30, 1914

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, Victoria, for the renewal of the hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel know, as the Wilson hotel, situated at Union Bay B.C.

ALFRED RAPER HORNE

Dated September, 23, 1914

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, Victoria, for a renewal of the hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel known as the Union hotel, situate at Union, B.C. JOHN N. McLEOD

Dated September, 23, 1914

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of the Provincial Police, Victoria, for the renewal of the hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel known as the Woodhus Stopping Place, situate at Oyster River, in the Province of British Columbia.

ANNIE WOODHUS.

Dated September 23, 1914

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, Victoria, for the renewal of the hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel known as the Nelson hotel, situated at Union Bay, B.C. JOHN FRASER

Dated September, 23, 1914

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, Victoria, for the renewal of the hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel known as the Riverside hotel, situate at Courtenay, B. C. O. H. FECHNER

Dated September 23, 1914

The Courtenay Hotel

Every convenience for guests.

The Central Hotel for Sportsmen

None but the Best of Wines and Liquors at the Bar.

RATES REASONABLE

John Johnston, Prop

C. H TARBELL

HIGH GRADE STOVES

And all KITCHEN UTENSILS

Sportsmens Goods and General Hardware

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Cumberland, I intend to apply for a renewal of the hotel license held by me for the Waverly Hotel, situated on lot 2, block 6, Cumberland Townsite.

FRANK DALLOS

Dated November 11th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners I intend to apply for a renewal of the hotel license held by me for the New England Hotel, situated on block 3, lot 3, Cumberland Townsite.

JOSEPH WALKER

Dated November 11th, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Cumberland, I intend to apply for a renewal of the hotel license held by me for the "King George" Hotel, situated on lot 9, block 1, Cumberland Townsite.

VICTOR BONORA

Dated November 11th, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Cumberland, I intend to apply for a renewal of the wholesale liquor license held by me, situated on lot 12, block 6, Cumberland Townsite.

JOHN MAROCCHI

Dated November 11th, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Cumberland, I intend to apply for a renewal of the wholesale liquor license held by me on block 15, lot 6, Cumberland Townsite.

CIALI MUSSATTO.

Dated November 11th, 1914.

UNION STEAMSHIP CO'Y

—of British Columbia, Ltd.—

THE S. S. COWICHAN WILL SAIL AS UNDER

COMOX—UNION BAY—NANAIMO—VANCOUVER—ROUTE

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.

Union : Hotel

J. N. McLEOD PROPRIETOR.

English 4 x BURTON always on tap also, the famous MILWAUKEE BEERS—Anheuser, Bohemian, Schlitz, &c. "OLD GREY BEARD" SCOTCH WHISKY, Best Wines and Liquors of all kinds

The Boarding and Lodging Department, under the immediate superintendence will be found First class in every respect.

RATES, ... $1 00 per day and Up

Crown Brand

Brewers' Dried Grains

Better, Cheaper Than Most Dairy Feeds

Vancouver Milling & Grain Company, Ltd.

Distributors NANAIMO, B. C.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Reserve, a notice of which appeared in the British Columbia Gazette on the 27th day of December, 1907, is cancelled in so far as it relates to lands covered by Expired Timber License No. 42936 and known as Lot No. 374, Sayward District; and that the said lands will be opened for staking for pre-emption as unsurveyed lands in compliance with the provisions of the "Land Act" at 9 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, August 11, 1914. For further information apply to the Government Agent, Vancouver, through whose office all applications must be made.

R. A. RENWICK,

Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., June 10, 1914.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands not later than noon on the 7th day of August, 1914, for the purchase of License X 241; to cut 499,000 feet of timber on an area adjoining Lot 174, Little Valdes Island, Sayward District. One year will be allowed for the removal of the timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C.

LOST OR STOLEN from No. 7 Depot, gent's bicycle, plated rims, straight handlebars; back wheel has free wheel hub brake, two patches on Dunlop tire, on back wheel. No mudguard on front wheel. Information to E. Brentnall, No. 8 Mine, or to Jas. Ward, City Police, Cumberland.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

Trains will arrive at Cumberland from Union Bay at 8.30 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, and will leave for Union Bay Wednesday and Friday at 7 in the morning, and on Saturday at 5.30 in the evening. There is no change in the S. S. Cowichan schedule.

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 rail way 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.

Wood Wood Wood

Now is the time to place your order for SLAB WOOD

$2.50.. per double load

From The

Star Livery Stables

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve, the notice of which appeared in the B. C. Gazette on the 27th day of December, 1907, is cancelled in so far as it relates to the following parcels of land:—the W. 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4, the S. W. 1-4 and the S. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 west of the river in Section 4; the S. E. 1-4, the S. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 and the N. E. 1-4 in Section 5; the S. 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 in Section 8; the S E. 1-4, the S. W. 1-4 and the E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 in Section 16, and the E. 1-2 of the S. E 1-4 and N. 1-2 in Section 21, all in Township 3, Sayward District, and the N. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 in Section 32; the N E 1-4 of the S W 1-4 and the N W 1-4 and N 1-2 of the N E 1-4 in Section 33; the N 1-2 of the N W 1-4 and the N 1-2 of the N E 1-4 in Section 34; and the S 1-2 and N W 1-4 of the N W 1-4 in Section 35, all in Township 6, Sayward District.

The said lands will be open for entry by pre-emption on Monday, the 18th day of May at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon; all applications to be made at the office of the Government Agent, Vancouver. No Pre-emption Record shall include more than 40 acres of land except in cases where it is desirable to include small fractional portions of legal Subdivisions; information in which connection may be obtained from plans on view at the above mentioned Agency.

R. A. RENWICK

Deputy Minister of Lands

Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., February 11th 1914.

LIQUOR ACT 1910.
Section 42.

NOTICE Is hereby given that one month from date, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial police for a license for the sale of liquor by wholesale in and upon the premises situated in the town of Courtenay, B. C, known and described as Lots 30 and 31, Section 61.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1914.

UNION BREWING COMPANY Ltd.

Conrad Reifel,

Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
Section 42.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 1st day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel licence to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Malaspina Hotel, situate at Lund, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1914

FRED THULIN

Applicant

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
Section 42.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 1st day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel licence to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Willows Hotel, situate at Campbell River, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1914.

CHARLES THULIN

Applicant

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Cumberland, I intend to apply for a renewal of the hotel license held by me for the Cumberland Hotel, situated on lot 1, block 6, Cumberland Townsite.

WILLIAM MERRIFIELD.

Dated November 11th 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Cumberland, I intend to apply for a renewal of the hotel license held by me for the Vendome Hotel, situated on lot 5, block 3, Cumberland Townsite.

JOSEPH DAMONTE

JOSEPH TOBACCO

Dated November 11th, 1914.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF NANAIMO HOLDEN AT NANAIMO.

IN THE MATTER OF Henry Richardson Shultz, deceased, intestate, late of Strandby, Rupert District, B. C

AND

IN THE MATTER of the "Official Administrators Act."

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor Judge Barker, made on the 10th day of June 1914. I was appointed Administrator of the Estate of the above-mentioned deceased, and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to furnish same, properly verified, to me on or before the 15th day of July 1914. AND all parties indebted to said estate, are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated this 10th day of June 1914.

W. WESLEY WILLARD,

Official Administrator,

Cumberland, B. C.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve of foreshore and of the coal under the sea fronting on Nelson and Newcastle Districts, notice of which appeared in the B. C. Gazette on the 6th day of January, 1910, is cancelled.

R. A. RENWICK,

Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., 23rd June, 1914.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

IN THE MATTER of an Application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Section 5 Comox District.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one Calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Thomas Beecroft Ussher Lacon on the 3rd day of September 1891, and numbered 12567 A, which has been lost.

DATED at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 23rd day of June 1914.

S. Y. WOOTTON

Registrar General of Titles.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910
(Section 35)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the ninth day of May next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the granting of a license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises to be constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications to be filed with the Superintendent of Provincial Police, and to be known as the Pier Hotel, and to be situate at or near the government wharf at Royston Nelson District, British Columbia, upon the lands described as Lots 20 and 21 in Block E of the Subdivision of part of sections 4 and 6 A.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1914.

HARRY IDIENS.

Applicant.

Violin Strings. Talking machine needles and Victor Records for sale at the News office.

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED

The Singer Agent is around every month. Leave your orders at the Cumberland News office, and they will be attended to promptly when the agent arrives in town.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

NO. 8 MINE SCHOOL.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for No. 8 Mine School," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Tuesday, the 19th day of May, 1914, for the erection and completion of a two room school-house at No. 8 Mine, Cumberland, in the Comox Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 1st day of May, 1914, at the office of Mr. J. Baird, Government Agent, Cumberland, B. C.; Mr. A. J. Sutherland, Secretary of the School Board, Cumberland, B. C., and the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

By application to the undersigned, contractors may obtain a copy of the plans and specifications for the sum of ten dollars ($10), which will be refunded on returning same in good order.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equal to 10 per cent of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,

Deputy Minister and Public Works Engineer; Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., April 28, 1914.

my6 my16

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for the Milk wagon with the Green Box

FRESH MILK AND FARM PRODUCE

Our Milk is the product of the Best Fed Cows

FRESH MILK

Delivered morning & evening

I. MARUYA

GIVE US YOUR NEXT ORDER FOR JOB PRINTING.

GO TO—

HUGH MITCHELL

FOR YOUR

Gen'l Blacksmithing

—AND—

Horseshoeing

Third St. Cumberland

O. K. Cleaning and Repairing SHOP

Mrs. Jenkins Proprietor

Gentlemen's Suits Cleaned and Repaired. Ladies' Work a Specialty. "Let Me Dye For You"

Cavendo Building, Dunsmuir Ave.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Neuralgia of the Heart

This Letter Tells of Wonderful Change Effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York county, N.B., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neurlagia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked down into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pains about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms, and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a true tonic and the greatest of nerve restoratives. 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Bridal Superstitions

The bride must never dress in her complete wedding splendor before the ceremony.

She must put on her right shoe first and not try on her ring before it is placed on her finger at the altar.

She must not take any hand in making her bridal gown or her wedding cake.

However happy she is, it will be wise for her to weep a little on her wedding day.

She must not look at herself in the glass when ready before she is married.

To find a spider on her wedding gown is a sure sign of happiness to come.

To dream of fairies the night before means that she will be thrice blessed.

Should she see a coffin as she starts on her wedding tour she must turn back and start again.

It is considered a most unlucky omen if the ring falls to the ground during the ceremony.

It is better to be single than marry on board ship.

To give a telegram to a bride on the way to church is unlucky, for it portends ill to come.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

Good Enough

"Hallo, kiddy," said little Jennie's uncle, as he met her going to school. "What's the matter?"

"Mummie won't let me go fishing with Charlie after school," she whimpered, on the verge of tears.

"Never mind, dear. Why not?"

"Don't know, but I ain't goin'!"

"You musn't say 'ain't,' Jen," remonstrated her uncle. "You must say 'I am not going, he is not going, she is not going, we are not going, you are not going.'"

The child fixed her eyes on him attentively.

"Now, do you think you can remember all that?" he inquired kindly.

Jennie's face lightened up.

"Sure, uncle, course I can. There ain't none of us goin'!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Train a Child to Help Itself

Occasionally, one finds a parent who when a child asks for help in solving a problem will say, "Do it yourself." Often a child keeps working away at a problem which he cannot possibly solve because he has not been trained properly. To say to such a child, "Do it yourself," is often to discourage him, and to cause him to waste time.

There is a middle course between doing nothing for the learner, and doing everything for him. This middle course is to cause him by appropriate questions to take the necessary steps to help himself. This is really what teaching means, whether it be in the home or in the school.

Telling is not teaching, and refusing to give any assistance is not teaching. But to guide and stimulate the learner so that he can work his own way through problems is teaching.

Britain of the East

Japan has a navy four times as strong as it was when she drove China out of the Eastern seas. She has some finely-equipped shipbuilding yards at Kobe and Nagasaki, while her workshops at Yokosuka employ nearly 4,000 hands.

The Japanese soldier is a glutton for hard work and he is every ready to face death in order to secure a recommendation for a decoration from his commanding officer. The Japanese army numbers about a quarter of a million men, with some five thousand highly-trained officers. In active service are the Imperial Guard—about twelve thousand men—and six divisions, including infantry, cavalry and artillery and numbering about 80,000. There are two reserve forces, the first reserve and the territorial army, each numbering from eighty to a hundred thousand.

"What's the matter; scared o' that boy that's chasing you?"

"No."

"Then what are you running away from him for?"

"I'm not running away. I'm just retreating for strategical purposes."—Detroit Free Press.

"What's a luxury, father?"

"A necessity which we can afford, my son."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. N. U. 1023

Use of Rubber in Mending Body

When tissues or organs of the body are damaged and living grafts are not available for repairs, inert substances are sometimes introduced to replace bone, cartilage or fat. Silver has proven a very valuable material supplied by the metals, and paraffin has been found suitable for certain applications.

The use of rubber for internal mending is a quite recent subject of experiment. About five years ago Dr. Sullivan, an American physician, showed that the bileduct could be replaced with a rubber tube, and since then sheet rubber has been successfully tried for such purposes as closing the aperture in a damaged blood vessel and repairing the torn abdominal wall of a hernia victim. The rubber patches tend to become covered with living tissue after a few months.

The latest idea is that of Fieschi, the Italian surgeon, who replaces lost substance with porous sponge of rubber, into which living cells penetrate, and thus build up new tissue. A tampon of rubber sponge effectively closed the aperture in two operations for hernia of the thigh.

It Testifies For Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, well know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

Prince of Wales' Motto

According to a press correspondent, Welshmen have a theory about "Ich Dien," based on a tradition that at his birth which took place at Carnarvon Edward II. was presented, in the arms of a nurse, to a gathering of Welsh chieftains.

His father, Edward I., pointing to the baby, is said to have exclaimed, "Eich dyn," the Welsh for "Your man."

The pronunciation of this Welsh phrase is the same as "Ich dien," to which it has, it is suggested, been corrupted since.

Remembering that this baby was the first English Prince of Wales, the Welsh explanation of "Ich dien" is not unreasonable, however, it may strike at the roots of the historical derivation, from the arms of the blind King of Bavaria, defeated in battle by a former famous Prince of Wales.

Tommy is a very precocious youngster, and has an answer for almost every one. A few mornings ago his father was talking to him about sleeping late in the morning. "Pa," said Tommy, "do you know that light travels 136,360 feet per second?"

"Yes," replied the father, "but what of that?"

"Why, if it goes as fast as that is it any wonder that it gets up in the morning before I do?" asked Tommy. And the father subsided.

PLEASED TO RECOMMEND BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Henri Bernier, Ancaline, Que., writes: "It is with pleasure that I recommend Baby's Own Tablets, which I have given my little ones for stomach and bowel troubles, constipation, loss of sleep and simple fevers. No mother of young children should be without them." The Tablets are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Canny Scot

As Sandy holed out on the first green his friend from over the border asked:

"And how many strokes did you take?"

"Eight," replied the Scot.

"Ah," said the Englishman, "I took seven; so that's my hole."

The Scotsman ventured no reply; but when on the second green the Englishman repeated his former question, and made inquiry as to the number of strokes taken by his opponent, the latter nodded his head, and, with an expression of infinite wisdom on his face, gently murmured:

"Nay, nay, my mannie; this time it's my turn to ask first."

The Correct Count

Father and the three children were to give mother a birthday gift in combination. The youngest child was selected to make the presentation address. She prepared for it carefully, and thus delivered it in due season:

"Dear, mamma, the gift is presented to you by your three children and your one husband."

Circumvent Import Prohibiton

The attention of the government has been directed to attempts by United States commission houses to circumvent the orders in council prohibiting the importation to Canada of German and Austrian goods.

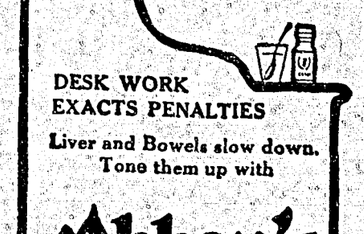
Letters have been sent by these houses to Canadian merchants offering to supply goods manufactured in enemy countries. All such goods sent to Canada will be confiscated and Canadian merchants are appealed to on patriotic grounds to give no commercial patronage to the enemy's industries.

A Possible Result

A good story is told on a Washington lawyer. At a trial in Baltimore he summoned as a witness a youthful physician, and naturally in the cross-examination he seized the occasion to be sarcastic. "Are you," demanded the lawyer, 'entirely familiar with the symptoms of concussion of the brain?" The young physician replied, "Yes, sir, I am." Then the smart lawyer put a hypothetical case before the doctor, in this way: "If my learned friend, Mr. Reid, and myself should bang our heads together, would we get concussion of the brain?" The young physician calmly replied, "Mr. Reid might."

To ascertain the master current in the literature of an epoch, and to distinguish this from all minor currents, is the critic's highest function; in discharging it he shows how far he possesses the most indispensable quality of his office—justness of spirit.—Matthew Arnold.

Keep it handy on your desk



DESK WORK EXACTS PENALTIES

Liver and Bowels slow down. Tone them up with

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25c and 60c at all Druggists and Stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves.

The Two Brothers

Two brothers who lived in India obtained some land and began to prepare it for cultivation. But they were poor, and had no proper appliances. Their plough was a very small one and the work was so hard that at least one of the brothers said he should work on the land no longer. It was the rainy season, when the rivers are full of water and fish are found in abundance and the lazy brother went off fishing, although the other warned him that that would not last for ever, and he would regret it if he gave up the cultivation of the land.

The industrious man went on. He worked day and night—ploughing. And all the time his lazy brother laughed at him, and urged him to give it all up and come fishing. But the man stuck at it, with the result that by the end of the season he had a fine crop, and the land was in good order, ready for another sowing.

By this time the dry season had come. The water in the rivers got less and less, until, in the smaller streams it dried up altogether, and, of course, there were no more fish to be caught. The lazy man then began to feel the pinch of want, and went to his brother for help. And, thinking he had learned his lesson, his brother helped him.

"But," said the industrious man "how much better it would have been had you prepared for this by working hard in the earlier time of the year. Then you would have been as comfortably off as I am."

And this is a parable of life, for they who work hard when they are young can provide for their old age, while those who are idle must make up for it in later days.

The Way of the Frog

The extent to which the actions of animals are determined by pure unreasoning instinct is a matter of some dispute. It has been stated that a frog will snap at any small moving object regardless of its character and of hunger or satiety. Some experiments seem to indicate that the frog is capable of greater discrimination than has been credited to him. Thus, for example, a frog was offered hairy caterpillars, which it promptly seized and with equal promptness spat out again. But after about from four to seven such injudicious attempt the frog had learned his lesson, and thereafter refused similar fare. In another experiment earthworms were so connected with a source of electricity that the frog received a shock on touching the worm. The frog duly devoured the prey and showed no signs of discomfort. However, he refused for seven days to touch another species of worms. Similarly the frog could be taught to avoid worms on which oil of cloves or acidum chloride had been spread, although such "doctored" prey was not spit out, but only digested.

Madge—Would you marry a spendthrift, my dear?

Marjorie—It wouldn't be so bad if he were just starting out on his career.—Answers.

"What a cheerful woman Mrs. Smiley is."

"Isn't she? Why, do you know, that woman can have a good time thinking what a good time she would have if she were having it."—Boston Transcript.

BLISTERS ON FEET COULD NOT SLEEP

Skin Much Inflamed, Itched and Smarted, Could Not Wear Shoes, Cuticura Soap and Ointment Entirely Healed.

Victoria St., Thetford Mines West, Que., —"One day I was repairing a valve on top of a boiler when a steam pipe close to my feet burst scalding both. Blisters came on my feet and I could not wear my shoes. The skin was very much inflamed and it gave me such pain that I could not sleep at night. I was treated for ten days with no improvement so tried ointments but none did any good.

"One day I came across the Cuticura advertisement and decided to try a sample. The Cuticura Soap and Ointment gave me such relief and stopped the itching and smarting so quickly that I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and some more Cuticura Soap. Now the wounds are entirely healed and the scars have quite disappeared." (Signed) William Neck, Jan. 31, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

In selecting a toilet soap why not procure one possessing delicate emollient properties sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness and roughness, prevent pore-clogging, soften and soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and scalp health generally? Such a soap combined with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most fragrant and refreshing of flower odors, is Cuticura Soap. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

Ladies of the Mikado's Court

The court ladies of Japan have their own private apartments in the imperial palace precincts, each having private rooms of her own, all of which are furnished in pure Japanese style with the usual tatami floors and beautiful natural wood finishings.

In the dressing room stands a handsome clothes rack of varnished cinnabar, where their exquisite robes are draped, ready for use. Each court lady has her own separate kitchen and can order food according to her taste.

Within the palace inclosure are shops to supply the court ladies with the more common necessities of daily life. In the apartments of the court ladies are innumerable corridors and rooms; so that new maids take a very long time to know them, and are continually getting lost.

As the gorgeously arrayed occupants of these quarters move up and down on their rounds of duty, some robed in foreign dresses of the latest Parisian cut, and others in exquisite native costumes, each with her attendants marching before and behind, the scene is picturesque in the extreme.

Miller's Worm Powders can do no injury to the most delicate child. Any child, infant or in the state of adolescence, who is infested with worms can take this prepaartion without a qualm of the stomach, and will find in it a sure relief and a full protection from these destructive pests, which are responsible for much sickness and great suffering to legions of little ones.

Transmission of Sound Through Water

Sound is transmitted through water faster than through air and far more accurately, both as to direction and volume. Submarine signals have been employed in various forms for the purpose of preventing collisions of vessels at sea. A new type of warning device has been perfected, to be used under water, in the form of an electric oscillator or vibrator. This is attached to the inner side of the vessel's hull and is capable of transmitting a note through the water, a distance of more than 25 miles.

The sound waves are produced in the oscillator by the vibration of a diaphragm, which obtains its motion from electrical impulses induced in a cylinder of copper inside a casing, suspended in an electromagnet. The sounds are received by a similarly constructed mechanism of reverse action. In making tests of the machine, a song from a talking machine record was plainly heard in a tank of water located a good distance from the source. It is said that the echo which is returned to the ship from an iceberg or other object can be utilized to prevent disasters.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I came across a bottle of your MINARD'S LINIMENT in the hands of one of the students at the University of Maryland, and he being so kind as to let me use it for a very bad sprain, which I obtained in training for foot races, and to say that it helped me would be putting it very mildly, and I therefore ask if you would let me know of one of your agents that is closest to Baltimore so that I may obtain some of it. Thanking you in advance I remain,

Yours truly,
W. C. McCUEAN,
14 St. Paul street,
Care Oliver Typewriter Co.

P.S.—Kindly answer at once.

An Obvious Truth

Among those visiting an art exhibition held recently in Cincinnati was an old German who wandered about, looking at the paintings with interest. Finally, he stopped before a portrait which showed a man sitting in a high-backed chair. Tacked to the frame was a small white placard, reading: "A portrait of J. F. Jones, by himself."

The aged Teuton read the card, and then chuckled sarcastically:

"Vot fools is dese art hooples," he muttered. "Anybody dot looks at dot picture vould know dot Jones is by himself. Nobody else is in der picture."

Wisdom and Heroism

There is a good story told of a sleight-of-hand performer who died some years ago. He toured around the world, and on one occasion was in far away New Zealand. It was arranged that he should give an exhibition of mind reading before the king of the Maories.

After some parleying it was decided that the king himself should conceal an article which the magician was to discover.

The mind reader left the room, and after a time was brought back blindfolded. After some thinking, he declared that the missing article was in the king's mouth.

His majesty shook his head savagely in the negative.

The magician insisted upon his point, and demanded that the king's mouth be opened wide. The king refused. The magician still insisted, until the king reluctantly opened his jaws.

The article was not there! The next instant, however, he was taken with a violent fit of coughing. He had tried to swallow the concealed article, a button, but could not, and was compelled to cough it up.

The Maories were delighted. They did not know which to admire more—the wisdom of the magician or the heroism of the king.

Quid Pro Quo

A good story is told of John McCormack, the singer, the scene of which was in Victoria, B.C. From the boat to the Empress Hotel is less than a block. Mr. McCormack was not aware of the distance, so he and his wife took a cab, arriving at their destination in a minute.

"How much?" said he to the driver.

Cabby: "Dollar and a half."

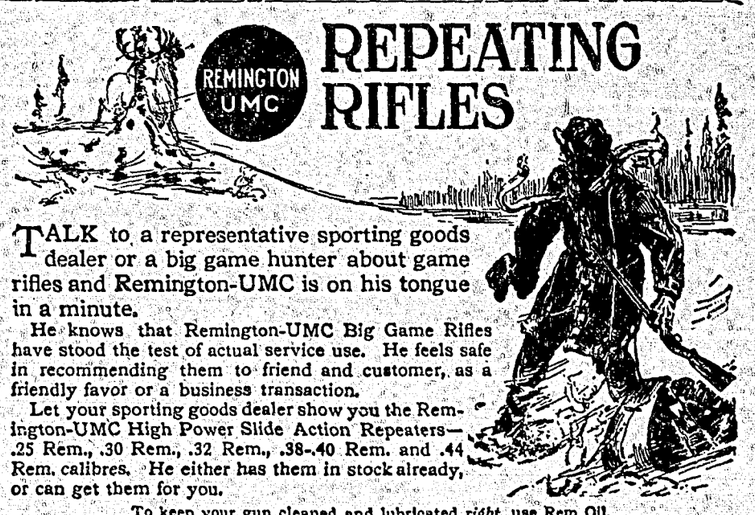
"Pretty steep, isn't it?" asked McCormack.

"That's what I have to pay for your records," said Mr. Cabman, who had overheard the name of the man who was billed to sing there that night.

McCormack paid and thought it a good joke.

First Student—I'm so glad I've taken Greek!

Second Student—I havn't taken it. I've only been exposed to it.—Yale Record.



REPEATING RIFLES

TALK to a representative sporting goods dealer or a big game hunter about game rifles and Remington-UMC is on his tongue in a minute.

He knows that Remington-UMC Big Game Rifles have stood the test of actual service use. He feels safe in recommending them to friend and customer, as a friendly favor or a business transaction.

Let your sporting goods dealer show you the Remington-UMC High Power Slide Action Repeaters—.25 Rem., .30 Rem., .32 Rem., .38-.40 Rem. and .44 Rem. calibres. He either has them in stock already, or can get them for you.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated *right*, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative, and gun lubricant.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. Windsor, Ontario

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

EDDY'S "SES-QUI" NON-POISONOUS MATCHES

Positively harmless to children, even if accidentally swallowed, because the composition with which the heads are tipped, contain no poisonous ingredients

THE KAISER'S MANNER OF WARFARE

"TO PARIS OR DIE."

Twilight has driven its shadows,
Within the rest-giving glades,
Counselling retreat 'mong the echoes,
Away from the front barricades;
Sleep, like an angel of mercy,
Flutters an hour or two,
Over the whole battalion,
Poising to bid it adieu.

Then, as if 'twere a moment,
The silver threads of the dawn
Tickle the eyes of the soldiers,
To tell them of sleep come and gone;
Instant, the lines range in silence,
Awaiting the foe to appear,
Watching the far-away hill-crest,
To stay his onward career.

Wrath has its war-engines ready,
Man unto man all in place—
Still scanning the fringe of the sky-line
To find what there is to efface:
"See! yonder they come!" runs the whisper,
"Their line is thousands in length!"
"Steady there, lads!" runs the order,
"They have lines beyond for their strength!"

Wrath has its war-engines ready,
Eager the word to obey:—
"Marksmen, give heed to your eyesight,
"And hold the rascals at bay!"
"Fire!" and the roar of destruction
Litters the brow of the hill,
Sweep after flash a-following,
With nothing to do but to kill.

Lo! and behind comes a filling
Of gaps in the staggering line;
And again the sweep of the marksmen
Fulfils its deadly design:
Once, twice, and thrice, there's a dropping
Of wounded and dead all a-heap;
Once, twice and thrice, the in-filling
Continues as sweep follows sweep.

Once and again there's a stampede
To run from the hurricane,
"To Paris or die!" its allaying
As climb they the ramparts of slain:
"Slaughter, God save us, what wots it,
"If the slaughter but win us the day?
"'Tis not for a German to grumble,
"The Kaiser we all must obey!"

"Hasten then up the advancing
"A fourth reinforcement with aid!"
What! aid to a rampart of bloodshed,
Be-huddled brigade by brigade?
Can courage climb over that rampart,
Or break through that wall of the dead—
Built up, as it were, of our bravest,
While wrestling with fate overhead?—

Horses and men in their trappings,
The victims of far-away wrath,
Struck sudden by no one advancing,
O'erwhelmed by disaster and death?
O God! what an ending to bravery,
As it scrambles around its despair—
Harnessed to pride and the warfare
Of a Kaiser daring to dare!

Flee, flee ye away from the carnage,
The cry is a "sauve qui peut!"
Flee, flee from such battlefield slaughter,
With no one near to pursue!
Ay, flee from the wrath of such thunder,
And the cloud-bursts from out yonder glade!
Turn, turn from that rampart of carnage,
And its roadway of horrors evade!

Victory! you say. Who says it?
Fatigue enforcing retreat,
Sweeping the crest of the hillside,
Where ruin and rescue have met?
Say it again! Then pray ye
That the good-will of peace mend its gait—
To rescue the twentieth century
From a Kaiser whose wrath's out of date!

—J. M. Harper.

"There are two methods of making warfare" says General Joffre. "One is to employ troops in masses and the other is to fight in extended order. The former is the German method. It is immensely costly in life, but our opponents can afford it for two reasons, namely, their immense superiority of numbers, and the fact that their men are so disciplined to mechanical obedience that they fight best when closely held together under the personal command of their officers. In other words, the generalship of the French and British allies is to save the lives of the men under command as far as possible, whereas the generalship of the Germans is to sacrifice life ad libitum, in victory or defeat. Is the Kaiser a Teuton marauder resuscitated from the centuries of mediaevalism?

The Moratorium

Commenting upon the news of the aggressive demand being made in Western Canadian provinces for a moratorium respecting mortgages the London Globe says:

"Financial circles here regard the proposal with grave distrust unless it comes from the older eastern provinces.

The Globe continues: "The loan companies, and also life insurance companies, have very large funds invested in Canadian mortgages, and Canadian loan companies have issued debentures in Great Britain aggregating eighty million dollars. British investors claim that a moratorium is unnecessary since collections have continued fairly normal, and they are willing from self interest alone to deal leniently with borrowers of good standing who find themselves in temporary difficulties."

The financial editors of other London papers consider if a moratorium is declared it would be a nasty jar to Canadian credit.

"Frenzied Finance"

The Prince of Wales will have Prince Alexander of Battenberg for a brother officer in the Grenadier Guards. Prince Alexander is the eldest of Princess Beatrice's three sons, and a brother of the Queen of Spain. It is of Prince Alexander that the story is told how, when a small school boy, he wrote to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, asking for "slight pecuniary assistance." The Queen wrote him rebuking him for his extravagance. Shortly afterwards he acknowledged the letter in these terms: "Dear grandmother, I am sure you will be glad to know that I need not trouble you for any money just now, for I sold your last letter to another boy for thirty shillings."

A Profusion of Telephones

There are in Stockholm about eighty thousand telephone subscribers for a population of a little over three hundred and fifty thousand, or one for every four and a half inhabitants. Practically speaking, there is not a person in Stockholm who has not the telephone or who cannot be reached by it. The telephone exists not only in nearly every house and every shop, even the humblest, but in most houses on every floor, and in hotels they are in every room in the establishment. In the principal streets and thoroughfares there are telephone kiosks which any passerby can enter and use by dropping a penny in the slot.

To Correct German Ignorance

A Reuter's despatch from The Hague says a Dutch company has been formed, under the presidency of Dr. Fruin, keeper of the state archives with the purpose of restoring the library at Louvain which was destroyed by the Germans. Many of the country's prominent persons have been invited to participate.

Constipation

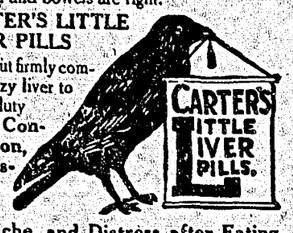
is an enemy within the camp. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. To neglect it is slow suicide. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sicken, weaken or gripe. Preserve your health by taking

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty



Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Clark's Pork & Beans

Highest grade beans kept whole and mealy by perfect baking, retaining their full strength. Flavored with delicious sauces. They have no equal.

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3 and decide for

THERAPION

yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No follow up circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED CO, HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

AGENTS' GOLD MINE!! History European War Causes, etc. Profusely illustrated. Best terms. Freight paid; credit given. Order free sample now. Nichols Company, Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

PATENTS

Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

Urged to Plant More Wheat

Increased acreage in wheat, that the product may be equal to the requirements of the Mother Country, is appealed for by the Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, in a circular to western farmers.

The minister says that "As farmers on the prairie know, it is now too late in the season to attempt to increase the wheat area by breaking new land for the crop of 1915. The only way to get more wheat is to promptly and carefully handle the stubble land.

"It is therefore urged upon every farmer in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in the wheat growing districts, that he give the matter of fall preparation in the stubble land for wheat his immediate and careful attention. Let it be the determination of every farmer to make his wheat acres in 1915 yield as never before.

"It is certain that an increase of many millions of bushels can be insured if every farmer will carefully consider the suggestions and put them into practice."

Peevish, pale, restless and sickly children owe their condition to worms Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

Improvement of Highways

Of a total sum of $1,200,000, voted by the Saskatchewan government for highways' improvements, $1,002,685.84 was spent on the roads during the year ending April 30, 1914, according to the annual report of the Saskatchewan Highways Commission tabled in the house a few days ago. Of this sum $597,517.02 was spent on road improvement direct and $417,065.69 was spent by municipalities under commission regulations. For steel bridges and concrete abutments there was a vote of $300,000, the total sum spent on this class of construction being $337,483.18.

Corns, Warts, Bunions

removed for all time and without pain, by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Contains no acids, never burns, always cures, promptly and effectively. Use only "Putnam's."

Dinah (employed as waitress)—Yas, mum, I am a-leavin' dis place tomorrow.

Mistress—Why, Dinah, whatever can have displeased you with your position? Haven't I been treating you well?

Dinah—Oh, yas, indeed you have, mum. But to tell de truf, in dis house dey am too much shiftin' ob de dishes fo' de fewness of de vittles.

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

The Bear That Got Away

Your true hunter reckons not the hardships of the trail. He welcomes them. They increase his joy. Even disappointments have a certain fascination. He tells you with great gusto of the deer he didn't kill, and includes the incident in the story he sends to his favorite outdoor magazine. Consider the following paragraph, taken from an account of a bear hunt:

"While putting the dogs into the brush at the bottom of a gulch, something attracted my attention up the mountain side on the rocks. I looked up and beheld a fine little brown bear gazing down upon us. I threw my gun to my shoulder and fired, but an instant late, for just as I pulled the trigger he dropped out of sight behind the rocks. The dogs saw him, however, and the chase was on. Mr. Bear turned into the brush and down the gulch he came, with both dogs close at his heels. Close to the Rancher they crashed through the thick undergrowth—so thick that it was difficult to determine which was bear and which was dog. The Rancher got in several shots, but with no effect. Down the mountain we ran, dogs and bear in the lead, everybody yelling to encourage the dogs and in the hope of scaring the bear up a tree. Breathless and weary, we finally got to the dogs, who were lying down under a tree 'all in' and no bear in sight. His pace had been too hot for our unhardened pups and he had escaped." (Now hear the conclusion of the matter). "It was the Rancher's first bear and he was much disappointed not to get him. We were all agreed that it was the best sport that we had had in a long time, hence were pretty well satisfied."

It was "the Rancher's first bear," even though it escaped. There spoke the true hunter.

Japanese Honor

A high standard of honor is prevalent among the Japanese, as the following story will show:

A Japanese nobleman happened to slide back the thin wall which separated his room from an anteroom, in which a young page was on guard.

This boy was amusing himself by counting the rings on the nobleman's sword-handle, and the man, seeing that the lad had not heard the almost noiseless withdrawal of the wall, quietly slid it back again and said nothing.

That evening, however, when all the household, including the page-boy, was gathered together, the nobleman set them to guess how many rings there were on his sword-handle, promising a reward to the one who guessed rightly.

Some guessed one number and some another, but the page-boy said nothing.

"Why do you not guess?" said the nobleman in a stern voice to his page. "Are you lazy?"

"Oh, sir!" answered the boy, "it would not be fair for me to guess, because I know. I counted them this morning. There are eleven, but I could not pretend to guess."

Dr. A.—Why do you always make such particular inquiries as to what your patients eat? Does that assist you in your diagnosis?

Dr. B.—Not that, but it enables me to ascertain their social position and arrange my fees accordingly.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CONQUERED

A New Yorker of wide experience, has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and completely banished in three days with delightful benefit. The author, Edward J. Woods, 280 A, Station E, New York City, will mail his book free on request.

The health improves wonderfully after the nicotine poison is out of the system. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, strong memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many nervous benefits reported. Get rid of that nervous feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette, snuff or chewing tobacco to pacify morbid desire.

Shipowners Ask Protection

The government have been in communication with the imperial government with respect to the measures taken for the safeguarding and insurance of merchant shipping under the British flag.

It is learned that difficulties have arisen between shippers and shipowners in consequence of the wish of the latter to insert in bills of lading a clause to cover obligations, which they undertake as to any voyages under the war risks insurance scheme, to call at a port in the United Kingodm for information, instruction or advice from the Admiralty or some other department of the government before proceeding on the final stage of the voyage.

The clause in question covers the cargo equally with the ship, and does not prejudice the shipper's interests, and the government hopes no further objection will be made to its insertion.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Electricity Used For Flashing Signals

One of the interesting ways in which electricity is used is that of flashing signals. These signals are used by day as well as by night, and they go upon their missions with the rapidity and certainty of thought. They come from powerful little searchlights mounted upon the field glasses of the signaler, and their energy is derived from a series of dry batteries strapped to the soldier's belt.

Out of the murky, silent, heavy night, leaps a tiny pencil of powerful light, quivers a moment, and then all is black again. Once, twice, thrice, this little beam is shot dancing over the night air to a point six miles away, where, in fractions of a minute, it is sent on again. It is the signal for a night attack over 50 miles of battle front, and in a few minutes the little speed messenger has delivered its orders.

"Are they well mated?"

"Perfectly. She's afraid of automobiles and he can't afford one."—Detroit Free Press.

DISEASE IS DUE TO BAD BLOOD

To Cure Common Ailments the Blood Must be Made Rich and Red

Nearly all the diseases that afflict humanity are caused by bad blood—weak, watery blood poisoned by impurities. Bad blood is the cause of headaches and backaches, lumbago and rheumatism; delibilit and indigestion, neuralgia and other nerve troubles, and disfiguring skin diseases like eczema and salt rheum show how impure the blood actually is. No use trying a different remedy for each disease, because they all spring from the one cause—bad blood. To cure any of these troubles you must get right down to the root of the trouble in the blood, and that is just what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do. They make new, rich blood and thus cure these diseases when common medicine fails. Mrs. John Jackson, Woodstock, Ont., suffered from both nervous troubles and a run down condition and experienced a complete cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "I was a sufferer for a number of years from neuralgia and a general debility of the nerves and system. I had tried several doctors and many medicines but to no avail until I began Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At the time I began the Pills I had grown so bad that I could hardly be on my feet and was forced to wear elastic bandages about the ankles. The pain I suffered at times from the neuralgia was terrible. I had almost given up hope when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt an improvement, and I gladly continued the use of the Pills until I was once more quite well and able to attend to all my household duties."

If you are ailing begin to cure yourself today with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Little Stretched

While visiting a nephew in London, Uncle Hayseed stopped in front of a "movie" theatre poster on which were displayed pictures of lions, tigers, elephants and other African wild animals.

"Great guns, Henry!" he said to his nephew, "I'm mighty glad to leave town Saturday afternoon."

"Why are you so anxious to get away?" asked the nephew.

Pointing to the poster on the wall Uncle Hayseed read aloud the words: "To be released on Monday."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The Bad Boy's Stratagem

The worst boy in the school was always in trouble and was the terror of the school mistress. "What you ought to do," said Mrs. Bardom to the teacher, "is to treat him with more consideration—punish him with kindness, you know. Send him to my house, and I'll try the effect of my system upon him." In due time little Walter put in an appearance at the house of Mrs. Bardom—at least, a bright looking boy appeared upon the scene. Mrs. Bardom showed him round the garden, interested him with pretty pictures, played lively music, and then sat him down to a good feast. "My, dear," she asked eventually, "were you not extremely unhappy when you stood in the corner before all your classmates for punishment?"

"Please, m'm," answered the boy, "it wasn't me you saw in the corner—it was Walter."

"But aren't you Walter, my dear?"

"No, m'm, I'm Freddie! Walter gave me some cigarette pictures to come here and listen to you."

"Tell me, old man," said the perennial seeker after knowledge, "why is your hair grey and your beard brown?"

"Easily," answered the facetious old man. "My hair is twenty years' older than my beard."—London Opinion.

"Gasoline is getting very high."

"Yes; the wolf is at the door of my garage."—Kansas City Journal.

LIGHT BOOZE
Do You Drink It?

A minister's wife had quite a tussle with coffee and her experience is interesting. She says:

"During the two years of my training as a nurse, while on night duty, I became addicted to coffee drinking. Between midnight and four in the morning, when the patients were asleep, there was little to do except make the rounds, and it was quite natural that I should want a hot cup of coffee about that time. I could keep awake better.

"After three or four years of coffee drinking I became a nervous wreck and thought that I simply could not live without my coffee. All this time I was subject to frequent bilious attacks, sometimes so severe as to keep me in bed for several days. (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because both contain the drug caffeine).

"After being married, Husband begged me to leave off coffee for he feared that it had already hurt me almost beyond repair, so I resolved to make an effort to release myself from the hurtful habit.

"I began taking Postum and for a few days felt the languid, tired feeling from the lack of the coffee drug; but I liked the taste of Postum, and that answered for the breakfast beverage all right.

"Finally I began to feel clearer headed and had steadier nerves. After a year's use of Postum I now feel like a new woman—have not had any bilious attacks since I left off coffee."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

SOLDIERS AT VALCARTIER

THE CANTEEN IS THE CENTRE OF MUCH INTEREST

Canadian Troops Have Healthy Appetites, and Supplement the Regular Rations Supplied by the Government by Purchases at the Camp Canteen.

It resembles an exhibition booth—the Valcartier Canteen—with its drop sides, plain pine counters and sometimes disreputable appearance, but to Canada's "Tommys" in training to make the first overseas contingent it holds within its flimsy confines most of the things that are dear to the palates of lusty man. Thither he betakes himself after a hard round of work. He lines up two, three and aften four deep and taxes to the utmost the dexterity and agility of the "bartenders." The inevitable "pop" is consumed at once and the cigarettes and tobacco broken into; then begins the triumphal march with other purchased treasures to the seclusion of his tent. A vast contentment like unto that in the face of a hungry urchin who surveys an unguarded jam pot shines from his smiling countenance. He is only a boy, for all his stature, and life is complete for the day, whether he purchased all for himself or was an accredited agent for his bunk mates.

As Valcartier preparation ground is different from any other camp in Canada's history so is its canteen different. Evolution is taking place in Canada's militia there, and evolution has already produced a new order of camp canteen. The people of Canada do not understand Valcartier camp. They would have to see it—get a permit and wander through the lines—to do that. Even though the Canadian Northern, on their through line to the training grounds, have declared a rate that is very low, it will be impossible for most Canadians to even think of inspecting the great camp, the like of which it is to be hoped we will never again have in Canada. Without the personal, unimpeded visit, imagination only remains to clothe the skeleton of the news despatches. The individual soldier on the ground fails to realize the extent of the machine of which he constitutes one unit. He has neither the time nor opportunity to go over it properly. He compares notes with his near companion and that is about all he can do. There are, according to the Army service men, who handle the supplies, more than thirty-three thousand men in tents. Here is no meadow with a few splotches of white canvas. It is a city. And it presents all the problems of a city. It has to have its sewerage system, its waterworks system, its electric lighting system, and last but not by any means least, its health system, for it is essential that its population of all able-bodied men be maintained in robust health to take up the weapons of warfare on the battlefields of the greatest conflict in history. The government have installed these and provided the tents, the equipment, the clothing of these citizens. The only big factor remaining is the canteen.

Military genius—soldiers sometimes describe it in other terms—has averaged the appetite of our fighting men. Each man gets so much meat and potatoes, so much bread and biscuits, so much jam, so much cheese, so much coffee, so much tea. The government says the portions are ample to sustain health and energy. The trouble seems to be here that our men do not appear to be averageable. They come from widely-separated localities and many of them quite fail to appreciate the wisdom of the officers who have decided their meals. So, after parade, or a session at the rifle butts, they stampede to the canteen. And how they do buy!!

Although it was not so interpreted at the time, when Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes abolished the wet canteen, he introduced the camp grocery store. When the first of these booths opened for business there was 'pop,' smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. The theory was, that when soldiers came in from drill they would be glad to purchase something to drink other than water and that they would like to have a little tobacco in various forms when they were at ease. They did. But that little was not enough. The invigorating mountain air of the Laurentian country developed appetites which refused to be satisfied with less than the foodstuffs one buys ordinarily at the corner grocery at home. The soldiers persisted. They would come to the canteen in their particular section of the camp, and, lining up, would commence:

Have you got any chocolate?
Have you got any biscuits?
Have you got any canned goods?
Have you got any condensed milk?
Have you got any cheese?

When the "bartender" shook his head in negation to each of these requests a murmur would grow into the general question:

What kind of a place do these people think they are running, anyway?

As permits for canteen increased the new proprietors commenced to study the needs of their customers, precisely as those in the little store in town or city study the requirements of the buyers at their counters. Small consignments of groceries were ordered to feel out the market, and the camp grocery store began to sprout. One man, who had gone early to the camp to write a syndicate story of development there, saw his opportunity and straightway gave up the newspaper field for the grocery business. The other day he paid a visit to one of the biggest wholesalers in Quebec City, his purpose was to complain of the delay in getting his rather large shipments through. The wholesaler advised shipping by freight. That meant a carload. This new camp grocer ordered the carload and the staff he reminded of the big city dealer would have constituted an education to the ordinary city grocer. He ordered canned goods of many varieties, pickles, catsup, jams, condensed milk, cheese, chocolate, coffee in tins, soap, shoe blackening, tobacco in tins by the case, biscuits in tin caddies by the case, cases of pork and beans—and so on. He also wanted combs, shaving brushes, and several other articles a long way removed from the conception of the ordinary grocery trade. A carload! He got it. In another seven days he was ordering from the same man at the rate of three cars a week. He was giving orders for chocolate goods that excited the admiration of the manufacturer. And he is only one. There are some thirty odd grocers at the camp now, and the men who run the various booths are looking for men to handle the crowds who had some previous grocery experience.

Why, soldiers purchase pounds of tobacco and several boxes of cigarettes at one time! It is a common sight to see "Tommy" going away from the canteen to his own "lines" with a caddy of biscuits under his arm. Another will have a few jars of jam. Another some canned tomatoes, or peas, or corn—maybe all three—with some condensed milk. Nobody pays any particular attention. And, despite all this the soldiers have been buying "pop" in such large quantities as to make it impossible for the manufacturers to meet the demands made upon them. They say they have not enough bottles to serve Valcartier camp.

But, let no one think the government are neglecting to give their men food. Something more than eleven thousand dollars' worth of supplies a day are being brought in over the Canadian Northern Railway direct to the camp. The men's private shopping is provoked by the healthy mountain air north of the beautiful old citadel city. What they buy is all extra, and means an added load on the C.N.R., the only railway with lines to the big camp. The road has done, and is doing, everything possible to get the goods in for all. Miles of new sidings have been laid down and are still being laid down, and all possible equipment that can be used on the trackage is being utilized. The hoot of the locomotive is hardly ever lacking day or night. One train after another comes in. The cars are distributed and the empties hurried out to prepare for more. There appears to be no end to the chain. If the Canadian Northern Railway had not been ready for something like it the chaos would have been easy to imagine.

But the railway met the emergency. Thirty-three thousand men are getting their ordinary rations and their groceries extra. The railway men, from general superintendent down to the newest C.N.R. brakeman, are doing their full duty by company and country. They have all been called upon to work long hours and have responded that the men who have been called to arms should not suffer from any failure on their part. It is their contribution to the cause of the empire, and though they will probably not be remembered after the camp has colsed, everyone of them will experience the satisfaction of duty well done whenever they ponder over the problem solved at Valcartier and the feeding of Canada's "Tommy Atkins."

And, when the contingents have gone a grateful feeling should survive in Canada because the Valcartier canteen handed out sensible goods only to our citizen soldiery.

Pills of Attested Value.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success the compounders have met with attests the value of their work. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first and they grow more popular daily.

"Yes, I may say I have an ideal husband."

"An Appolo for looks, a Chesterfield for manners," rhapsodized the girl.

"Thos. things don't count in husbands, my dear. Mine stays fairly sober and brings most of his salary home."—Pittsburg Post.

"I thought you had thrown Arthur over."

"I did, but you know how a girl throws."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Essential

The Sunday School teacher was talking to her pupils on patience. She explained her topic carefully, and, as an aid to understanding, she gave each pupil a card bearing the picture of a boy fishing.

"Even pleasure," she said, "requires the exercise of patience. See the boy fishing. He must sit and wait and wait. He must be patient."

Having treated the subject very fully she began with the simplest, most practical question:

"And now, can any little boy tell me what we need most when we go fishing?"

The answer was quickly shouted with one voice: "Bait!"

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A clergyman visiting a school and trying to illustrate the meaning of conscience, asked a class of boys the following question:

"Supposing one of you stole a piece of sugar and put it in your mouth, and some one came in—what would happen?"

"I'd get a thrashing," piped a small voice.

"Yes, but your face would become red, wouldn't it? What would make it do that?"

"Trying to swallow the sugar quick, sir."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Soubret—Ravelyelp thinks a great deal of the President.

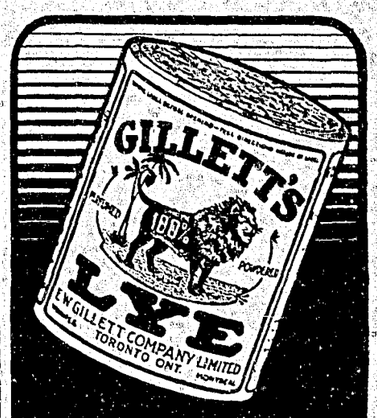
Comedian—Yes; the President did him the best turn anyone can possibly do an actor.

Soubret—What was it?

Comedian—Gave him an audience.—Judge.

Mrs. Whittler—What delightful manners your daughter has!

Mrs. Biler (proudly)—Yes. You see she has been away from home so much.



THE STANDARD ARTICLE SOLD EVERYWHERE REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

LARGE WORKS COMPLETED

Recapitulation of Work on the C.P.R. During the Present Year

In spite of the depression from which all interests suffered more or less, even before the war broke out, it may be interesting to recapitulate the outstanding features of the work the C.P.R. did during the present year from January up to date on its whole system.

At McAdam Junction the C.P.R. recently completed a new machine and erecting shop; and added over one mile of new storage tracks to their yard at McAdam Junction; a fireproof elevator with a capacity for 1,000,000 bushels with an up-to-date power plant was completed this summer at West St. John, not to speak of great improvements to the terminal facilities. The improvements at the passenger and freight terminals at the Windsor station are marked by bulk and efficiency. The train shed, which is just completed, is one of the largest of the most modern types now in use. At the same time the improvements at Place Viger, which have been in hand for three years, are now completed. These, in their entirety, of station, hotel and trackage, cost nearly $5,000,000.

The union station at Quebec has been commenced. There was the double track bridge at Lachine which cost nearly $3,000,000; the new Lake Shore Line which was opened for traffic in June; the new station and viaduct at Toronto which are only held up temporarily; the extension of the Kippewa Branch line 10 miles in a northerly direction; a 30-mile extension from Expanse to a junction with the Weyburn-Sterling branch of the C.P.R., and which will be completed this fall; the line between Swift Current and Empress, a distance of 112 miles, and which will be completed this year; the main line cut off from Swift Current to Bassano of which 150 miles are completed; the 78 miles of the C.P.R. branch from Lacombe to Kerrobert, a new extension; the operation of the Alberta-Central Railway to Lochern, a distance of 65 miles from Red Deer; the great tunnel at Roger's Pass, and of which one mile of the pioneer tunnel had been completed the C.P.R. depot and terminal offices at Vancouver; the Kootenay Central which is now open for traffic, from Golden, 60 miles south. Work on this road is being pushed vigorously on the line to join up Golden and Colvalli; the opening of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo line from Parksville Junction to Courtenay.

The C.P.R. is interested in the Kettle Valley Railway, and in connection with the same it is building a line from Midway to Penticton—a distance of 134 miles, 76 of which are already open for traffic. A line from Penticton to Osprey, 41 miles in length, has been completed, and work has been commenced on a new line between Osprey Lake and Princeton. The Kettle Valley Railway is also building a line 54 miles in length between Hope and Otter Summit. A part of the track has already been laid.

In addition to all this, which is merely hinted at, and which is a record of eight months, the C.P.R. has continued its policy of double tracking all the way through.

Nothing as Good For Asthma. Asthma remedies come and go but every year the sales of the original Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidence could be asked of its remarkable merit. It relieves. It is always of the same unvarying quality which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not suffer another attack, but get this splendid remedy today.

"Let's make something good to eat," planned Robert's two little sisters, in an undertone.

"All right," said Robert, overhearing. "We'll each make something. Lou can go ahead and make the candy, and Flo the popcorn."

"And what'll you make?" they asked.

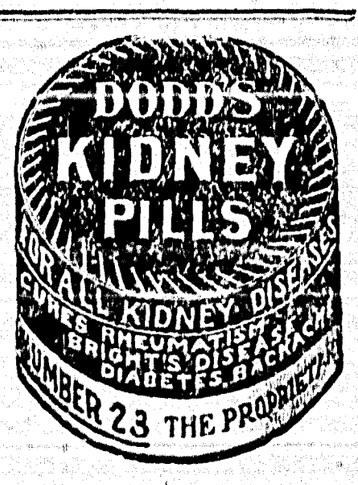
"Oh," said he, "I'll make away with it!"

"What do you think of these German atrocities, Mrs. Nurich?"

"Oh, I suppose they are all right, but I don't believe they are as good fighters as the Uhlans."—Buffalo Express.

Buttons—Get up! Get up! The hotel's afire!

Scottish Gentleman—Right laddie; but if I do, mind ye, I'll no pay for the bed!—Answers.



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This paper will not hold itself responsible for the opinions of others, as may appear in its columns from time to time.

WEDNESDAY DEC 9 1914

WATER NOTICE

FOR A LICENCE TO TAKE AND USE WATER.

NOTICE is hereby given that Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, of Victoria, B. C. will apply for a licence to take and use 100,000 gallons per 24 hours, of water out of Trunes Creek, which flows in a northerly direction through Newcastle District and empties into Strait of Georgia near Nanaimo River. The water will be diverted at a point 2300 upstream from railway and will be used for General Railway purposes on the land described as Railway Right of Way. This notice was posted on the ground on the 3rd day of April, 1913. The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria, B. C. Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY
Applicant
H. E. BEASLEY
Agent

ap16 my7

WATER NOTICE

FOR A LICENCE TO TAKE AND USE WATER.

NOTICE is hereby given that Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway of Victoria, B. C. will apply for a licence to take and use 100,000 gallons per 24 hours, of water out of Hudson Creek, which flows in a northerly direction through Nelson District and empties into Bayne Sound near Double Bay. The water will be diverted at a point upstream from Railway and will be used for General Railway purposes on the land described as railway right of way this notice was posted on the ground on the 2nd day of April, 1913. The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder, Victoria, B.C. Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C.

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ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY
Applicant
H. E. BEASLEY
Agent

ap16 my7

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF NANAIMO HOLDEN AT CUMBERLAND.

IN THE MATTER of John Smyth deceased, late of Cumberland, who died at Cumberland on July 5, 1913.

AND

IN THE MATTER of the "Official Administrators Act."

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor Judge Barker, made the 5th day of November, 1913, I was appointed Administrator of the Estate of the above-mentioned deceased, and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to furnish same, properly verified, to me on or before the 13th day of December, 1913. AND all parties indebted to said estate, are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated this fifth day of November, 1913.

W. Wesley Willard,
Official Administrator,
Cumberland, B. C.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF NANAIMO HOLDEN AT CUMBERLAND.

IN THE MATTER of Sarah Ellenor Tyson deceased, intestate.

AND

IN THE MATTER of the "Official Administrators Act."

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor Judge Barker, made the 5th day of November, 1913, I was appointed Administrator of the Estate of the above-mentioned deceased, and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to furnish same, properly verified, to me on or before the 13th day December, 1913. AND all parties indebted to said estate, are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1913.

W. Wesley Willard,
Official Administrator,
Cumberland, B. C.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF NANAIMO HOLDEN AT CUMBERLAND.

IN THE MATTER OF Daniel Magan deceased, intestate, who died at Cumberland, B. C. on June 25th 1913.

AND

IN THE MATTER of the "Official Administrators Act."

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor Judge Barker, made the 5th day of November, 1913, I was appointed Administrator of the Estate of the above-mentioned deceased, and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to furnish same, properly verified, to me on or before the 13th of December, 1913. AND all parties indebted to said estate, are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1913.

W. Wesley Willard,
Official Administrator,
Cumberland, B. C.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

In The Matter of an Application for a fresh Certificate of Title to Lot 4, Block "F," Cumberland, Map 522 A.

Notice is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to George Richardson and Ruth Agnes Richardson on the 19th day of June, 1911, and Numbered 116 F, which has been lost.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 24th day of September, 1914.

S. Y. WOOTTON
Registrar General of Titles.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, Victoria, for a renewal of the hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel known as the Courtenay Hotel, situated at Courtenay, B. C.

Jones R. Johnston

Dated October 21, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police Victoria, for a hotel license to sell liquors by retail in the hotel known as the Port Harvey [illegible]

[illegible]
Applicant

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ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE CUMBERLAND NEWS

200

SOME LETTERS RECEIVED FROM SOLDIERS IN THE FIGHTING LINE

OPINIONS EXPRESSED OF TROOPS OF THE ENEMY

Estimates of the Fighting Qualities of the German Troops by Some of the British Soldiers at the Front—Have Little Respect For Their Methods

In a letter which has just been received in London, an officer in the Cavalry Division now serving in France, pays a magnificent tribute to the resolute spirit, courage and endurance of British troops. The following are extracts from the letter:

I am writing this by the roadside, so excuse writing. We've had the hell of a time. All by ourselves—the English against a force of Germans five times as big. Our troops have been wonderful. Beat to the world ,tired and hungry, they have fought grandly, but they are well worn now. The infantry were grand and the cavalry saved them again and again, covering their retreat in magnificent manner. I am coming back all right, never fear. Have been in such tight corners, and under such fire, that if I was meant to go I should have gone by now I am sure.

I have just found my kit. I haven't changed anything for a week or taken off my boots for five days. I looked too filthy for words, and have been looking after my own horse, and have ridden one all the time as I could not get the others. He is rather beat, but he is a real plucked one and refuses to go lame. He keeps his condition well, too, considering. I hope I shall pick up the others today.

I hear our navy has done well, and also Russia. We've fought rear-guard actions now for a week, and I don't think any troops in the world could have done it except us and, perhaps, the Japanese. The infantry are too pitiable for words in some cases, but they stagger on, and never once have I met a straggler laboring on but he has had his rie still and forced a smile whether wounded or not.

I am so dreadfully sorry for the inhabitants. Their villages set on fire by shells, and they running about with their few precious things not knowing where to go. Truly war is a most awful thing. I never realized it before. All the people are awfully good to us. * * * I've been very hungry at time! Never had more than three hours' sleep a night last week, and not always that. I hope and expect things will look up soon.

I hear the 600th Rifle Brigade and Guards have covered themselves with glory. I haven't seen them. * * * The convents are grand and the nuns splendid. We were done awfully well by them. We subscribed to one between ourselves.

Later.—I have found my horses at the town where all the cavalry were supposed to concentrate. My servant says he heard I was dead, and he never thought to see me again. That all comes from the squadron being split up the other afternoon under a heavy fire. Awful affair. So if I am reported dead or missing don't believe it, as I am not.

Two wounded Highlanders, who have reached Glasgow from the Mons fighting line, declare that the German infantry could not shoot "for nuts." It was the shrapnel and lyddite shells that did the damage. The accuracy of the enemy's artillery was marvellous, but the aeroplanes first of all flew at a great height over the Allies' entrenchments and hurried back with information regarding the range.

We of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders took up a position facing a wood where the Germans were in strong force. As they emerged our boys met them with a raking rifle fire, which mowed them down. On they came again and again with the same devastating result. Their bullets came whistling around us, but we were indifferent, the markmanship being very poor. The German infantry carry their rifles under their arms, the butts resting on their hips, and they fire as they march. As the enemy poured out en masse into the open it was like the exodus from the Celtic and Rangers Scottish Cup final! Man, if they were only three to one we could go through them easily, but when it comes to 10 to one strategy as well as bravery has to be considered.

A favorite position for the enemy to take up is behind massed stooks of grain, where they are unseen. At night time they advance to new points of attack, and as soon as daylight breaks, their fusillade of heavy firing is renewed. Many of the Germans, when captured, present a pitiful spectacle, and, frequently drop on their knees beseeching mercy. The British regiments, as they pass through the French and Belgian towns are everywhere received with marked hospitality, little children even rushing forward to kiss the hands of the soldiers.

Sir Robert Edgecumbe, of Newquay, has received a letter from his son, Lieutenant O. P. Edgecumbe, 1st Battalion D.C.L.I., serving on the staff of General Haking, in which the following passages occur:

For the last week or 10 days we have been fighting hard, and are now for one day resting. Altogether during five days and five nights I got six hours' sleep, and so am rather weary. However, bullets and a real enemy are a wonderful stimulant, and I feel as fit as anything. All our men are somewhat fatigued, but are very keen and full of fight.

My regiment has had a bad time, and I am dreadfully afraid they have been badly cut up, although I can as yet get no details. They were caught in a village by Germans in the houses, who had managed to get there by wearing our uniforms. Never again shall I respect the Germans. They have no code of honor, and there have been several cases of their wearing French and British uniforms, which is, of course, against the Geneva convention.

WAR QUESTION OF HONOR

Lloyd George Says England Will Make It To Interest of Nations to Respect Their Treatics

"There is no man in this hall who throughout his political life has regarded the prospect of engaging in war with greater repugnance than myself. There is no man either inside or outside this hall who is more convinced than I that we could not have avoided the present war without national dishonor."

This was the text of a speech which David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, made in Queen's Hall recently to arouse Welsh enthusiasm for Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's new army. The chancellor went on to say that any nation which disregarded its national honor was doomed and Great Britain was bound by honorable obligations to defend the independence, liberty and integrity of Belgium.

Referring to the accusation that Great Britain had used the treaty providing for Belgian neutrality as a cunning cloak to veil her jealousy of a superior civilization, the chancellor said:

"Our answer was the action we took in 1870. In that case Prince Bismarck respected Prussia's treaty obligations, but it was to the interest of Prussia to break her treaty and she has done it. To Prussia a treaty is just a scrap of paper.

"This doctrine of a scrap of paper goes to the root of all public law. We are fighting against barbarism, and there is only one way of putting it right. If there are nations who say they will respect treaties only when it is to their interest to do so, we must make it to their interest to do so in future."

Referring to the German excuses, Mr. Lloyd George remarked:

"A great nation ought to be ashamed of behaving like a fraudulent bankrupt trying to escape his obligations."

Referring to the case of Servia, the chancellor of the exchquer said that Emperor Nicholas had given Austria the only answer that became a man when he said: "I will tear your ramshackle empire limb from limb." "And he is doing it" added the speaker.

Prussia, said Mr. Lloyd George, is "the road hog of Europe. Men, women and children and nations are ordered out of the way. Even Great Britain is ordered out of the way. If the old British spirit is still left in British health the bully will be torn from his seat. They thought we could not beat them. It will not be easy. It will be a long job. It will be terrible. But in the end we shall march through terror to triumph."

Appealing to Welshmen to join the colors the chancellor continued:

"This struggle is a great war for the emancipation of Europe from the thraldom of the military caste which has thrown its shadow upon two generations of men and has now plunged the world into a welter of blood."

David Lloyd George said the German people had great qualities of head, hand and heart, but had been drilled into a false idea of civilization. They could not comprehend the action of Great Britain in pledging its resources, the lives of its people and its very existence to protect a little nation.

Quoting from Emperor William's speeches, which he declared, were "full of swagger and boastfulness," the chancellor of the exchequer said that when such sentiments became the policy of a great empire it was about time it should be ruthlessly put away.

INCREASING LIVE STOCK

Farmers Should Devote More Attention to Live Stock to Meet Increasing Demand

The outbreak of the war in Europe and the consequent demand which is naturally to be expected for increased exports of meats, finds Canada in a very much denuded condition as regards live stock.

As a result of the removal of the American tariff on cattle a heavy export trade developed to the south. In some districts in Eastern Canada, nearly everything has been shipped out of the country, except dairy cows. This export trade, together with many farmers selling their calves for veal, can have but one result in Canada, viz.: a greater scarcity of meat than at present exists, even in a normal market.

The meat industry in Canada should not be allowed to dwindle—rather, the production of hogs, sheep and cattle on Canadian farms should be greatly increased. To obtain this increase does not mean that farmers should devote their whole attention to live stock. The majority of farmers will admit that with very little extra effort and expense they could increase by several head the live stock on their farms without in any way interfering with their present system of farming.

From reports to the commission of conservation, present conditions indicate a world-wide scarcity of live stock, with little likelihood of an over-crowded market for many years to come. The opportunity for Canadian farmers is, therefore, apparent. To take advantage of this, farmers should save their heifer calves to produce more cattle, while the others may be turned off, not as veal but as beef.

Expert stockmen advise that there are good times ahead for those raising sheep. The high price of mutton and of wool and the comparative ease with which a flock of sheep may be sustained upon land which is otherwise unsuitable for agriculture, should suggest a great increase in the number of sheep raised by Canadian farmers.

Increased production in hogs can be brought about more quickly than in any other class of live stock, and consequently should receive immediate attention.

Animal production on the farm is desirable because it increases the fertility and crop-raising ability of the soil. Good prices are sure to be obtained for any surplus which farmers will have to sell on account of the inevitable shortage of supply resulting from war conditions in Europe. These two conditions should be an incentive to Canadian farmers to increase their live stock production. A little foresight now, with modern methods of feeding, will make increased production easily possible.—F.C.N.

To Protect the Birds

"To hunt birds without a gun or sling shot," is the ideal kept constantly before the members of the Farm Journal Liberty Bell Bird Club, who sign a pledge to protect all song and insectivorous birds. If it happens that a newly enrolled member "avats" to the savage instinct of his primitive forefathers when he sees a bird within shot and brings it fluttering to his feet, his fellow members with literature, arguments and personal persuasion try to show him the evil of his ways and bring him back into the folds of the merciful. If he refuses to reform and continues to violate his pledge his name is at last stricken from the membership list and he is sent to coventry by his comrades pledged to save the birds, and through them, save the crops from being devoured by insect pests.

Sunday schools in many districts are finding new ways to teach humane principles to their pupils by having them enroll as members of the Liberty Bell Bird Club, are of the Farm Journal, in Philadelphia, Pa. Its banner and pledge are kept before the classes, its educational pamphlets and wall cards are used to encourage the children to study and protect the birds, and so lead them towards being kinder and more considerate of each other.

Sabbath school classes in different parts of the country report most interesting "Bird Evenings" where bird songs, recitations, essays and little plays are given. Sunday school superintendents are calling the attention of their teachers to this effective helper for creating a greater interest and larger attendance in Sunday school classes.

There is no cost in joining the club, no fees, no dues or assessments of any kind. Any person who signs the club pledge:

"I desire to become a member of the Liberty Bell Bird Club of the Farm Journal, and I promise to study and protect all song and insectivorous birds and do what I can for the club," will receive a club badge button free of charge.

GERMAN SUBJECTS ARE GREATLY DELUDED REGARDING THE WAR

KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Through the Censorship of the German Press as well as Misrepresentation on the Part of German Officialdom, the People of Germany are Kept in the Dark

From time to time we read extracts from the German newspapers, as well as wireless despatches from that country, showing how the German people are kept in complete ignorance of the true condition of affairs regarding the progress of the war. It would appear that even the educated and best informed of the more intelligent class of the German people have been deceived by the Kaiser, and the military party, by misrepresentations of the official correspondence between the nations previous to the declaration of war. The German people are evidently led to believe that Great Britain was responsible for the war, and that since the commencement of hostilities German arms have been invariably successful against the allied troops. They even appear to have supreme confidence in their navy, and entertain the delusion that the British navy will be vanquished by their own fleet. Through the censorship of news by the authorities in Germany, and by means of spreading false reports broadcast, they are doing everything possible to prejudice the opinion of neutral countries. Letters are now being received in Canada mailed from points in the United States, and no doubt written by agents of Germany, which contain statements bearing on the cause and progress of the war, calculated to arouse an Anti-British feeling. These letters in most cases are being sent to the proper authorities, so that this plan of campaign may be exposed.

As showing the manner in which the German people are kept in the dark as to the true conditions of affairs in respect to the war situation, the following letter, written by a Berlin newspaper owner to a friend in England, is illuminating:

"Never in my life I should have ventured to think that Great Britain should ever declare war on Germany, the nation to which the British had the closest affinity, there being thousands and thousands of friendly and amicable relations between the inhabitants of the two countries. The official publication of the telegrams exchanged between the three sovereigns has proved beyond any doubt that Germany up to the last moment has extended her sincere desire to preserve the peace. True, its situation between two enemies who were at all times jealous of her development has forced her to keep vigilant watch and to prepare for a fight should it be provoked by her neighbors. Now the war has come, abrupty and unexpectedly and since it has come without any intelligent reason, merely because the Russians believed the time ripe for the crushing of their civilized neighbor, the whole German nation has risen, as one man, to fight for our independence and our standing in the rank of the great powers. There are no more parties in our empire; the Socialdemocrats have, just as well as the Alsacians and Polish in our boundaries, unanimously voted for the enormous sums deemed necessary, each and every one has taken up the arms, and now there are millions of good soldiers at our frontiers, eager to face the enemy wherever he may appear. The Russians, whose millions of soldiers were expected to flood over our eastern provinces, have cowardly fled wherever they met only a handful of German and Austrian soldiers, and it is safe to predict that our troops will continue to chase them as far as we choose, and whatever there exists of the Russian fleet will soon be doomed, or, if considered fit for the purpose, carry the German flag. And the French? We have permitted them to enter into Alsace, just as we allowed the Russians to pass over our frontier for a couple of miles—for the simple reason that the fact be established that they, not the Germans, were the aggressors in this disastrous international war. But in the meantime, we have proven that German valiance and courage is the same as 1870, and the Belgians, who have been badly advised that their country should be neutralized towards Germany, but open to British and French manoeuvres, have been shamefully deserted by their advisers and are now the first to feel the weight of German strategy. Liege, the strongest fortress built by French engineers, has been conquered by ordinary field troops at one assault, its strong forts have been reduced to cinders by our heavy guns, Brussels has been occupied and soon the last corner of Belgium will be in German possession, after which our invasion into France will be taken up with force with which even the combined French and Britsh armies cannot rival.

"It is a pity that it has come so far, and the British people should, ere it is too late, consider what is at stake. As far as we hear, British newspapers persistently belittle the German successes and continue to circulate news of German defeats which have never happened so far, and thus they betray their readers, delude them into the dangerous idea that Great Britain were invincible because of its splendid isolation at sea. Still, the vast British fleet has, as far as we know, up to this hour not dared to approach our coast, but prefers to do the safe business of piracy. I do not believe that our navy will follow this policy of apparent cowardness, but will before long visit the British coast and hunt the British vessels, and the result will be that the fiction of the British navy's supremacy will go to the dogs.

"If I knew that this letter safely reached your hands, I will gladly continue to tell you what news our papers publish of the war, and should be much pleased if you would be kind enough to reciprocate."

TAKES WIDER AUTHORITY

May Control Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Other Stringent Orders

An order-in-council has been passed under the war measures act of the recent session, empowering the government, if deemed necessary, to take over and operate any telephone or telegraph lines in Canada, and providing authority for a strict censorship of all telegraphic or telephonic communications. The order provides that any cabinet minister, delegated for the purpose, may assume control of any telegraph or telephone company, and use its lines for his majesty's service. It is further provided that the minister may direct that all messages be submitted to censorship, whether by telegraph or telephone, going out of Canada shall go through certain named offices only.

Any director or officer of a company contravening the instructions of the minister is liable to a penalty of $5,000 or five years' imprisonment.

Another order-in-council provides similar penalties for furnishin to the enemy information, plans, photographs, etc., likely to be of military use, or for furnishing intoxicating liquor to anyone on military duty.

British Aviator's Reserve

It is difficult to estimate correctly the actual war strength of Great Britain, on account of the loyalty and readiness to serve of her civilian population. The adaptability of British men to any sort of armed service is always a marvel to foreigners, and comes, no doubt, in part from the national love of sport.

With the declaration of war on England, the Royal Aero Club issued a call to every licensed pilot in the kingdom to register for service with the British air forces. Virtually all responded, those owning machines tendering these as well.

When it is recalled that the Royal Aero Club, up to July 15, issued 800 certificates, one may comprehend the value of Britain's late insistence on aviation. A large part of this number is already in the service, perhaps 500 in all.

As the war is likely to prove an extended one, this civilian reserve is going to be of the utmost value as time will be afforded these men to become proficient for field service. Thus a large gap, due to England's losses in the conflict in the air, can be filled.

German Navy Increase

According to a Berlin message received in Amsterdam, statements made by members of the Reichstag on naval expansion apparently point to the building of 12 torpedo-boat divisions, six airship divisions, and a number of mine-layers and other craft. The rapid construction of three large awrships and two smaller cruisers is also desired.

This, it is argued, would mean an increase of 25 per cent. in the numerical strength of the German fleet and of 100 per cent. in its fighting value.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS BETTER

Canning Factories Will Employ More Canadian Help

Industrial conditions in Canada at this time will result in the employment of many more Canadians than usual in the canning factories of the Dominion. In previous seasons many canning factories, finding difficulty in obtaining sufficient local help, secured assistance from the larger labor market of the United States. It is estimated that several thousand employees of Canadian canning factories during previous seasons were not permanent residents of this country. In view of the unemployment in some industries at this time the canning factories will be able to secure in Canada most, if not all, the help they require this season. Thus many Canadians who would otherwise be out of employment will have the work in the canning factories that in previous years was given to parties who were resident in Canada only during the canning season. The policy of the leading canning companies has been to employ local help as far as possible.

Another condition that will tend to increase the number of Canadians employed in the canning industry in this country is the curtailment of imports of canned vegetables from France and Belgium. The imports of canned vegetables from these countries into Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, amounted to $164,151 and $124,403, respectively—a total of almost $300,000. The curtailment of these imports will increase the demand for the products of Canadian canning factories.

The navy way of doing things, on the face of it, looks dangerous, and you would think that they must have suffered for it, says an English writer.

But they have not. While the army air pilots were being killed here and there, the sailors were getting off unscathed. They were smashing up machines, it is true, but every smashed machine was a lesson learned, and when the machine was rebuilt there was generally some improvement put into it as a result of the smash.

Somehow the sailors generally seem to save their necks, and altogether they have only lost three or four men, while ten army pilots weer killed in a few weeks quite recently.

What happened regarding a new lubricating oil which was placed on the market is typical of the navy and the army. The army received some from the makers, and began a long series of tests, finding out the specific gravity and goodness knows what else.

The navy got some of the oil, tipped it into the tank of a machine, and went flying to see how the motor liked it. The motor, lubricated with the new oil, ran sweeter than ever before. This was good enough for the navy. It at once placed an order.

Weeks afterwards the army was still carrying out its experiments with that oil.

CRUISED FIVE YEARS IN ARCTIC

The Teddy Bear Returns From Remarkable Expedition

The fifteen-ton wooden gasoline schooner Teddy Bear, Captain Joe Bernard, which left Nome on a hunting, trapping and trading expedition in 1909, which skirted the Arctic coast of Canada farther eastward than any other ship had ever done, and which might have accomplished the northwest passage and reached Hudson Bay but for a shortage of gasoline, arrived at Nome, Alaska, recently. The little boat had sailed 1,800 miles since August 4, unable to use her engine because there was no gasoline aboard.

Bernard, with John Sandstrom and an Eskimo crew, left Nome well supplied with goods for trade among the Eskimos and refused to return until he had exhausted these goods. In the winter of 1910, Sandstrom was frozen to death in a blizzard on Barter Island, while he was on his way to an Eskimo village.

The Teddy Bear explored Coronation Gulf, on whose shores live the blue-eyed Eskimos, supposed to be descendants of the Scandinavin settlers in Greenland. Bernard and his crew lived comfortably on the wild game off the coast, and had an ambition to go to Hudson Bay, but after making more than half the distance they decided to discontinue because the coast was uninhabited and the Teddy Bear was without gasoline. So the schooner turned back last year after reaching Cochran Point on Dolfort and Union Straits, more than 1,000 miles east of Point Barrow.

In 1911 Captain Bernard met Vilhjalmar Stefannson on Coronation Gulf and carried him to Bailey Island. Bernard, who went farther east than Stefansson, says that 75 per cent. of the Eskimos he met east of the Mackenzie river had never seen a white man or a white man's vessel. The natives lived in most primitive fashion using stone and copper weapons and cooking utensils.

The Teddy Bear brought an extraordinary collection weighing several tons, composed of birds, furs, eggs, implements, hammered from flat copper found in the river beds, stone pots for cooking and other curious things.

Tied Flags to Horses' Tails

Those Prussian troopers who rode through Brussels with Belgian flags tied to their horses' tails forgot Bismarck's caution that broken windows have to be paid for. The French goverment has already been moved, in honest indignation at the tale of German barbarities, to cut down the hitherto very generous rations allowed to German officers, who are prisoners in France.

The sympathy of the whole civilized world is being alienated from Germany by the official reports of the barbarous conduct of the German armies.

"The Bravest of the Brave"

The Victoria Cross, the supremist British reward for valor of which many will doubtless be won during the present campaign, is the youngest of such decorations, only dating back to the Crimean War in 1856. It is the most valued possession in many a home in Britain today. The Austrian Cross, on the other hand, is the oldest.

A similar reward in Germany is the Iron Cross, instituted by the Emperor Frederick William III. of Prussia in the year 1813. Russia gives as a decoration to its heroic soldiers the Cross of St. George, which was founded by the famous Empress Catherine II. in the year 1769, and, while the Victoria Cross is of bronze, and the Iron Cross as its name implies, of iron (which is edged with silver), the Russian Order is of gold, with a beautiful medallion of St. George, killing the dragon.

In Austria again, the cross is of gold, and was instituted in the year 1757 by the Empress Marie Theresa soon after her accession to the Throne. It bears the same inscription as the British Victoria Cross, ours having in English "For Valor," and theirs in Latin the word "For ttudint."

The Order of the Legion of Honor, which is the reward in France, was instituted by to great Napoleon, and he decreed that every soldier who was decorated with that honor should have the additional distinction of being entitled to receive a military salute from officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers.

WAITERS AND COOKS ENLIST

Herbert Kaufman Immortalizes the Patriotism of Simpson's Employees

The following verses by Herbert Kaufman are published in the London Standard. They are inspired by the announcement that a large proportion of the staff at Simpson's-in-the-Strand have joined Lord Kitchener's army. Simpson's is an old London eating house which boasts distinctively English traditions extending from 1716, and is well known for its adherence to the open roasting fire and other time honored methods of English cookery.

Forty Men From Simpson's

Forty men from Simpson's!
"Will you 'ave it rare?
Try a bit of pudding, sir;
Yes, the cheddar's fair."

Forty men from Simpson's!
Quitting in a group,
Marching off in khaki for
To fix the Kaiser's soup.

Forty men from Simpson's!
"Will you take it 'ot?
'Ere's your Hell served in the shell,
Piping from the pot!

Forty men from Simpson's!
Hurry, turn 'em loose,
They're the sort we need in front
To cook the German goose.

Forty men from Simpson's!
What a thing to read!
Forty humble serving men
Serving Britain's need!

Forty men from Simpson's!
Don't you blush with shame
While they play the soldier's part,
And you the waiting game?

—Herbert Kaufman.

Belgians Are Acceptable Type

Arrangements for the settling in Quebec of Belgian refugees have as yet reached no stage beyond that of being suggested, according to what could be learned in Ottawa. Immigration is a federal matter, but colonization and exact location comes more within the provincial sphere.

Belgians in Canada have always proved a most acceptable type of immigrants and public appreciation of their merits has been intensified by their heroism in the war. If locating in Quebec or elsewhere they will be accorded every facility and encouragement, but no definite arrangements appear to have been concluded.

Rights of Russian Jews

Mr. Israel Zangwill, president of the Jewish Territorial Organization, has asked the British Foreign Office to authorize him to say that England looked with sympathy on the cause of Jewish emancipation in Russia, and has received from Sir Edward Grey the assurance that he is very fully aware of the importance of the subject and would neglect no opportunity of encouraging the reform in question.

IS A SPLENDID PILOT

Lieutenant Collett is a Skilful Aviator With Fine Staying Power

C. H. Collet, the hero of the aerial raid into Germany, is a lieutenant of the Royal Marine Artillery. He took to flying a year ago and soon proved himself a remarkably fine pilot.

Lieutenant Collet was the first to show what a competent pilot could do with a heavy biplane which the admiralty bought in Leipsig last year. With a German pilot in this machine it used to lumber around the aerodrome near London, but when Collet took charge it became a different vehicle. One of the sights of the aerodrome was to see him stand the machine vertically on one wing, tip and perform an awe-inspiring spiral for a thousand feet.

Early this year Collet had this biplane fitted for a long non-stop flight, the passenger space being fitted with an enormous petrol tank. Thus equipped, he flew from Plymouth to Grimsby, about 275 miles, then fighting through a faulty engine. It was his original intention to fly to the north of Scotland.

Later Lieutenant Collet looped the loop in a Caudron biplane and was the first of the army aviators to perform this feat. He has great staying power, fine hands and a good eye, and was thus eminently fitted for the raid on Dusseldorf.

King of Belgium Shot His Chauffeur

Progress Du Nord relates a remarkable story of the King of the Belgians shooting his chauffeur, who traitorously attempted to drive him into the German lines.

The king was with his troops south of Antwerp, says the report. He ordered the chauffeur to drive ahead of them. After a while the king noticed the driver had changed the direction. His majesty warned him and when the chauffeur took no notice he ordered him to halt. This having no effect, the king, convinced of treachery, drew a revolver, and shot the chauffeur dead. The king then stopped the car and drove back to the Belgian lines in safety.

In the chauffeur's clothing papers were found showing he had received a German offer of $250,000 for the king's capture.

Jews' Freedom Affects World

Interviewed for the New York American, Henri Bergson said the war has so upset him that since its beginning he has been unable to concentrate his mind on his philosophy, therefore has abandoned work altogether.

"Things we thought of before the war no longer matter," he added, "while things we never dreamt of now assume enormous importance."

Asked about the Czar's attitude to the Jews, Bergson declared that if the report were true this would be the greatest pacific revolution in history; its effects would be felt the world over.

Cold Nights

Remind us that the winter is almost here

FOR THE WINTER WE HAVE COAL and WOOD HEATERS
—FROM $13.75 TO $20 EACH—

Flannelette Sheets, grey and white blankets and Comforters in a full range of prices.

For solid comfort, try a "RESTWELL" Steel Bed and a "RESTMORE" Spring and Mattress

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Agents for Pilsener Brewing Company's BEER
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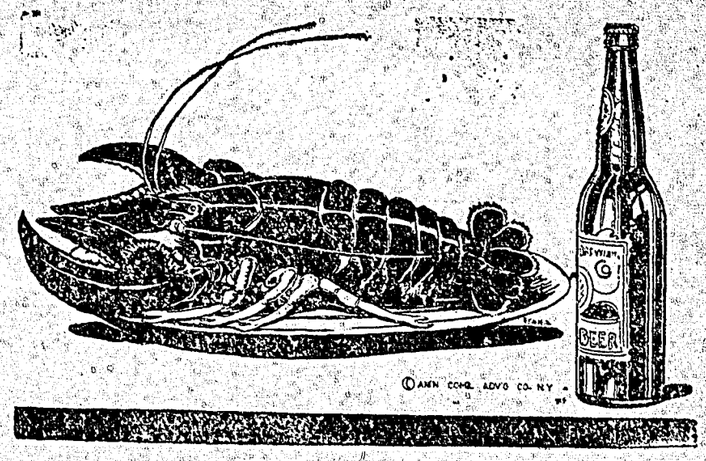
Wines and Liquors.

SECOND STREET



Drink a Bottle of Pilsener with your meals

Notice the good effect on appetite and digestion

PILSENER BREWING CO., LTD.
distributors for U.B.C and Newlife Beers, Nanaimo

It takes a bargain sale to bring on the people and the above I you have any doubt as to the truth of the statement, call in at Macfarlane Bros. store, where a bankrupt sale is in progress. No sign of hard times here, other than the fact that it is a bankrupt sale, and that someone is out by it. Failures are a rare occurrance in Cumberland—and the rarer the better. Our businessmen have stood up well under the conditions which have prevailed in this city for over two years But, there are millions of dollars invested in coal mines at our very door, which produce the finest steam coal on the Pacific Coast, and as a natural consequence, things must work out to the benefit of Cumberland. You can't expect to have a two year's strike, and reset things, and that prosperity will return in a day. When contracts are lost through strikes, it takes time to get them back. We can't eat our loaf and have it. If there had been no divertion of our coal trade, Cumberland would not now feel the pinch of hard times, and many of our most experienced coal miners out of work.

Mrs. W. E. Lawrence, of Bevan is expected home from the East next week.

Denver, Col., Dec. 8—The Colorado coal strike was called off today.

This action was taken by the convention of district of No. 15 of the United Mine Workers of America by a unanimous vote tonight, after an all-day session. And ratified the report of the International Executive Board introduced today recommending the termination of the strike.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

Services for Sunday next

Holy Communion, 8.30 a. m.

Matins, 11 a. m.

Sunday School, 3.30 p. m.

Evensong, 7. p. m.

On Sunday evening the Vicar will preach a special sermon on "Death" And address service will be held on Friday evening at 6 o'clock.

Arthur Biechlager, Vicar.

CHURCH NOTICES

METHODIST CHURCH SERVICES.

Public Worship—Sunday, 7 p. m.

Bible Study (S. School) 3.30 p. m.

Young People's Society—Monday, 7.30 p. m.

Prayer-meeting: Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.

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

Pastor, Rev. Wm. Elliott, B. A.

ST GEORGE'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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

Sunday Services, 1.30 p. m.

Sunday School, 2.30 p. m.

Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening, 7.30

Pastor, Rev. Jas. Hood,

ED. WOODS
Teamster and Liveryman
Teaming of All Kinds.
RIGS FOR HIRE
Charges Reasonable
MEETS ALL TRAINS
ROYSTON, B. C.

Mrs V. Marinelli's
Rooming House
Furnished Rooms
Reasonable Rates.
Third House From B. C. Telephone Exchange
DERWENT AVENUE
Cumberland, B. C.

P. PHILLIPPS HARRISON
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC CONVEYANCING
DUNSMUIR AVENUE CUMBERLAND.

Having bought the entire stock of Pailthorp & Idiens, of No. 8 Mine, I intend to carry on a

Slaughter Sale!

of Merchandise consisting of

GENT'S FURNISHINGS,
HARDWARE
CROCKERY and GROCERIES.

All Can Goods at wholesale prices which must be cleared out. Drop in and get prices on case lots.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS

Special Prices on Saturdays

WM. McLELLAN
NEXT TO PEACEY'S DRUG STORE, DUNSMUIR AVENUE

MEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR

Our Winter Underwear Stock is complete now and comprises some of the

{ BEST MAKES }

Schofield's Heavy Rib, per garment .... $1.25 and $1.75
"Britannia" fine all wool per garment $1.75
Penman, fine all wool, per garment $1.50
Men's Shirts made of fine Scotch Zephyrs with French cuffs and collar to match $1.50
Men's Heavy Wool Sweaters ..... $4.00 to $6.50
Cord Velvets in all leading shades, 27 in. wide, extra value 65c yd

THE "IDEAL" STORE Next to Tarbells

W. S. Terry,
Consul for Belgium,
705 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

BELGIANS ATTENTION!

Free Transportation for VOLUNTEERS and RESERVISTS

The Belgian Government has now concluded arrangements whereby former soldiers and volunteers will be given free transportation to the headquarters of the Belgian Army. The Government has just issued in the name of the King and the Nation, a solemn appeal to all able Belgians, and chiefly those between the ages of 18 and 30 to join the army as volunteers for the duration of the war.

There are abroad numerous Belgians who are fit for military service. Spontaneously, thousands of volunteers have joined the army, and it is important that all those who are in a position to do so should follow this example immediately.

To all those to whom this applies, the Belgian Government requires that you present yourselves forthwith at the Consulate, 705 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., there to receive instructions regarding medical examinations, rations, accomodations and transportation.

W. S. TERRY
Consul For Belgium

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

IN THE MATTER of an Application for a fresh Certificate of Title to South Half of South-west 20 acres of the North Half of Lot 16, Nelson District.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one Calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu of the Certificate of Title issued to Alexander Gray on the 20th day of November 1907, and Numbered 16251 C, which has been lost.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 4th day of December 1914.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

FOR SALE—White Leghorn roosters, Pure Bred Stock, $1.25 each. Apply City Meat Market Dale & Partridge.

FOR SALE—Poultry, live or dressed, at The City Meat Market, Dale & Partridge.

Capital Paid Up $11,560,000 Reserve $13,000,0

The Royal Bank of Canada.

DRAFTS ISSUED IN ANY CURRENCY, PAYABLE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SAVINGS ACCOUNTS & interest at highest Current Rates allowed on Deposits of $1 and upwards.

CUMBERLAND, B. C., Branch, Open Daily D. M. Morrison, Mgr.
UNION BAY, B.C. Branch, Open Daily, F. Bellworth, Mgr.
COURTENAY, B. C., Branch, Open Daily R. H. Hardwick, Mgr

V. BONORA

Manufacturer of MINERAL WATER

P. O. BOX 482
PHONE 39....

CUMBERLAND

Don't Let This Escape—
—Read It Carefully

Here is something that every home needs; something that makes a house a home. In fact, The Robinson Folding Bath Tub, which is an invention that should be hailed with delight by every person who does not have access to a regular bathroom. The great majority of people are deprived of this great luxury and necessity. This is your opportunity to supply your home with modern bathing facilities at a very few dollars cost. The tub is guaranteed against any defect in manufacture for ten years. It is extremely simple, easily adjusted, thoroughly efficient and absolutely satisfactory in every respect. If you want a happy home, buy one of Robinson's Folding Bath Tubs. Get the members of your family to take regularly a bath, and you all will be healthy and happy. Cleanliness is necessary to preserve health. These tubs can be bought at Marocchi's Old Store. I have a few on hand to sell. Whoever takes advantage of this opportunity and comes quick, will be served, others will have to wait two months or probably more, as I am the only agent for Vancouver Island. In all probability I will not be here very long. Take heed.

P. ZANONI 2nd Street

Sheriff Trawford, of Nanaimo, was in town on Wednesday.

"Zudora," the great serial picture story, at the No-Ho-Mo Saturday afternoon and evening.

The Million Dollar Mystery at the Cumberland Hall on Saturday night.

There is not very much civic election talk so far.

Watch Repairing

DON'T SPEND GOOD MONEY for incompetent Watch Repairing. If your watch is not keeping time accurately LET LIGHTER FIX IT. Give Us a Trial.

F. Lighter

Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 110-110 Theatre Building
Cumberland, B. C.

Thomson's Boarding House

Has Now Been Opened Up and is prepared to receive boarders

Board by the Day, Week or Month
—Reasonable Rates—

Wm. Thomson Dunsmuir Avenue, Near Fourth Street—Cumberland, B. C.

"The Little Store."

Mrs A. King, Proprietress

THE PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GET OLD COUNTRY PAPERS

Choice Candies by all the leading makers.
Soft Drinks, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc.

Dunsmuir Avenue Cumberland, B. C.