Library of Regional Records 193

THE CUMBERLAND NEWS.

Devoted Especially to the Interests of Cumberland and Surrounding District.

THE NEWS, TWENTY FIRST YEAR | CUMBERLAND B. C., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1914 | SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 A YEAR

New Stock of Fall Suits for Men and Boys

Our Fall Range of Men's Overcoats is splendid values, and the styles are the very latest. Prices from $8.50 to $27.00

Men's Suits, right up to the minute, at from $12 50 to $30 Our stock is comp ete and our services at your command

Boys' Suits—We have the largest showing of boys' Suits ever shown at the Big Store. Our prices are very moderate, and for quality you can depend on us.

Simon Leiser & Co., Ltd.

Messrs J. N. McLeod and E. W. Bickle, members of the Cumberland Board of Trade, left on Monday for Victoria, to attend a meeting of the Railway Commission.

John Stafford McMillan, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McMillan, died on Friday last, aged 11 months and 14 days. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from the residence of Mr. John Fraser, Maryport avenue, interment taking place at the Presbyterian cemetery, Sandwick, Rev. Jas, Hood officiating.

Charles Falk, while out hunting with three companions on Thursday last, about three miles from Headquarters, was mistaken by one of them for a deer, and fatally shot. He died a few hours after the shooting. An inquest was held.

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,

More than a foot of snow fell here on Monday and Monday night. It was fast disappearing on Tuesday.

About one hundred clerks were dismissed from the Provincial Government offices on the last day of November.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

In a war so gigantic, covering such an enormous area, and with incidents occurring daily, each one of which is more gigantic and momentous than many a campaign, it is not easy to segregate the more important items and to appraise their strategic value. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to regard the victory of the Russian arms in Poland as by far the most crushing and significant defeat which the Germans have sustained since the war began. It has taken nearly a week to learn the true nature of that defeat. Berlin first admitted a check, then a retreat. It has not since spoken, but Petrograd, which said nothing of a victory, and only spoke of a satisfactory result of the tremendous conflict, now claims a decisive victory with Von Hindenburg's army in disorderly retreat, leaving behind its artillery, stores and munitions of war. Petrograd also claims that not fewer than fifty thousand prisoners have been taken, and that the victory is decisive. Its effect is incalculable. It must lead to the speedy investment and fall of Cracow, after which the road will be open to Breslau, the most populous and important City in Selesia. Not that the way will be undisputed, but that the havoc wrought among the German troops by the all conquering Russian armies renders their successful march on Berlin a certainty. During the first week of the war, this paper ventured to point out that the part of the Allies would be to hold the lines in France and Belgium, while Russia forged its way to Berlin. There is no longer any doubt that the prediction will be verified. Meanwhile if Berlin is not reached within six months, Kitchener's army of one million men and General Joffre's reinforcements of a like number will have commenced their triumphal march from the West, and then, if not before, the German armies will find themselves between two mill stones. During the week, nothing of a disquieting character has happened anywhere. Against the unfortunate loss of the "Bulwark" off Sheerness may be set the successful bombardment of the German works at Zeebrugge by a detatchment of the British fleet. The destruction wrought was so thorough as to leave no doubt that the British Navy can successfully prevent any German occupation of the French Coast. Beyond the foregoing, the out standing incident of the week is Earl Kitchener's reiterated demand for more men, and the growing impression that Canada will have to abandon her present methods of recruiting and adopt a more definite and practical means of getting willing fighters to the front.—The Week

CANADA MAY CRUMBLE UNDER DEADLY MELODY

New York World Describes Invasion by Half a Million German Musicians.

(New York World)

The scare started at Ottawa, Canada, where from mysterious—very—sources it was learned that United States Secret Service agents had whispered to the Canadian authorities that the 500,000 members of the American-German singing societies were banding together to invade the Dominion.

Much happening in this war "beggars all description," but it would take Homer for libretto and Wagner to do the score over to render properly for history and art the epic of the onslaught upon Canada of the tremendous and valorous Army of the Hilee-Hilo!

The Liederkranz Corps marching on Montreal armed with pulmotors and 42-centimetre steins! The flying Saengerbund of Milwaukee smashes the Allies in the trenches around Ottawa with irresistable tuning-fork charges! A frightful shower of discords shattered the walls of Toronto just at dawn! Quebec crumbles under a two month's storm of deadly melody!

Meistersinger General von Hausen grausenheimer decorated with the iron harp of the second class! Twenty transports have started from Liverpool with an entire corps of Welsh singers to be led by the terrible Llewellyn Lung-Bursters, and Lord Kitchener expects also completely to fill the gaps in the Singing Scots, which corps will be sent to Canada under command of General Harry Lauder. They will be joined by the Legion of Imperishable Pipers. Forty-thousand phonographs capable of discharging 10,000 records of Tipperary shrapnel per minute will also be brought into action.

At a late hour last night it was rumoured that Herr General Hertz of the Metropolitan Squadron de Luxe had perfect ed a new spiralling crescendo chord effective at thirty miles. He will be decorated with the double cross of the eight Hundred and Forty Second Class Musical massacre of women and children at Vancouver. Forced to listen for fifty hours to to the St Louis Yodians singing "Die Wacht am Rhein," and all their ears drop off! And so on. Talk about that stuff in Europe being war in the key of G! Just wait till Canada is being conquered by the inexhaustible Legions of the Hilee Hilo—with contingents of bass submarines and tenor skylarks! Then you'll really hear something.

Comox District Patriotic war fund

Cumberland, B. C. November 26th, 1914.

The Editor,
Cumberland News.

Dear Sir:—Kindly publish the following report in your first issue and charge to our account.

RECEIPTS

For month of November 1914

Oct. 31. Bal. per last report	$683 75
Nov. 4. Half proceeds of dance Ilo-Ilo Hall per J. Thomson	14 25
Nov. 17. Contributions from employees C.C.Co.	678 00
	$1,376 00

DISBURSEMENTS

Nov. 1. Mrs R Rushford	$52 00
Nov. 1. Mrs. Wm. Brown	42 00
Nov. 28. Bal. on hand	1,282 00
	$1,376 00

D. M. Morrison,
Treasurer

A very enjoyable dance was held in the Ilo Ilo Hall on Saturday evening last. The dance was the beginning of a regular Saturday night dance, to be given by the Harmony Orchestra. This orchestra has soon made itself popular amongst our local dancers, and already have quite a number of engagements booked at Courtenay and surrounding district.

The death took place at New Westminster on Friday, of John Droskie, son in-law of Mr. Horace Drew, of Union Bay. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from the Masonic Hall, Cumberland, to the Cumberland cemetery for interment, Services were conducted by the Masons of Cumberland and Courtenay lodges.

Hard Times!

Owing to hard times, I have decided to divide the profits with my customers, as it is the cry every day about hard times; but do we stop to think what makes the times hard? If all the money that is sent out of the country each month to the mail order houses was to be spent and circulated in our own town we should hear no more about hard times and no money in the place. Last month over $1,200 was sent away to the mail order houses; that means $14,400 per annum and in a time when there is supposed to be no money in the district. Remember every dollar sent out of the town is lost to you for ever, but a dollar spent in your local store comes back to you again and you also see the goods you are buying before you part with the money. A little while ago Vancouver people said there was a scarcity of money in the city, but along came the Calgary oil boom and considerably more than $1,000,000 in cash was paid for shares. Let us get back to the good times again—give your home merchant a chance and support your home town that supports you. So wake up and be cheerful and read W. McLellan's Price List of Groceries Drop in and get prices on Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Rain Coats, etc. etc.

PRICE LIST

Baking chocolate—	
Bakers' 1 lb	40c
Cowen's 1 lb	30c
Jelly Powders—	
White Star, per box	10c
Icing—Pure Gold, per box	10c
Bovril, 2 oz	35c
Beefine extract, 16 oz.	75c
Pepper	10c
Cayenne	10c
Allspice	10c
Cinamon	10c
Cloves	10c
Ginger	10c
Mace	25c
Mint	15c
Nutmeg	25c
Sage	10c
Allspice, per lb	25c
Cloves, per lb	35c
Ginger, per lb	25c
Laundry starch	10c
Johnston's starch, 1 lb	10c
Brooms	50c
Bicycle cards	20c
Cards	15c
Brown beans per lb	7c
Little white H. P. per lb	7c
Dried peas per lb	4c
Split peas per lb	7c
Canned beans	10c
Canned corn	11c
Canned Peas	11c
Vinegar per bottle	20c
White wine	20c
Potatoes per 100 lb sack	$1.40
Onions per lb	3c
Butter at lowest market prices	
Flour, 49 lbs	$2.00
Ammonia, pint	20c
D. P. baking powder 12 oz.	40c
Royal baking powder 12 oz.	40c
White star baking powder	25c
Royal baking powder 5 lbs	$2.10
Ago, 5 lbs	$1.25
Golden Cress, 5 lbs	$1.25
Molasses snaps per lb	20c
Fruit cream, per lb	20c
Cream chocolate cakes, per lb	20c
Rosebury tarts per lb	25c
Rose Blossoms per lb	25c
Apricot sun per lb	25c
Chocolate bars per lb	20c
Venilla bars per lb	25c
Cereals—	
Corn flake	3 for 25c
B & K rolled oats	2 for 75c
B & K buckwheat	2 for 65c
Puffed rice	2 for 25c
Canned Fish—	
Salmon, 1's	20c
Lobster, ½'s	35c
Sardines, O K	2 for 25c
Clams	2 for 25
Kippered herring	2 for 25
Kippered herring, plain	2 for 25
Blue Point Oysters	2 for 45
Canned Fruit—	
Peaches 2's per tin	20c
Pears 2's per tin	25c
Apricots 2's per tin	25c
Strawberries 2's per tin	20c
Plums per tin	20c
Cherries per tin	20c
Canned Meats—	
Lunch tongue, 1's per tin	50c
Corned beef 1's per tin,	30c
Roast beef 1's per tin	30c
Soups—	
Campbell's	2 for 25c
C & B's soups 1's per tin	30c
Magic tablets	15c
Ketchups and Sauces—	
Blue Lable Ketchup	30c
" " gallon tins	75c
Holbrook's sauce	20c
Lea & Perrin's sauce	30c
H. P. sauce	25c
Punch sauce	20c
Chutney large	30c
Pickles—	
Sweet, per gallon	95c
Sour, per gallon	90c
C & B bottles	32½c
C & B mixed	32½c
Mustard pickles	32½c
Sweet pickles	30c
Salad Dressings—	
Durkee's dressing 18c. 35c. 80c	
Mrs. Porter, 8 oz	25c
Sugar—	
Ruling at Lowest Market Prices	
Twenty lb sack	$1.70
Coffee—	
Chase & Sanborn's 1 lb	40c
Braid's best 1 lb	45c
Teas—	
Red Sunflower 3's	$1.30
Blue Ribbon 1's	40c
Cocoas—	
Van Houten's ¼ lb	30c
Fry's 1-8 lb	10c
Half lb tins	25c
One lb tins	45c

W. McLellan
General Merchant
Cumberland, - - B. C.

Campbells

Special values in Comforters, Blankets and Eiderdown Quilts.

Ladies' and Misses' Pen-Angle Sweater Coats with shawl collars and cut-away styles in Tuffed Wool.

Ladies' Collar
—AND—
Cuff Sets

Lightly Laundried Linens, Soft Piques

The new Vestees in White Pique, trimmed with Pearl Buttons

Campbells

Invictus Shoes

The best good shoes for ladies, in gun metal, vici and patent, with fancy vesting tops

A complete stock of ladies Pomps in patent and vici kid, also Satin Pomps in all evening shades.

CAMPBELLS

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

"I forget," she answered carelessly. "Oh, yes, he spilt some cream on my frock."

"And you flew at him like that?" said Hugh. "Really, Delia, you must be mad, I believe."

"Do you think so?" she asked, looking at him earnestly.

Hugh could not repress a slight shudder. There were times, in fact, when the girl's ungovernable temper seemed to indicate a permanently unbalanced mind; and then again, once the paroxysm passed, no one could appear more quiet and rational.

"It must be delightful to be mad," she mused aloud; "so irresponsible, then I adore power—and who is so powerful as a maniac acknowledging absolutely no restraint?"

"Except the restraint of the straightwaistcoat and the walls of the lunatic asylum," said Hugh. "Upon my word, Delia, I wish you would not talk like that."

"Stone walls do not a prison make, nor straitwaistcoats a veritable restraint," returned Delia. "But how is it you are here, Hugh? I thought you were the industrious apprentice and never left the office in business hours?"

"I want to see uncle on business," Hugh answered. "Is he in?"

"Yes," Delia replied, "in his study: he has not stirred out of it since yesterday morning; he has hardly eaten a thing, he never went to bed last night, and if anyone goes into the room he swears at them and asks them for a number."

"Good gracious!" said Hugh, bewildered. "What on earth do you mean?"

"Exactly what I say," said Delia. After a pause she added meditatively, "I think that is what has got on my nerves, and made me fly out so at poor James; for now I come to think of it, I seem to remember that it was I myself who spilt that cream."

Hugh could not help laughing.

"Really, Delia, you are altogether too much for ordinary people," he said.

"I have felt upset," she answered moodily, her eyes on the ground and yet giving him one swift side glance, "ever since you left here; I have felt so bored since. But how have you come?" she added quickly. "I heard no wheels or anything."

"I came by train," he answered. "I took the 2.52 from town and walked over."

"All the way?" she asked quickly. "Have you walked all that way in an hour?"

"I wanted a walk," he said, "and I had a skirmish with a tramp on the way into the bargain. The fellow was insolent, and I had to knock him down after which he cleared off at championship pace."

"Ah, you are a man," she said with a deep sigh; "to walk six miles in an hour and fight a tramp on the way—"

"It is not much of a test of manhood," said Hugh with a laugh. "Could I see uncle if I went to the house?"

"You will find him in his study," she answered, falling back in her chair in her old, bored manner; "and when he has sworn at you, and asked you for a number, you can come back to me and I will give you some tea—oh! and if you see James anywhere, tell him I want to speak to him."

"All right," said Hugh, thinking to himself that if he were James, Delia might continue to want to speak to him.

He went into the house, and making his way to his uncle's study tapped at the door. There was no answer, and so he turned the handle and entered. Mr. Hetherington, sitting at a big writing table covered with papers that had overflown on to the floor, looked up with an oath as the door opened.

"You, Hugh," he growled. "Well, why are you not at business?" He lifted his hand suddenly and pointed full at him with a gesture almost threatening. "Well, as you are here, give me a number, will you?" he said. "Quick—a number."

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Hetherington's Offer

Hugh, taken fairly aback at this singular demand, could only stand and stare, and in a great rage Mr. Hetherington cried out—

"Confound you! why can't you speak? Give me a number, will you?"

"But what sort of a number?" asked Hugh.

Mr. Hetherington exploded into a roar of rage that reminded one of his daughter, and that seemed to suggest her temper was an inheritance.

"Any number!" he shouted. "Quick."

Hugh gave half-a-dozen figures at a venture, and Mr. Hetherington, jotting them down on a piece of paper, began apparently to work with them, pausing now and then, and then beginning again, like a man engaged on some difficult mathematical problem. After a minute or two, however, he flung his pen down.

"No good, no good at all," he said moodily.

"But what is it?" asked Hugh.

"*Confound it all!*" *said Hetherington* with another oath; and then jumping up he swept into his arms the whole litter of papers that covered his writing table, carried them to the fireplace, dumped them in the grate, and while Hugh looked on in surprise, he struck a match and set fire to them.

"My dear uncle," said Hugh, "what are you doing?"

"Getting rid of a nightmare that has nearly driven me crazy this last twenty-four hours," said the millionaire, dropping into an armchair and watching the burning papers with satisfaction. "What is the time? Not five yet! Good Lord! and dinner won't be till half-past seven and I am nearly starving; I don't believe I have had anything to eat since yesterday."

"But what did you want a number for?" asked Hugh curiously.

"I was trying to read a cipher," answered Mr. Hetherington; "it has been composed on Gronfield's system, I believe, and can't be read without the key number. I tried every way and every number I could imagine, and at last was driven to guess work, but the confounded thing was too much for me; so—" and he made a gesture towards the pile of burning papers.

"Was it anything of importance?" asked Hugh.

"I don't know," answered Mr. Hetherington, who, probably from the relaxing of the strain under which he had been working, seemed inclined to be much more communicative than usual. "No, I don't know—it might be and it might not. I advanced a couple of hundred on it fifteen years ago; and I hardly thought of it again till yesterday morning, when I was offered £2,000 for it over the telephone."

"And you refused?" asked Hugh, wishing chances of receiving £2,000 would come to him so easily.

"Yes," returned the millionaire; "if they had offered me the money I had advanced on it I should probably have jumped at the chance; but such a high bid made me suspect at once that there was something in the thing, something that someone knew, and that this someone was trying to take advantage of me. And if there is one thing that puts my back up," said Mr. Hetherington emphatically, "it is the feeling that someone is trying to take an unfair advantage of me. If these people had been less eager, and had made a moderate offer, I should certainly have accepted, but the amount they mentioned put me at once on my guard. I think they recognized their mistake, too, for a man came with an offer of £200 later on in the day, pretending, of course, to know nothing of the previous offer over the telephone, but I was on my guard by that time, and refused again. The worst of it is, though, that I have failed to read the wretched thing, and now—" and he made a gesture with his hand to the ashes in the grate.

"But surely you could have got to read it somehow," said Hugh; "the man wrote it, for example, where is he?"

"Dead," said Mr. Hetherington; "the crazy fool cut his throat fifteen years ago. He had one of my houses in Poplar—19, Birtles street it was—and when the agent put the bailiffs in for rent he came to me. Extraordinary thing to do, but he did it. Of course, he told the usual tale of misfortunes and so on, and how, if the agent turned him out, there was only the gutter for him and his little girl. I told him I made it a rule never to interfere with my agent—who had instructions to be as lenient as might be compatible with sound business principles—and then he offered me this cipher as security for a loan of £200. I really don't know why I accepted, except that he was a plausible rogue who made one believe in him because he seemed to believe in himself. He gave me his note for the money; and when the time was up I *put the bailiffs in again, and to* him he had to pay up in full or clear out of the house, or let me fully into the secret of his cipher, that I might understand for myself if it was worth doing anything with. Surely nothing could have been more reasonable, could it?"

"Nothing," agreed Hugh drily; "but what was the cipher supposed to be about?"

"And what do you think the fool did the moment the bailiffs appeared?" inquired Mr. Hetherington, appearing not to have heard this last question of Hugh's.

"I haven't the least idea," said Hugh. "What?"

"Cut his throat," said Hethering ton disgustedly. "I *had gone down* myself to try to persuade him to be reasonable, and there he was in a heap in a corner, and his little girl sitting crying near by—ugh! horrid! I dreamed of it several times afterwards. One meets these obstinate, wrong-headed people sometimes, and one can seldom do much good with them."

"What did you do, then?" asked Hugh.

"I was so disgusted that I told my agent to sell up everything. There was an extraordinary collection of furnaces, crucibles, tubes, and Lord knows what, but they all went for practically nothing. So I wrote the affair off as a bad debt, put the cipher away in my safe, and never thought of it again till I got this offer I told you about."

"Do you know who it was from?" asked Hugh.

"They refused to say," answered Mr. Hetherington; "proposed some arrangement of sending a messenger round with bank-notes, in return for which I was to hand him over the cipher. I was to know him because he was to be a negro."

"Well, anyhow," remarked Hugh, "the affair is settled for good now, if you have burnt the cipher."

"Ah, yes—quite so," agreed Mr. Hetherington, leaning forward to stir up the smouldering ashes of the papers to a blaze.

"And what became of the little girl you mentioned?" asked Hugh.

Mr. Hetherington wrinkled his brow with an effort of thought.

(To be Continued)

In 1518 a battle was fought near Milan, in Italy, and so perfect was the armor of both armies that, although the conflict raged from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., no one on either side was either killed or wounded, though one man broke his collar bone by falling off his horse.

"Ah's not partial ter exercise," said Rastus Johnsing, "but *Ah doan'* mind diggin' fer de root ob all evil, so long as Ah doan' hev ter dig doawn inter mah own *pockets*."—Washington Star.

"He's won a lot of money betting on tennis matches."

"Yes, and the worst of it is he refers to his winnings as net profits."—Buffalo Express.

"If I were you, Matilda, I wouldn't take any notice of the cook if she's angry."

"But I have to take notice—she's just given it."—Baltimore American.

W. N. U. 1022

THE GERMAN WAR CHEST

The Kaiser Has $30,000,000 in Gold Stowed Away

The German government has 120,000,000 marks (about $30,000,000 stowed away in its "war chest" in the famous Julius tower at Spandau, an island at the confluence of the Spree and Havel rivers. It is a secret horde known in Baedecker as "the imperial military reserve fund of *six million* sterling." Early last year it was reported from Berlin, which is only *eight miles from Spandau*, that the German war programme contemplated tripling the treasure, but if such a move was made it has not been announced.

The Julius tower has been shrouded in mystery. It was first used by Frederick the Great as the Prussian "war chest" and then turned over to the empire for the storage of the $30,000,000 which was a part of the $1,000,000,000 indemnity paid by France after Franco-Prussian war. Although *it has been estimated that the money* would be exhausted in a day and a half in case of actual war, the fund has been reserved for the expenses of a quick mobilization of the German army, to pay for horses and supplies already contracted for on emergency.

The tower of Spandau stands in the midst of a citadel surrounded by barracks and officers' quarters, not far from the great American arsenals and manufactories of war implements. It is cylindrical, built of heavy, massive masonry, about 40 feet high and almost as thick. The tower is guarded by three steel doors at its only entrance, each opened by a system of simultaneous keys held by different persons. The chancellor of the empire holds the set and the president of the committee for debts of the empire another. The treasure is protected by constantly changing sentries, under a guardian, who was made curator by a decree in 1874.

The treasure itself, made up of 20 franc gold pieces, the same that was paid by the French, is stored in bags in a dozen small cabinets built in the walls of various levels reached by a spiral stairway. The guard is usually made up of 24 men, each of them on duty constantly, changing every two hours. A parcel is made about the base of the tower, inside and on top. Once a year the gold is weighed in bulk for an official account. The amount of the treasure never changes.

There was one attempt at robbery on the part of a drunken cobbler, who got into the tower in some mysterious fashion, but fell when he was half way up the staircase and broke his neck. Only one American has been known to have a glimpse of the interior of the Julius Tower. He was Robt. W. oPindexter, of Los Angeles. Poindexter, according to the story, asked the sentinel to see the commander and then slipped into the tower when the sentinel turned his back. He got into serious trouble with the Spandau authorities for going too near the treasure, but finally convinced them of the innocence of his purpose. The tower has excited great curiosity on the part of German tourists, but sightseers are not welcomed on the island of Spandau.

Other nations have considered it a waste of *money for Germany* to keep the treasure stored at Spandau, because it was known that it could last only about a day and a half if used in case of war. It was often said that if Germany had invested the money at 5 per cent, she could have increased the principal so that the aggregate fund might last as long as a week in time of war.

Making a Fool of the Kaiser

An interesting story is told of the late General Sir James Grierson when he was military attache at Berlin which throws some light on the character of some of the Kaiser's entourage:

It will be remembered that the British general did not complete his appointment in the German capital. When asked the reason he replied:

"Because I simply could not stand any more of it. The place is a perfect hot-bed of intrigue."

"What sort of a man is the kaiser himself?" inquired his friend. "Oh," he said, "he's all right; he's a gentleman. But those around him are perfectly poisonous. This is the sort of thing they do:

"One day the emperor suddenly said to me: 'I am told, Colonel Grierson, but I need hardly say that I don't for one moment believe it, that you have given away to the French all the secrets of our Q.F. Artillery. Now, I wish you would find out where that statement comes from and put it in the form of an official report, and send it in to me through the war office, saying that you do so by my special personal request.'

"In less than a week," Sir James continued, "I found that it had originated with — exactly as I expected it had, and so I duly sent it in as requested. Shortly afterwards I went on leave for about a month, and when I returned the first thing the emperor said to me was, 'Oh, Colonel Grierson, you never sent me in that report that I asked you for about our Q.F. Artillery.'

"'I beg your majesty's pardon, I said, 'but I sent it in less than a week after you asked for it.' 'Well,' said the kaiser, 'I have never received it. But I will inquire about it.'

"Sure enough, the very next morning," said the colonel, "a whole row of officers were down at my place, headed by — himself, making most profuse apologies for the unfortunate oversight by which my report had been delayed."

A Pious Advertisement

The following advertisement was printed in the Pennsylvania Gazette for June 23, 1787. The author of this little masterpiece is supposed to be no other than Franklin himself. "D.F.," then, stands for Deborah Franklin.

"Taken out of a pew in the church some months since a Common Prayer Book bound in red, *gilt and lettered* D.F. on each cover. The person who took it is advised to open it and read the eighth commandment and afterward return it *into the same* pew again, upon which no further notice will be taken."

Wife—Oh, George, do order a rat-trap to be sent home today.

George—But you bought one last week.

Wife—Yes, dear, but there's a rat in that.—Universalist Leader.

WHY IS BRITAIN AT WAR?

By Mr. D. W. Bole, President the National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

Our leaders in both the imperial and Canadian parliaments tells us it is not for love of war, or lust of conquest, or territorial greed. In Great Britain the people are happy and prosperous, and less than any other country *in Europe is the gulf between reaction* and progress; there is, therefore, no domestic reason for war. While England is bound by treaty to respect the neutrality of Belgium, she is not bound by treaty to defend it; she is not bound by anything that is signed, sealed and delivered to help France; she has no direct interest in the quarrel between Austria and Servia, yet when English diplomacy failed to confine hostilies to these two countries, war involving Great Britain and the empire, was as inevitable as it was honorable and necessary.

England was a party to the creation of the new Kingdom of Belgium in 1831, and was, therefore, morally obligated to assist her to maintain her independence, especially against a nation bound by treaty to respect it. This is apart from England's traditional policy of encouragement and help to weak nations fighting for liberty and a free government. How much little Belgium has deserved English support was demonstrated during the month of August. For three precious weeks she stemmed the tide of an army intended to crush Europe; then when the military strategy of the Allies required it she sacrificed her beautiful Capitol as a pawn in the game of war. Such valor and self-abnegation are rare in history.

Then with respect to France, the good feeling which has existed for some years between the two nations developed into an understanding which, to an honorable nation, was as binding as a treaty. So confident were the two nations of each other's support, that England surrendered, in a great measure to the safe-keeping of the French fleet, her interest in the Mediterranean, while France trusted her western and northern shores to the friendly vigilance of the English fleet. If England had been the first to feel the stroke of the enemy, no Briton has any doubts as to what the attitude of France would have been.

In these circumstances, both with regard to Belgium and France, Great Britain is at war because honor demands it. If she had made herself a party to the shameful bargain proposed by Germany, she would never have recovered from the shame.

Now, as to the quetsion of the necessity of war for the protection of her material interests, a glance at the map of Europe will answer. Great Britain's total annual trade is nearly seven billion dollars, one third of which is with Continental Europe. The open door to this vast European trade is through Holland and Belgium. If England had remained neutral, and France found herself unable to drive the Germans back into their own country, these doors would have been closed. In addition to this blow at England's trade and prestige, Germany would have dominated Europe and whipped into her ranks all the weaker nations, as Napoleon did a hundred years ago. Thus fortified Germany would regard her bargain with England as lightly as she regarded her treat with Belgium, and make fresh demands which, if complied with, would mean an end to the British empire.

But the kaiser reckoned without his host—Britain did not barter her right to defend her honor or her interests. Her people at home, and throughout the empire, closed rank and stood as one man ready to assume the terrible consequences of war rather than that the flag should suffer dishonor, or that it should be lowered in the markets of the world.

Great Britain, the little island nation, no larger than one of our own larger provinces, whose ports and markets are free to the whole world, whose army and navy are manned without a single conscript, and whose government is as free and *democratic* as her republican ally, is fighting for the principle of honor between nations and that British pluck, industry and enterprise, the world over, shall not pale before the unbridled lust of a military autocrat. To Canadians this is an inspiring spectacle.

It is to maintain her place in the empire and to share with the Mother Country the burdens of this war of civilization, that Canada offers in this crisis, so ungrudgingly, the flower of her young manhood and the first fruits of her industry.

A Huge Undertaking

While the vast enterprise of double tracking the entire Canadian Pacific system is one that cannot, in the nature of the case, be fully realized for years, yet when it is stated that there will be shortly 1,095 miles of double track between Port Arthur and Calgary, leaving gaps of only something like 165 miles—one gets a realizing notion of the work involved, of great distance covered and of the courage and persistence involved in this large and otable undertaking of duplicating the whole system, which comprises some 15,000 miles of track. Of course the chief consideration is the west, whose rapid development called for this new policy; but the east will be similarly treated in time, especially the lines which connect large centres of population, and promise bigger business. The cost will be so enormous as to baffle exact figures at the moment; the double tracking, too, will be built in a vastly different way from the original railway, which was put through in a tremendous hurry. The present double tracking will offer a finished railway, in every respect both as regards the weight of rails, the strength of bridges, and the perfection of roadbed. Thus applied, the new policy will work out for immediate return.

Ethel (in apprehensive whisper, which easily reaches her German governess, to whom she is deeply attached)—Mother, shall we have to kill Fraulein?"—Punch.

"Mrs. Nurich is getting very particular."

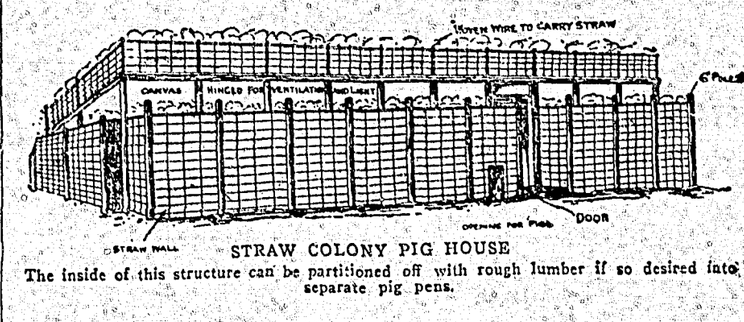
"I should say she is! Why, she won't use oil in her auto lamps unless it is refined."—Buffalo Express.

A military arithmetician finds that it costs $20,000 to kill a man in war. Nobody but Harry Thaw finds it so expensive in times of peace.

Cheap Straw Stables

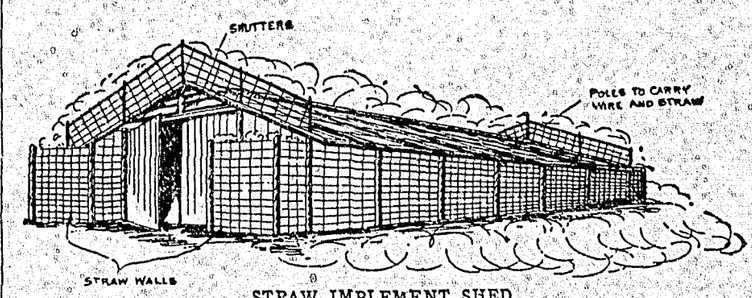
In a great many of the newer agricultural districts it is very expensive to erect buildings for stock owing to the high price of lumber and the distance which it has to be hauled. Oftentimes sod or log stables roofed with brush and sods are used, which answer the purpose very satisfactorily until such time as the farmer can afford somewhat more substantial quarters for his stock. The accompanying sketches are intended to offer a suggestion as to a cheap and efficient method of erecting temporary stables by means of making a frame of wire over poles and the blowing of a straw stack over the whole. The drawings are themselves self-explanatory and alterations can be made by the individual to suit any particular conditions which may arise.

These cuts are furnished through the courtesy of the Vice-President of the C.P.R.



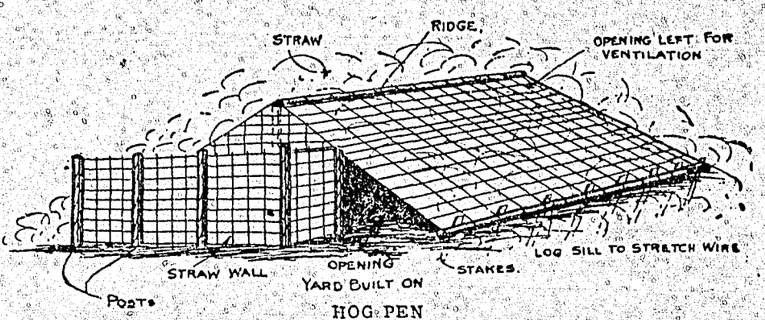
STRAW COLONY PIG HOUSE

The inside of this structure can be partitioned off with rough lumber if so desired into separate pig pens.



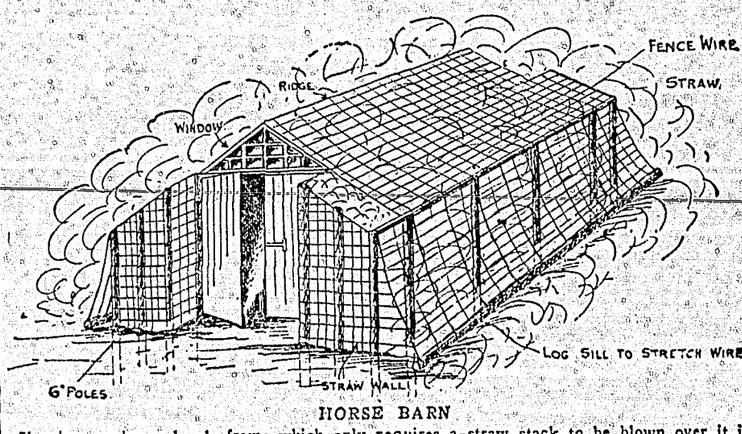
STRAW IMPLEMENT SHED

The idea is to show how easily and cheaply a comfortable building may be put up by any farmer who cannot at first afford to build a modern frame barn.



HOG PEN

This frame is constructed of a pole frame over which an ordinary fence wire framing is woven and the whole structure then covered with straw. This is a cheap and economical method of erecting a warm winter house for the brood sows.



HORSE BARN

Showing a wire and pole frame which only requires a straw stack to be blown over it in order to make a very satisfactory stable.

Pets on the Battlefield

What sort of a pet have the British Grenadiers taken with him for the fray? In the Crimea it was a cat—a pretty, playful creature picked up in the march across Bulgaria, and taken via Varna to the Crimea.

During the battle of the Alma, when the fate of empires appeared trembling in the balance, Colonel Wheatley, with the cheerful nonchalance of the merry men he commanded, cried out: "Where's the *cat, boys?*"

"Here she is, sir," answered a stentorian voice, and a gigantic bearded Grenadier stepped forward, opened his knapsack as he spoke. There was puss, safe and snug. She peeped out at the battle, stretched herself, yawned contemptuously at the enemy, then settled down again in her nest, to be carried through a thrilling charge, survive the battle unhurt, and to become in due time, a joyful mother of kittens.

Something of the same sort of thing happened in the sanguinary engagements between the Russians and Japanese. During the terrible fighting around Mukden, a Japanese lieutenant saw a pretty little Pekinese spaniel wandering distractedly between the two lines of fire. Evidently it had been taken into the battle by a Russian officer, who had since been killed, and it was now wandering sadly in earch of him. The Japanese officer whistled it, and the dog ran fawning to him, and became his devoted pet.

The time came for a great Japanese charge upon the Russian trenches. The dog accompanied its new master, but with its long coat and short legs it could not go the pace of the agile Japanese infantry. So the lieutenant picked it up again, with his sword in his right hand and the dog under his left arm, charged home at the head of his men, and the dog shared with him the safe position which the attack secured.

The fact that over one hundred members of the British house of commons will be engaged in the military operations, some in the Line Regients and some in the Territorials, and that *most* of these are in daily attendance at various centres, makes it necessary for many of them to apepar in parliament in uniform.

Reuter's Simla correspondent states —"On the occasion of the Mahometan Festival the mosques throughout India were thronged with Mahometans, praying for British victory."

"Since the war began the women have been taking the places of the men on the Paris street cars."

"Well, they'd do it here, but the men are too ill-mannered to get up."—Buffalo Express.

She Was Ready

Mr. Shyboy—I love you more than tongue can tell.

Miss Clincher—Then let the parson do the talking.—Boston Transcript.

Serving in the Ranks

Another point ought to be mentioned, and this concerns those who are hovering on the brink of enlistment, but who think that their duty is to become officers rather than privates. No doubt there is dearth of officers, but also it is not too much good for a man to offer to be an officer unless he has had some previous training or has some special knowledge. No one who wants to serve his country to the best of his ability, and that means practically everybody, should apply for a commission without adding that if he cannot have one he will enter the ranks. No man is too good to serve his country as a *private soldier*. That must be hammered into the minds of the youths of the upper classes and of the middle class. Happily plenty of them are already setting an example by going into the ranks. There they will fare just as well as the officers while campaigning and will be just as well looked after if they fall sick or are wounded.

In the modern army there are no soft places for officers. Indeed, the officers are worked distinctly harder than the men, have to expose themselves more to danger, and owing to their leadership are unable to look out for easy berths. Of course a man with a special knowledge and special brain-power will do well to become an officer. We are convinced, however, that the ordinary man of education and cultivation belonging to the well-to-do classes will do better by joining the ranks promptly than by hanging about waiting for a commission. Remember that if he ll os soldiering he can always qualify for his commission from the ranks.

The ranks of the German army are, of course, full of men of birth, breeding, wealth and education, and so are the ranks of the French. Indeed, we believe there is an ex-cabinet minister shouldering his rifle as an ordinary private in the French army. The men of light and leading must set the example, and there is no example which they can set better, or which wants setting more at this moment, than cheerfully entering the ranks as private soldiers. When once the recruit is in the army the military authorities will know how best to make use of any special talents he may possess.—London Spectator.

Gentleman

Gentleman is from the French "gentilhomme" and means one who belongs to the gens-men, or gentlemen, were those only who had a family name, were *born of free parents*, had no slave in their ancestral line and had never been degraded to a lower rank.

A British army division at war strength has no fewer than 246 clerks attached to it. They are ledger clerks, shorthand clerks, typists, accountants, etc., and they belong to the headquarters of the division, brigades, batallions, batteries and companies.

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 4, 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, situated 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 3, 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 14th, 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 7, Cumberland Townsite.

VICTOR BONORA
Dated November 14th, 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 MAROCHI
Dated November 14th, 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 14th, 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 conducted 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 400,000 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 railway cars of the Union Colliery Company by any person or persons—except train crew—is strictly prohibited. Employees are subject to dismissal for allowing same.

By order
J. R. LOCKARD,
General Manage..

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 Reitel,
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 Land, 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, we intend to apply for a renewal of the hotel license held by us 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 foreshores 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.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.

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.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

Munn & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

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 ten 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.

may6 may16

LOOK OUT!

for the Milk wagon with the Green Box

FRESH MILK AND FARM PRODUCE

Our Milk is the product of the Best Bred 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 Cleaning and K' Repairing SHOP

Mrs. Jenkins, Proprietor

Gentlemen's Suits Cleaned and Repaired. Ladies' Work a Specialty

Acevedo Building, Dunsmuir Ave.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

MANY BRANDS OF BAKING POWDER CONTAIN ALUM WHICH IS AN INJURIOUS ACID. THE INGREDIENTS OF ALUM BAKING POWDER ARE SELDOM PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IF THEY ARE, THE ALUM IS USUALLY REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM, AND WHICH HAS ALL ITS INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

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

Bombs From Air Crafts

The dropping of bombs from aircraft was first developed in the United States. Glenn H. Curtiss was the first aviator to demonstrate how a battleship might be bombarded from the air. Before 1910 Curtiss startled the American navy department and those of Europe by dropping oranges on a warships' deck. Carrying a load of explosives in an aeroplane was in itself dangerous, involving the possibility of an explosion in rough start of landing; dropping weights above ten pounds during flight was supposed to affect the equilibrium of an aeroplane, and dropping of bombs with any accuracy seemed impossible. But these limitations were removed in the characteristically speedy way in which all limitations are removed in aeronautics.

In March, 1912, at St. Louis, Tony Jannus dropped Albert Berry, weighing 175 pounds, from an aeroplane, demonstrating that a load large enough to blow up a battleship could be dropped during flight without endangering the life of the pilot. Later in the year the Michelin bomb-dropping contests induced experiments at bomb-dropping, which resulted in Lieutenant Riley E. Scott placing twelve out of fifteen bombs in the targ and winning the $10,000 prize.

These demonstrations were convincing, but little attention was given to them by military authorities outside of Russia and Germany, where bomb-dropping contests were held. But individual inventors and military men continued their experiments, and there were evolved devices and bombs which collectively, if not singly, could be said to solve the problem. To eliminate the danger of explosion due to shock, for instance, bombs must be devised, such as the Marten-Hale, which must fall a distance to make them effective. The Marten-Hale bomb weighs twenty pounds, carries an explosive charge of four pounds of trinitrotoluol, and 840 steel balls.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Keep Books and Save Expenses

Every housewife knows she should keep an account of all money intrusted to her. The house accounts are so many and often so small one would need a set of books to be kept daily.

Try this easy plan. Buy a small pad and pencil. Tack it in a convenient place and by its side tack a box with a hole in the cover.

As you pay accounts make a note on the little pad, tear it off and slip in the box. These slips should be dated and should state for what the money is expended.

Once a week sort and file and you will surely be satisfied with the simplified bookkeeping.

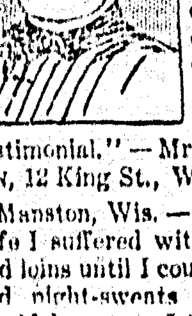
First Office Boy—Well, did you ask your boss for a raise, right after his lunch, as I told you?

Second Office Boy—Yes, and I got fired! He'd forgot to take his dyspepsia tablet!—Puck.

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and had



pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework, I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis. — "At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use *for six months*. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." — Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

WHERE FISH ARE PLENTIFUL

Swarms of Fish Said to Keep the Water From Freezing

He' would be a brave man who told off his own bat as it were, of fish in such swarms as to prevent a river up north from freezing over in winter.

We have heard of British Columbia salmon raising "tidal waves" before them as they push up the rivers, and passed the story by as lively proof of the fecundity of human imagination.

But in the annual report of the director of forestry for 1913, just published by the department of the interior, Ontario, we have this amazing tale told in the midst of useful, interesting, and officially authenticated material. In fact the modern Blue-Book (this one is green by the way) is often very different from the dry-as-dust governmental reports of some years ago. This one is certainly well worth sending for, and reading.

The writer set out from Fort Smith, Alta., to seek information regarding wood buffalo, which would appear to be exceedingly hard to obtain. He says in his preliminary report:

"I started out with the man and dog-team, following the trail we had taken in January, the one running southwest from Fort Smith and turning due west after crossing Salt Mountain.

"My object was to visit a place called the 'Little Fishery,' known to many Indians up here, and which is located on an upper tributary of the Little Buffalo river. We were short of fish, and Mr. Bell thought it a good idea to ascertain the location of the place and any other particular that might be useful. After following some very misleading and altogether foolish directions received from, as we thought, reliable Indian information, we located the place more by sense of smell than anything else.

"This 'Little Fishery' is very interesting and important, in that it is the only place near Fort Smith where fish can be obtained during the winter with which to feed the dogs. The shortage of fish at the Fort and elsewhere seems to be chronic, no matter how big the run is in the fall. This is, of course, due only to carelessness and laziness. But the Indians know that if they run short towards the end of winter they can easily get all they want at this place.

"It is at the confluence of a small shallow stream, and the upper part of the Little Buffalo river, some two and a half days' travel in the winter, from Fort Smith. The fish are suckers and are there during February and March in such quantities that they will stream from bank to bank. They keep the river open for three or four hundred yards, although two or three feet of ice cover the river below this point. They are rather small, the largest of them weighing only one-third of a pound and the smallest being only minnows. However, what they lack in size is made up in quantity. What their object is in congregating there in such numbers I have not been able to ascertain.

"The method of catching them is simple and primitive. They are simply scooped out with bags tied on the end of poles, and a pile is made on the snow on the bank. Here they freeze solid, and will stay so until late in April. When we arrived they had nearly all gone, but we managed to get six or seven bags full without very much trouble. They must have been there in enormous quantities, as huge masses of them were frozen in the ice along the shore, and piles of dead fish could be seen everywhere behind sunken logs, driftwood, and holes in the bank. Of course, this will be of prime importance to us, as we can use it as a basis of supply of dog-feed when in that part of the country.

"No tracks of any kind were discovered by us on the outward or the inward journey. The snow was very soft and a hard crust formed on it over night, so animals of every kind moved about as little as possible.

"I spent considerable time and effort looking for a good situation for a house on Salt Mountain. You know that fresh water is very scarce there, and we are fortunate in having located a good-sized fresh-water lake, one of those deep crater lakes you have heard spoken of."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A Touching Epitaph

An English lady home from India on furlough told a good story recently. The native converts, she explained, are very proud of their knowledge of colloquial and idiomatic English, and of course there are many pitfalls for the unwary. The wife of one of the missionaries died recently, and at the funeral service a native pastor spoke feelingly of the loss they had sustained. "The hand that rocked the cradle," he said, "has kicked the bucket."

No Time to Lose

Author—Don't you think I'd better wait until the war is over before I get out this book about it?

Publisher—Wait! I should say not! Why, if we wait until then all the official facts may be known.—Life.

A LIVE STOCK MARKET

Farmers of the West Can Now Market Stock at Regina

To make the raising of live stock more profitable to the Saskatchewan farmer, the city of Regina has decided to establish stock yards and other industries which naturally follow, with the least possible delay. The exhibition grounds, which contain 75 acres and a great many large cattle barns, have been turned into a stock yards, until such time as the city is able to secure a suitable site, and erect the necessary pens and buildings.

The exhibition grounds at Regina are well equipped to take care of all shipments of live stock from now on, and the farmer is thus assured of better prices. Arrangements have been made for packing houses to have buyers on the ground, so that the farmer is assured of a ready market and competitive buying.

The stock yards will be under the control of the Industrial Commissioner, City Hall, Regina. He has already circularized many of the stock raisers and explained the advantages to be derived by marketing their live stock at the Regina stock yards. Practically all of these stock men are greatly enthused over the proposition.

It will be remembered that five producers' associations in Saskatchewan recently petitioned the provincial government to take immediate steps to provide suitable stock yards in Saskatchewan for the marketing of all Saskatchewan live stock. It was in view of this action on the part of the live stock associations that the city of Regina sought to meet their needs, and at the same time secure a substantial industry for the capital city.

Government figures show a remarkable increase in the number of live stock in the province in 1913 as compared with the number in 1901. The figures are as follows:

	1901.	1913.
Cattle	227,053	820,575
Sheep	73,079	138,198
Hogs	27,7[illegible]	328,880

These figures show an incerase of cattle of 261 3-10%; sheep, 75 2-5%, and hogs 1,085%. Although the figures cover a period of twelve years, it may be stated that the bulk of this increase has taken place within the past four or five years.

Up to the present the stock raisers of Saskatchewan have been discouraged by reason of the fact that marketing facilities were entirely inadequate. The farmer was obliged to take for his stock what the butcher offered unless he happened to have sufficient live stock to warrant a shipment to an eastern or American stock yard.

An indication of the number of live stock shipped from Saskatchewan to the Chicago market is given in the following extract from a provincial government report:

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Cattle ..	4,227	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep ..	54,912	66,041	43,614	30,775
Hogs ..	179.83[illegible]	110,781	85,157	91,626

The average price received was as follows:

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Cattle, cwt...	6.07	5.48⅔	4.64¼	4.55¾
Sheep, cwt...	6.42	5.40	4.89	6.31
Hogs, cwt...	8.48	8.65	7.71	9.07¾

The farmers will readily recognize the importance of the establishment of stock yards at Regina, inasmuch as it means a ready market for all live stock and better prices. It is expected that the raising of live stock will be greatly encouraged by this step on the part of the city of Regina.

Cured of Piles and Eczema

By Using Three Boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment

Mr. Abram Buhr, Herbert, Sask., writes: "I want to say that I was troubled with eczema and piles and suffered greatly from the itching, burning sensations caused by these annoying ailments. I sent for a free *sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment*, and this did me so much good that I bought three boxes more, and after using same was cured of both eczema and piles."

This is the kind of letters we receive daily from people who have been cured of these distressing skin diseases by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. No matter how skeptical you might be, you could not read these letters for many days without concluding that Dr. Chase's Ointment is undoubtedly the most prompt relief and certain cure for these ailments.

If you have doubts send for a free sample box and be convinced. It was by use of a free sample that Mr. Buhr was convinced of the merits of this treatment. For sale at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Disappointment

One of the stories that President Wilson tells is of a small boy whom he encountered at Staunton, Virginia. The president was speaking to a crowd from the steps of the Baldwin Seminary for Girls. The boy pushed and shoved his way through the crowd until he found himself squarely in front of President Wilson, whereupon he shouted, excitedly:

"Where is it? Where is it?"

Mr. Wilson stopped his speech, and with a broad smile said, good naturedly, "Well, my boy, I guess I am 'It.'"

"O pshaw!" responded the youngster, with a look of disgust, "I thought it was a dog fight."

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after-help of castor oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them and they will be found palatable by all children, will end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels untenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

"How'll yeh have yer eggs?" demanded the busy waitress.

"As well as could be expected under the circumstances," replied the absent-minded physician.—Puck.

Listen to the sail flopping in the breeze!

Yes; perfect sheet-music, isn't it?

Old Norwegian Pilot Defied Kaiser

An interesting story is being told of a Norwegian pilot who would not be interfered with even by his mightiness the German Emperor.

Because the speed of his yacht was slowed down on entering a certain Norwegian harbor, the Kaiser, in a fit of impatience, rang the bell for "full speed ahead."

To his great surprise, the pilot, an old Norwegian named Nordhuns, who knew the dangerous character of the channels, placed himself in the way, and, leaning over the wheel, called down the tube to the engine room, "Half speed ahead. Never mind the bell!"

"What! You dare to countermand my orders?" cried the Kaiser, again ringing the bell.

"Disregard the bell," calmly repeated Nordhuns through the tube.

For a moment the Kaiser glared at the intrepid pilot, and then, drawing himself up to his full height, said, majestically, "Go below, sir, and report yourself under arrest."

"Leave the bridge!" thundered the Norwegian grimly, as he grasped the wheel more firmly. "This ship is in my charge, and I'll have no interference with my orders from Kaiser or seaman!"

The officers on deck hurried silently aft, wishing luck to the sturdy old sea-dog, who, knowing that he had the law as well as common sense on his side, stood his post unshaken by threats, unheeding commands, and steered the Hohenzollern safely into port.

The next day the Kaiser came to his senses, and decorated the pilot—the king at the wheel—with one grade of the Order of the Black Eagle, and also appointed him his life pilot in Norwegian waters.

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

Battlefield Is Silent to the Airmen

So far as the reconnoitering airman is concerned, a battlefield is quite silent. The noise of the engine drowns every other sound.

"It is very difficult to distinguish anything," says a Belgian aviator who flew over the battlefields at Diests when fighting was at its height. "Men look so small from such a height. For example, unless you are directly over them you can scarcely see even artillery upon a road."

A rifle bullet struck the propeller of his machine and broke it slightly, but did not stay his flight. The explosions of shells were very disturbing because they interfered with the equilibrium of the machine.

There is official authority for the following story:

A French aviator was obliged by lack of petrol to land in the annexed provinces. While he was filling his tank a strong German patrol appeared. Calmly ignoring it, the officer continued to empty his petrol cans.

The Germans were taken aback, and, unable to understand his actions, halted at two hundred yards distance without firing perhaps fearing a trap. When the tank was full the aviator started the engine and made off.

He was well off the ground before anyone suspected his design.

Seeing they had been hoodwinked the Germans commenced firing at the aeroplane, but they were too late, and the pilot returned safe and sound to headquarters.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Napoleon Bonaparte as a Recruit

The history of the last century and a quarter might have read very differently, had not the Russian army refused a valuable recruit in 1789 when Napoleon Bonaparte, disgusted with his prospects at home, sought to enter the service of Catherine the Great.

Some time ago Count Cheremetief discovered a letter addressed by Napoleon to the Russian war office, applying for admision to the artillery. As, however, he made it a condition that he should retain his rank of lieutenant, the application was rejected. He then offered his services to the head of the Russian navy, and there again met with a refusal on the same grounds.

One Hundred Years Ago

Sometimes when we hear people speak of the "good old days," we forget how uncomfortable living must have been in some ways for our great-grandparents. Here are a few of the "discomforts," which we don't have to put up with today.

Merchants wrote their letters with quill pens. Sand was used to dry the ink, as there was no blotting paper. There were no street letter boxes, no postmen, and no penny postage. Traveling was by stage-coach.

A day laborer received two shillings a day. Stoves were unknown. All cooking was done with an open fireplace.

In the cities many of the streets were unnamed, and the houses were not numbered.

Birthplace of Froissart and Watteau

Both Valenciennes and Malines, two of the latest towns to come into prominence in the western theatre of war, have now little association with the production of lace beyond giving their names to the famous varieties. At Valenciennes, indeed, the manufacture has been discontinued, but the place has an alternate fame as the birthplace of Froissart, the historian (nearly six centuries ago) and of Watteau, the artist, (230 years ago).

This is the age of young men, but with Kitchener, at sixty-four, summoned to the head of the British army, and General Pau, who retired for age at sixty-seven, and who is minus one arm at that, recalled to the colors of France, it looks as though the wisdom of years was fairly well appreciated in this war.

"Fine night," said Smithers, glancing at the heavens.

"No," replied the Boston girl, "you mean infinite."—Harper's Bazaar.

Women Look Well When

they escape the sallow skin, the pimples, blackheads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or biliousness. At times, all women need help to rid the system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical help they find in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

This famous family remedy has an excellent tonic effect upon the entire system. It quickly relieves the ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, headache, backache, low spirits, extreme nervousness. Purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills improve and

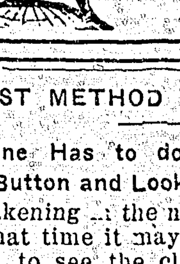
Clear The Complexion

The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women.
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

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



What about your wife and children? Will they dress well after you are gone? Will your children be educated? Have a talk to-day with an agent of

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICES:—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver. Agents Wanted.

LATEST METHOD TO FIND TIME

All One Has to do Now Is Press Button and Look at Ceiling

Awakening in the night and wondering what time it may be, who has not longed to see the clock without getting up and striking a light? Sick people are especially curious about the time. To make this longing easy to satisfy a firm in Paris has just put on the market a clock that by pressing a button is made to project a picture of its face in a ray of light upon the ceiling.

This clock, which looks like a young cannon, stands upon a box containing three dry batteries. Its mechanism is in a metal tube, at one end of which is an ordinary dial. In the daytime this end is uppermost or foremost. But when night comes you turn the cannon over on its trunnions so that the reverse end is uppermost or foremost.

In the reverse end is a second dial of transparent glass, with the figures reversed and running round its face inversely, as do the hands. In front of this a plain cover lens and behind it a small electric lamp attached by wires to the batteries and by other wires to a push-button.

This push-button can be placed under the pillow or upon a table beside the bed. When one wants to see the time in the night one presses the button; this lights the lamp, which projects upon the ceiling or upon the wall a greatly magnified picture of its face, so that one can lie comfortably in bed and read the time at a glance. Another push of the button extinguishes the lamp.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

A Story From Japan

A traveller in Japan tells a little story showing how very careful and particular at least one Japanese boy merchant was in the matter of honesty. This traveller says, "As the train stopped for a few minutes at the station of a small village famous for a certain kind of Japanese cake, I thrust my head out of the window, and bought a package from a boy. He gave me a fifteen sen package; but neglected to give back the five sen due me. I laughed about it, remarking to the friend with whom I was travelling that I might as well have bought a twenty-sen package.

As we pulled into the next station, some fifteen minutes later, we heard a boy shouting at the top of his lungs as he ran up and down the platform, "Where is the lady to whom the Isobe cake-seller owes five sen?" Astonished, I informed him that I was the person; but how on earth did he know about the matter? To which he replied that the cake-boy had telephoned down the line to be sure to give back to its owner that five sen."

Sweets For Nurses

Someone just returned from London, England, tells a pretty little story about Belgian appreciation of English Red Cross nurses. The nurses had crossed from England and were waiting in a station in Belgium for the train which was to take them to the front. A Belgian soldier seeing them, rushed off and told his comrades. They made a raid on the station counter where sweets were kept, bought up all the chocolates and cakes they could find, and then, loaded with their offerings, approached and presented them, to the surprised nurses.

A Great Expander

"Pa, what is a dum dum bullet?"

"A dum dum bullet is a sort of military dried apple, my son."—Exchange.

Shute Shot Out

"What's become of Shute; is he on his vacation?"

"No, he got to acting as if he were the big gun of the place and the boss fired him."

Corps Maintained by Private Firm

Throughout the empire many patriotic employers have offered to assist in equipping their employes and enrolling them in the British army for service at home or abroad.

The firm of Shoolbred, London, holds a unique record in military annals.

For fifty-four years the firm maintained at their own expense a full company of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, drawn from their own staff and officered by members of the firm. Thirty-four men of the company took part in the South African war; while they were away they were paid full wages, and the situations were kept open for them until their return.

What occurred fourteen years ago is being repeated now and on a more extended scale. Under the Territorial system the old Queen's Westminsters have been converted into the 16th Battalion County of London. The corps is under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Rupert Shoolbred, and seventy-four men are out and mobilized.

Full wages will be paid to the married men and half wages to the unmarried, and the posts of all will be kept open for them until their return. Moreover, ten horse drivers of the firm have volunteered for transport service with the regiment, the horses being supplied by Messrs. Shoolbred.

"Some day," cried the outraged poet, "you editors will fight for my work."

"All right," sighed the editor, resignedly, "but if I lose I'll be just as happy."

"Yes, they are very nice gooseberries, but aren't they dirty?"

"Dirty! Think I can wash 'em and part their 'air dahn the centre for tuppence a pound in these 'ere war times?"—London Opinion.

DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

Itching, Burning, Irritated Scalp. Kept Awake at Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Now Head Is Well.

58 De Salaberry St., Quebec, Que.—"About six years ago dandruff began to form on my scalp. At first I didn't notice it, but my hair began falling out gradually and it kept getting worse. The itching and burning were so bad that I scratched and irritated my scalp. I was kept awake at night by the irritation.

"I used ——— and ——— Oil, also a few other oils and they did no good. I then tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washed my head with the Soap and warm water, and applied the Ointment. After the first time my hair stopped falling. I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment. I continued using them for a few months and my head is now well." (Signed) Miss Myrtle Davis, June 3, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of these distressing facial eruptions. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book on the treatment of the skin and scalp. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

195

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure *Constipation.* Millions use them for Biliousness, *Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear **Signature**

Brent Good

CHILDREN TEETHING

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

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3

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

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

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

To Circumvent Order on All Goods

The government has ascertained that an effort is being made by United States agents of German exporters to continue sales of German and Austrian goods in Canada, thus circumventing the order-in-council prohibiting trade with the country' enemies.

A large number of circulars have been sent to Canadian merchants by United States importers of German and Austrian goods, offering to supply these goods in Canada.

Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, said that effective action would be taken to prevent any such contravention of the spirit of the order in council regarding trade with the enemy. Canadian merchants are advised that goods thus purchased may be liable to confiscation.

They Cleanse While They Cure.—The vegetable compound of which Parmelee's Pills are composed, mainly dandelion and mandrake, clear the stomach and intestines of deleterious matter and restore the deranged organs to healthful action. Hence they are the best remedy for indigestion available today. A trial of them will establish the truth of this assertion and do more to convince the ailing than anything that can be written of these pills.

"Do you know, my dear," said the young husband, "there's something wrong with the cake? It doesn't taste right."

"That is all your imagination," answered the bride triumphantly, "for it says in the cook book that it is delicious."

Precocious Child—Mamma, when people get suffrage, does it just come for two or three days and then go away, or does it last a long time, like whooping cough and measles?"

With the Clerks' Help

"So your work is monotonous, is it? Why dont you get a job in a shoe store?"

Miss Fluff—Mr. Deepthought, do you think marriage is a failure?"

Mr. Deepthought—Well, the bride never gets the best man.

She—Am I the first girl you ever kissed?

He—Why—er—I don't know. Your face seems familiar.—Life.

Ship Your Grain To Leitch Bros.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to us and we will sell it for you at the highest market price saving elevator charges and insuring highest net returns. Liberal Advances. Write for folder as to our methods & weekly market letter.

LEITCH BROS. FLOUR MILLS
240½ GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Business Activity in Regina

If Regina can be taken as an example, it would appear that western cities are already recovering from the early effects of the war. The merchants are taking a calm view of the situation, and many have combined to keep the price of goods as low as possible. Some 29 merchants have already announced that they will sell goods at a very low margin, and the result has been that prices have not advanced, and in a great many instances have been reduced.

The city of Regina has taken steps to assist the settlers in the drought areas of Western Canada. All such settlers who have stock for which they have no feed, have been notified to ship their stock to the Regina Municipal Stockyards, where they will be properly fattened, and the proceeds, less the cost of feeding, will be returned to the farmer. This assures the farmer of good return for his stock. A proper agreement which protects both the farmer and the city has been prepared.

The fact that thousands of acres of good land in Western Canada are not cultivated has resulted in the Regina board of trade starting a "closer settlement" movement. This movement has been started with the idea of increasing the production of Western Canada, as it is felt that the present is a very opportune time for such a scheme.

Even the ladies of Regina are availing themselves of the opportunity to to economize. The Regina Local Council of Women have arranged for the holding of special garden produce market days, when produce will be sold at low prices. Up to the present little use has been made of the municipal market for such purposes, the average citizen having purchased such goods from the grocer or butcher. The ladies now, however, are making the market an entire success.

Public works to the value of approximately $350,000 will be proceeded with at once in Regina. The works to be undertaken or completed include the 5,000,000 gallon reservoir; filtration beds at the sewage disposal works; completion of walls and roof of the isolation hospital, and completion of proposed water and sewer extensions. In addition to these works, a number of other contracts are already carried out, including the erection of the new power house and the pavement of the Broad street subway. It is expected thta these works will provide employment for a large number of men.

The Saskatchewan government has announced its intention of giving 1,500 horses to the empire. Dean Rutherford of the Saskatchewan University has arrived at Regina and will have charge of the selection of the horses.

Already steps have been taken by manufacturing concerns in Regina, having in view preference for British and Canadian made goods.

An Uncomfortable Night

Recently a resident of an inland town in the United States went on a trip that included an all-night voyage on a steamboat. Accompanying him was a nephew more accustomed to the ways of travel.

"Well, uncle," asked the nephew, meeting the old man on deck the following morning, "did you have a good night?"

"Can't say that I did," answered uncle wearily. "When I went to my room, I seen that card which tells ye how to put on a life preserver, and after that I didn't git much rest."

"I don't get you, uncle," wonderingly returned the young man. "What had that to do with it?"

"Everything," answered the uncle "I couldn't sleep with the derned thing on."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Dad—The kind of wedding you want, my child, would cost $2,000.

Daughter—Then what is to be done, papa?

Dad—You will have to be married without my consent.—Boston Transcript.

Another story is told of an American lady who was taking the rest cure for a day in a London boarding house.

"I shall want no more meals," she said, when the maid brought up tea. "I shall be up for dinner. There's nothing more I want."

Then in the next breath she added, "Oh, yes, there is! I want that hot-water bottle; but that's not to eat."

The cockney maid stood silent for a moment, then said, gleefully, "Oh, yes, it is to 'eat! You want me to 'eat it for you."

There is a touch of irony in the fact that the nucleus of the German fleet was provided by Great Britain in the shape of a small vessel which our government presented to the King of Prussia in 1814.

Mme. Kin Sono, though a great-grandmother, is one of the important financial personages in Japan. She is the president of a large bank in Tokio, and has excellent business ability, but still wears the native costume, and is decidedly "conservative" in her investments. But she is said to believe heartily in giving women an equal opportunity everywhere.

Don't Let Corns Torment You

Use Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures Corns in one night, without pain. For 30 years Putnam's has been the standard cure of Great Britain and America. Try it.

The Czar of Russia probably owns a greater quantity of china than any other person in the world. He has the china belonging to all the Russian rulers as far back as Catherine the Great. It is stored in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg.

"Before we were married you called me an angel."

"I know it."

"And now you don't call me anything."

"You ought to be glad that I possess such self-control."—Houston Post.

Greene—How much are you going to pay for your auto?

Gray—I don't know yet how much I can raise on my house.—Judge.

First Bather—Why, Katherine, your foot is bleeding. How did you cut it?

Second Bather—On the water's edge I suppose.—Philadelphia Record.

TWO YEARS OF TORTURE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

There are two ways usually adopted in trying to cure indigestion or stomach trouble—one the wrong way by using purgatives and the other drugs which only act locally and which in the long run causes more distress by weakening the whole system. The other way and the right way is the Dr. Williams' manner of treatment—that is to nourish and build up that stomach by supplying plenty of new, rich, red blood. Give the stomach this much needed supply of new blood and distress will disappear and stay banished forever. The new blood strengthens the nerves of the stomach and gives it the necessary power to digest food. Thousands bear witness to the value of the Dr. Williams' treatment through the blood. Among them is the Rev. P. D. Nowlan, of Summerville, N.S., who says: "I certainly have great reason to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they were the means of saving my life. Till I reached the age of thirty I never knew what pain or sickness meant, but after that my stomach failed me and food of any kind caused untold distress. I became constipated and was forced to use injections daily. This went on for about two years; I grew weaker and weaker; my weight fell off from 185 to 125 pounds; I had a hacking cough and appeared to be going into a decline. All this time I was being treated by the best of doctors but without the least benefit. Night after night I could get no sleep the pain and agony was so severe. On consultation the doctors decided I was suffering from cancer of the stomach and advised an operation as a means of saving my life. This I refused to undergo and began to look forward to an early death. Just then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had no faith in any medicine and at first refused, but my friend was so persistent that finally I gave in and purchased half a dozen boxes. By the time these were gone I felt much stronger and the distress was not so severe. I continued their use and each succeeding box wrought a marked improvement in my condition till by the time I had taken a dozen boxes every pain and ache had left me; my strength increased; my weight was back where it was before I was ill; I had a good appetite and was completely cured. In the years that have elapsed since I used the Pills not a twinge of the trouble has returned. To me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest medicine on earth and I never lose an opportunity in recommending them to other sufferers, for I feel that were it not for their use I would have been in my grave long ago."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Rev. Mr. Nowlan they have done for thousands of others and will do for you if ailing. They not only cure cases of stomach trouble, but rheumatism, partial paralysis, heart palpitation, St. Vitus dance and all other troubles that have their origin in a bad condition of the blood and nerves. The Pills are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Hope For British Victory

Of one thing we may be certain, that while all Christendom will have to share the burden of distress it is upon Germany that the larger part will fall in useful lives extinguished, in financial misery, idle shipping, closed factories.

That this is all due to the insane growth of armies and navies stimulated, yes, necessitated by Germany's practice, no one can deny. This war is not a bolt out of the blue. It has long been recognized as unavoidable and it bears the earmarks of deliberate planning. Nothing was lacking but a good excuse. And this excuse has been found, or manufactured, as you please. It is right that Germany should pay heaviest.

Let us hope the plea for bloated armaments as essential to national safety may never again be heard. We now perceive what they lead to. And let us hope that victory may rest with the British who, as a hundred years ago, are fighting in the cause of human progress and world-wide peace against the tyranny of personal, arbitrary government.—"A Naval Officer" in the New York Independent.

The popes gave up their claim to issue coinage in 1867, when Pius IX., minted some few silver lira. Unlike some of his predecessors he left off his coins the representation of the keys symbolical of the claims to a Petrive succession.

"I'm afraid," said Mrs. Twickenbury, "that the young people of the present day are too much inclined to indulge in sectarian amusements on Sunday."

A valuable collection worth $20,000,000 has been bequeathed to the Louvre by Baron Schlichting, a prominent member of the Russian colony in Paris, who died recently. It comprises pictures, bronzes, objects d'art and furniture. Among the pictures are some of the finest known examples of Rubens, Boucher, Fragonard, Nattier and Watteau.

"He's a perfect duck of a doctor."

"For heaven's sake don't tell people so."

"Why not?"

"Naturally, they'll think he's a quack."—Scottish-American.

Zealous Policeman (on German spy duty, having got motorist's name and address, etc., and received in answer to his further question, "And is the lady your wife?" a torrent of oaths very much in the vernacular)—Oh, pass along; you're a Britisher all right.—Punch.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c., 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes 25c, 50c. Eye Book Free by Mail

An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago

War Experiences of a Canadian

British newspapers contain a description of the trying experiences of a Canadian lady who showed a noble and patriotic spirit in most trying circumstances. She and two other ladies were travelling together. After having succeeded with difficulty in getting from Innsbruck to Munich, they got passports from the British consul there. "We then started for Switzerland," she said, "but at Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, we were ordered to get out and detained in the railway station refreshment room. That was Friday, August 14. We were detained in the refreshment room for eight hours. Seven other British subjects were with us. There was plenty to eat for those who had the money to pay for it, and, on the whole, we were kindly treated, although we were much alarmed when a Bavarian colonel came in a state of great excitement and informed us that the French and Russians were behaving to his countrymen like wild beasts. After we had been detained for eight hours we were told that the women could go but the men of military age would have to remain in Lindau. I and my companions got away, but two English ladies who were with their husbands declined to leave them. The party were not imprisoned; they were simply told to go to a hotel and remain there. What will become of them when their money is all gone I do not know. Our journey through Switzerland and France was a most unpleasant experience. We were six days on the journey, and all the time we had to stand in the gangways of the trains or sit on the luggage that was piled up in them. I have lost all my luggage, but I am thankful to have got back alive. I am only sorry now for those we had to leave behind. While I was in suspense at Munich I was strongly advised by friends to represent that I was a citizen of the United States, but I would die rather than deny my flag."

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.

Sea Prizes

During the Civil War in the United States privateering became such a successful business that the commerce carrying business of the nation which was just recovering from the war of 1812, was swept off the seas, and has never been of importance since. Possibly the destruction of German sea-borne commerce by the British navy will have the same result in Germany.

Ships taken at sea, theoretically belong to the nation capturing them, and they are either retained by that nation or sold, and the profits derived therefrom divided among the officers and crews of the ships responsible for their seizure.

In Great Britain, vessels that are seized become the property of the Crown, and it is the custom for the men on board the ironclads that capture them to be given a sum equal to £5 for each person on board the "prisoners."

A good many years ago, however, our sailors fared better when ships were captured. Between the years 1740-7 Admiral Annson seized two vessels, one having on board £400,000 and the other £300,000. The whole of this money was divided among Anson's crew.

It is interesting to know that the private individual is a lawful object of attack at sea if that individual is helping, in some way or other, the nations that are at war. The great powers have acknowledged that any trading ship smuggling coal, or rations, or ammunition can be seized, or sunk if she refuses to surrender. In a neutral country's waters private ships cannot be interfered with but on the high seas, off the coasts, and in the harbors of the enemy they can be seized.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,

VILANDIE FRERES.

Dogs Grow Wolf-Like in Hot Countries

Dogs, probably the earliest of domesticated animals, when transferred to tropical country, such as central Africa, lose in a few generations most of the characteristics they have acquired in Europe, and revert more and more to the type of the jackal and the wolf. Then their ears, whatever their breed, tend to become pointed, their coats turn sandy or rufous, and their bark becomes a howl.

Some attempt has been made to show that this is the result of disease and resembles the effect of malaria on the human constitution.

Yet the Egyptian dog of Pharaonic times possessed, as is seen by the monuments, these very characteristics; and as he was certainly domesticated before the European animal, it is probable that there are original features of the race.

Pat and Mike were obliged to halt their heavily-loaded cart to make way for a funeral. Gazing at the procession, Pat suddenly remarked:

"Mike, I wish I knew where I was goin' to die. I'd give five hundred pounds to know the place where I'm goin' to die."

"Well, Pat, what good would it do if yez knew?"

"Lots," said Pat. "Shure, I'd never go near thot place."

NO BLUE RUIN

All That Canadians Have To Do is To Stand Pat

The following cheering words calculated to instil confidence in the people of Canada, come from the pen of Geo. H. Ham of Montreal. Possibly no man has a wider or more popular acquaintance with the people of the West than the genial Geo. Ham, and his message will be read by many with the interest and careful attention which it deserves:

It is the very irony of fate that, just as we were preparing to celebrate a century of peace, the nations of the world should be clutching at each other's throats—destroying, wounding, slaying, slaughtering.

The deadly conflict was inevitable, for conditions had arisen that it could not be otherwise. The appalling sacrifice of life, the widespread devastation, and the wanton loss of priceless treasure, however, shall not have been altogether in vain. Mighty consequences may result: Stricken Poland will regain her nationhood after a century and a half of tyrannical oppression; the persecuted Jews of Europe will have their full rights restored; Home Rule, which until war broke out, was ominously rending Britain in twain, will re-unite the Motherland; woman will be given the suffrage, and a fearful menace to Britain's home rule removed; and, above all, the nations must unite in policing the world. There should be no more vast squandering of countless billions to maintain gigantic rival fleets and colossal opposing land fighting forces. The untold wealth expended in non-productive war material—for armament destroys and does not produce—could be profitably spent in the betterment of the world. Europe shall no longer be an armed camp. Entirely new and happier conditions will naturally arise, and Canada must naturally share in the better times that are to come.

Even today, embroiled in war as she is—for when Britain's at war, Canada is at war—comparatively few of our own industries are suffering, and many are working overtime. Never were these so busy. Never were the products of the soil and of the factory in such demand.

God forbid that we should build our prosperity on the misfortunes of others, but it is the consensus of opinion that the New World, far from the scenes of strife, shall gain by the terrible disruption of the Old. New avenues of trade must necessarily be opened, new markets spring up—with a greater demand for our products. So there is no cause for despair—no gaunt spectre of Blue Ruin before us.

Canada is sending her best blood and her best food and munitions to aid Britain's cause. We cannot all be in the firing line, but every Canadian has a duty just as sacred, if not as perilous, as our gallant troops. Those who, many unwillingly, remain at home can help Canada by not being stempeded with the panicky cry of hard times, by not going up and down despairing of the country, by not tamely submitting to the extortions of unscrupulous price-raisers, by co-operating in minimizing want, by lessening the number of the unemployed and, with a staunch heart and trusting in Providence, by doing that for Canada which will, when the Dove of Peace once more descends upon earth, place her first among the nations of the world as a land of Illimitable Opportunities and Peaceful Prosperity. While mourning the appalling sacrifice of life, deploring the desolation of fair lands, the awful annihilation of peaceful homes, and the utter ruin of countless peoples—it may be that the end of this Age of War and Death and Destruction will be followed by a brighter and a better Era in which the Dominion shall play no inconsequential part.

All that Canadians have to do is to Stand Pat and keep their courage up All's well.

Drives Asthma Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Maurice Horatio Nelson died at Portsmouth recently. He was a descendant of the great sea fighter of that name, being the third son of the second Earl Nelson. The late Rear-Admiral was born on January 2, 1832, and was educated at Eton and at the Royal Academy, Gosport. He entered the Royal navy in 1845, and won distinction in the Crimea War. He was present at the bombardment of Odessa in 1854, and was later awarded the Crimean and Turkish medals, Inkerman clasp and 5th class Medjidie. Admiral Nelson served in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol and was in command of a gunboat in the Baltic in 1855. He retired from the service in 1873.

Antwerp, which has become for the time the capital of Belgium, is strongly fortified, and is considered by many experts to be the most impregnable fortress in Europe. It has for long been the commercial metropolis of the country, and does an enormous overseas trade. It takes its name from a castle which once marked the site of the city.

"You can't convince me," said the little man with the ragged trousers, "that you can bring up children right by talkin' to 'em and lettin' it go at that. You've got to use the rod, or you'll spoil the child. I used to git about three lickin's a day on the average."

"It doesn't seem to have done much for you," replied the lady with the protruding jaw.

"It done a lot for me. If they'd let me go my own way, I might almost of been a failure in life."

Teacher—If there were four flies on a table and I killed one, how many would be left?

Bright Little Boy—One; the dead one.

The Reason Why

Maud—Why is it that your closest friend will say the worst things about you?

Marie—She usually knows more than others.—Exchange.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

"ONE SO EASY"

NEWSBOY HALTED BY THE WAR

"Pittsie" Ryan, Walking Around the World, Last Heard From in Paris

One of the globe-trotters whom war overtook in Europe is "Pittsie" Ryan, an American newsboy whose face, if not his name, is known to thousands of people, including not a few dignitaries. "Pittsie" started almost two years ago to walk around the world, taking his time doing it, and when last heard from he was in Paris selling American newspapers to tourists. That was three weeks ago. He wrote to a "newsie" in New York that he expected to be back in this country in August, but he has not yet appeared on Broadway and his whereabouts are unknown. His friends, however, declare that "Pittsie" is well able to take care of himself, as he is resourceful and self-reliant and makes friends everywhere he goes.

Young Ryan, who has sold papers in most of the large cities of the United Sttes, began his long tour in October, 1912, sailing from San Francisco with only a pedestrian's pack and a Remington rifle. From the Hawaiian Islands he went to Australia. After walking across Australia he took a boat to South Africa, and set out on the long and difficult tramp up the African continent from Johannesburg to Cairo. He did Europe a-foot and reached Paris several weeks ago. Fond of adventure, he doubtless was not greatly troubled by the outbreak of war, but his hosts of friends, nevertheless, are anxious for news of "Pittsie" Ryan.

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

Passing of Darwinism

Scientists from all parts of the British empire assembled in Australia for the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, presided over by Professor William Batesson, who was inducted by that great scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge.

Professor Batesson's address on "Heredity and Evolution" was a direct attack on the Darwinian theory of evolution—not on the great facts of evolution themselves, but on Darwin's explanation of them.

"I suppose," he said, "that everyone is familiar with the theory of the origin of species which Darwin promulgated. Through the last 50 years this theme of the natural selection of favored races has been developed and expounded in writings innumerable. Favored races certainly can replace others. The argument is sound, but we are doubtful of its value; for in that debate stands adjourned."

The president thus offered no theory of any kind to replace the Darwinian explanation, but while destroying it he paid a high tribute to its propounder.

If they could not see how a fowl gave rise to a chicken or how one sweet pea produced another, they at least could watch the system by which the differences between the various kinds of fowls or between the various kinds of sweet peas were distributed among the offspring.

The allotment of characteristics among offspring was accomplished through a process of cell division in which the elements were sorted out. What those elements were we did not know, but it seemed to him unlikely that they were material particles. He suspected that their properties depended on some method of arrangement.

Plants, fowls, dogs, horses, one's own children exemplified this doctrine of segregation of the factors of inheritance. The body of evidence was now very large.

In place of what they now know the scope claimed for natural selection must be greatly reduced. We went to Darwin for his facts, but he no longer spoke with philosophical authority. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest helped scarcely at all to account for the diversity of the species.

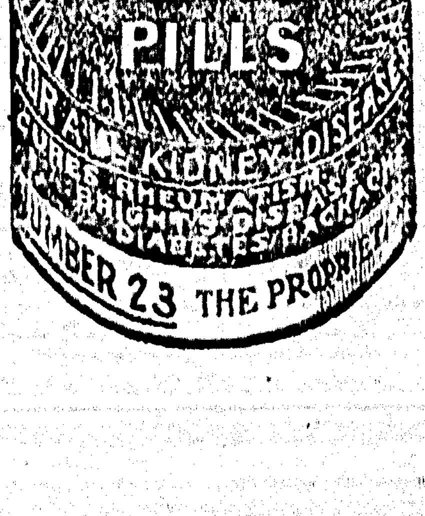
There was no proof that the domestic animals had been developed from a few wild types. Fowls presented insuperable difficulties as to ancestry. Dogs, horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, wheat, rice, oats, plums, cherries had in turn been accepted as derived not from one but from several distinct forms.

The problem of the origins of life still stood outside the range of scientific investigation, and when they heard of the spontaneous formation of aldehyde by the action of light as the first step in the origin of life, they thought of Harry Lauder in the character of a schoolboy pulling out his treasures from his pocket saying "That's a washer—for makkin' motor cars."

Evidently Darwinism has had its day, and is to be followed by some new scientific theory, nature and revelation being apparently the only stable facts in life.

Knicker—Why don't you and your wife kiss and make up?

Bocker—She and her mother signed an agreement not to make peace separately.—Tit-Bits.



THE CUMBERLAND NEWS
Issued by the Wednesday the
Semi-W. Cumberland
Publishing Company.

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

AT ONE DAY DEC 2 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 Sandy Creek, which flows in a northerly direction through Newcastle District and empties into Deep Bay, near Rosewall Creek. The water will be diverted at a point about 2 miles from Railway and will be used for General Railway purposes on the land described as railway rights 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 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
ap18 my7

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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 Hindle Creek, which flows in a northerly direction through Nelson District and empties into Deep Bay, near Rosewall Creek. The water will be diverted at a point about 2 miles from Railway and will be used for General Railway purposes on the land described as railway rights 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 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
ap18 my7

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF NANAIMO HOLDEN AT CUMBERLAND.

IN THE MATTER OF John Smith, also known as John Smyth deceased, intestate, who died at R. M. M. 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 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 Mugan 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.

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.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

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

Notice is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calender 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.

JOHN 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 Hotel, situated at Port Harvey Quatsino Island, B. C.

CHAS. CAVANAUGH,
Applicant

Dated October 21, 1914.

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BUSINESS CARDS
WEDDING STATIONERY
BALL PROGRAMMES
ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE CUMBERLAND NEWS

HOW TOGOLAND WAS WON FOR GERMANY

BAND OF FREEBCOTERS AIDED TEUTONS IN CONQUEST

Germans First Occupied the Country Some Thirty Years Ago, Enlisting the Services of a Savage Tribe to Conquer the Natives.

The first of the German colonies to fall into the hands of Great Britain, Togoland, on the North West coast of Africa, has an interest for the ladies, as being the native home of the birds from whence come the highly prized marabou feathers.

Lome, the capital, is quite modern. It is a clean little town with well-laid-out streets, shaded by palm and other trees. The principal building is the palace of the Duke of Mecklenburg, the governor of Togo. To overcome the difficulties caused by the heavy surf which breaks almost incessantly on the low sandy beach, a pier, a third of a mile long, has been erected, and connected with a massive wharf or quay at the seaward end.

Unfortunately the natives are forgetting how to handle the surf-boats, and some years ago, when the bridge connecting the wharf with the shore was destroyed by a tidal wave supposed to have been due to a submarine volcanic upheaval, Lome was almost entirely isolated from the outside world.

What is believed to be one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world was completed in preparation for the present war a few months ago, at Atakpame, about 110 miles from Lome. It is the chief receiving and distributing centre for the German colonies in Africa, and since messages can be either sent to, or received from, Nauen, just outside Berlin, a distance of 3,450 miles, it was a most important link in Germany's world wide intelligence service.

Atakpame is the terminus of the railway, but the Germans have built a good road as far as Sokode about 100 miles to the north, and a large motor car has been provided to supplement the iron road for further progress into the fine hunting country nearer the interior of the continent.

There, however, the inhabitants are hostile and treacherous, and have the disturbing habit of taking pot-shots at the passing traveller with their poisoned arrows.

In this little-visited part of Togo are immense quantities of game. Antelope, leopards, and elephants abound, and many kinds of birds, including the marabou stork, whence come the greatly-sized marabou feathers. The rivers swarm with crocodile, and there are numbers of hippopotami.

As regards Togo history, this only extends back about thirty years, at which time the Germans first occupied the country. They found it in possession of many different tribes, all hostile to one another, the dominant tribe of the south-central region, dwelling round about where Sokode now is, being the Tschaudjo.

These people were originally a conquering tribe, like the Masai and the Zulus, and they swept down from the north somewhere about a hundred years ago, devastating the country as they advanced. They came riding on horses, and as these animals had never before been seen in Togoland, the terror they inspired almost sufficed by itself to ensure the defeat of the aboriginal owners of the soil.

When the Germans came up from the south, a motley but brave and determined rabble, led by a certain free-lance adventurer named Kersting, they endured their first real check at the hands of these wild horsemen.

Impressed by their fighting qualities, Kersting, following, in a small way the example set by Cortez, in Mexico, and by Clive in India, allied himself with the uro—or king—of the Tschaudjo, and, aided by him, he eventually subdued the whole country and placed it under the German flag. The present uro, an old but dignified and amiable savage named Djoba, is the son of the man who fought under Kersting's banner. He resides at Baflio, near Sokode, in a "palace" provided for him by the German government, who also grant him a small yearly subsidy.

Although the bulk of the Togo natives are, as has been said, in a condition but little removed from barbarism, some of the tribes, nevertheless, show considerable skill in handicrafts. Thus, at Bassari and Benjali, in the Konkombwa country, iron is mined, smelted and forged into various articles, under exceedingly primitive, though fairly effective, conditions.

Other tribes cultivate cotton, which they weave into strong and serviceable cloth on curiously primitive wooden looms. Beautiful leather mats are also made, and large, strongly woven baskets of palm-fibre, which sell for about half a cent apiece.

In the far north, the only currency is salt or cowries. Amongst the Konbombwa copper and brass rods will purchase almost anything.

The American Attitude

As for the attitude of the American press, it never more accurately reflected the sober judgment of the American public than in condemning Germany's course in the present conflict. The indictment against Germany is founded upon the statements of her own defenders, whose admissions are far more damning in their evidence than any charge of the Allies. A nation whose imperial chancellor ridicules as a "scrap of paper," the plighted faith not only of his own but of other governments, can find nothing but condemnation on this side of the Atlantic so long as America remains true to her ideals as a nation.—Boston Transcript.

Deposit Enormous Amount of Gold

It is estimated that nearly one hundred millions of American gold for the Bank of England will be in the vaults of the department of finance before the end of the war. Some heavy United States loans, it is stated, are maturing in England and the obligations will be met by the deposit of American gold with the finance department at Ottawa.

THE DUTY OF THE BUYER

Preference Should Always be Given to Home Products

(From the Toronto Globe)

If the patriotic manufacturer does his duty to Canada by keeping his employees together, and doing without profits till the dip of depression is over, he has a right to expect that the buyer will stand loyally beside him and buy Canadian goods wherever possible, and British goods in preference to those of foreign nations. The instinct of self-preservation should teach the Canadian people that this is no time to import things that can be made as cheaply and of as good quality as home. The point is so clearly made in a letter addressed to the Globe by a manufacturing concern in Ontario that space is gladly given for it:

"We note from your excellent journal that you have been endeavoring during the past few weeks to impress upon Canadian manufacturers the duty of keeping their plants running to the fullest possible extent. You have pointed out that by so doing the manufacturers will be contributing largely to the country in this present crisis. With this we are quite in accord. We would, however, draw your attention to the fact that there is a limit to the possibility of any manufacturer keeping his plant running.

"We are a small concern, manufacturing small tools. Throughout the whole of last winter and up to the end of July we ran our factory full time, notwithstanding the fact that our production was considerably in advance of our sales. Last month our sales took a tremendous drop, and we have had to slightly reduce our working hours. Our object in writing to you is to point out that even in these times of depression there is more than sufficient business in our line to keep us working full time. We are the only concern actually manufacturing our line of tools in Canada. In point of quality we are second to none. Our prices are competitive. There seems to us to be no good and sufficient reason for any of this business to be sent outside of Canada, yet it is a fact that this is being done. We suggest to you that you couple your advocacy of keeping the factory running with that of the duty of Canadians to buy only Canadian-made goods always providing they are competitive in quality and price with foreign goods."

This is a most reasonable request, and it is to be hoped the readers of the Globe will give it favorable consideration. The buyer naturally wants the best value he can get for his money, but if Canadian goods are as cheap and of as high quality as foreign goods he is a very thoughtless Canadian who under existing conditions does not give the preference to home products. In this connection the Globe may be pardoned personal word. Many Canadian manufacturers making standard lines of goods do not know the meaning of the word publicity. They expect their goods to sell themselves. They never give the public a chance to learn the brand or the quality of the articles they make. The greater part of the foreign articles sold in Canada are sold because by constant advertising the buyer is taught to ask for a certain brand or trade mark. In yesterday's Globe scarcely a dozen manufacturers of the thousands in Canada thought it worth telling the people about their goods. Two-thirds of the space occupied by manufacturers' announcements was purchased by Canadian branches of American concerns that knew the worth of publicity. The buyer's duty is to give the preference to Canadian goods. But the manufacturer's duty does not end when he makes the goods. He cannot hope to sell them in competition with well-advertised foreign products unless he lets prospective buyers know that Canadian goods competitive in price and quality are on the market.

DEMAND FOR FLOUR

Canadian Flour Mills Will Run at Full Capacity

Orders from the Dominion and Ontario governments for an aggregate of 1,250,000 barrels of flour are only the beginning of the increased demand on the flour mills of Canada as a result of the war.

The mobilization of the armies of Europe will result in a large reduction in the acreage sown to wheat in that continent. That reduction in acreage and consequent reduction in yield will greatly increase the demand for wheat and flour from other producing countries. Canada will find a ready market for all the wheat and flour she can export during the war. The flour mills of Canada will be kept busy grinding Canadian wheat into Canadian flour for export to the Mother Country at this time of trial.

In the home market, also, there will be an increased demand for flour. The tendency of many will be to use more bread and other staple articles of food instead of some of the luxuries of the table. This will mean an increased consumption of flour.

Thus it would appear that the 7,000 men who are working in the flour mills of Canada are assured of continued employment throughout the war. It is possible the number of employees in flour mills will have to be increased, but, even if an increase should be unnecessary, the continued operation of this industry will mean the circulation of approximately $4,000,000 a year in wages to Canadian workmen.

French Colored Troops Heroes of 1870

The Algerian Sharpshooters, who are co-operating with the French home army in Alsace, are popularly known as "Turcos."

These dashing colored troops have behind them a splendid fighting record of the war of 1870. The French soldiers from North Africa distinguished themselves particularly at Wissemburg and Froeschwiller, their specialty being reckless and gallant bayonet charges.

It is said that the terrible memory of the charging "Turcos" remained with the German troops for years afterwards.

It was in Upper Alsace that the "Turcos" did most of their fighting in 1870. They are there again, "but not," says a French writer, as the heroes of defeat, but in the first ranks of the heroes of revenge and victory."

HELIGOLAND ISLAND IS WELL FORTIFIED

THE NORTH SEA STOREHOUSE OF THE GERMAN FLEET

Millions Have Been Spent In Fortifications and the Construction of Powder Magazines—Provisions For Siege Lasting Three Years.

Enormous sums of money have been spent upon fortifications at Heligoland.

The island which has an area of only three-quarters of a square mile, is looked upon as one of the most treasured possessions of Germany.

Since the Germans obtained possession of the island, enormous sums have been spent upon fortifications, and so on, including $30,000,000 spent on protecting the coast from erosion.

Probably it will never be known how many millions Germany has spent in strengthening the place. But it is known that a million and a half was spent in improving the harbor as an anchorage for torpedo craft.

Millions have been spent in fortifications and the construction of powder magazines, while refuges have been built for the inhabitants as a protection against the island being shelled by an enemy.

Two hundred feet from the water there stands a series of big gun batteries and armed turrets, an attempt having been made to turn the island into a German Gibraltar.

For purposes of protection, a cliff of granite was built, so that now the island to a large extent possesses cliffs which are purely artificial. In addition, hundreds of tons of cement were used to strengthen the face of the natural rock.

Most of the people depend for their livelihood upon the lobster and other fisheries, together with their harvest from the summer visitors. They live to long years, and have a stheir native tongue the North Frisian dialect.

In 1807 Great Britain obtained the island from the Danes. When she took possession of the island it was the "jumping ground" of a horde of smugglers, there being practically no room left on the island which was free from kegs and human beings. In 1890 we gave the island to the Germans as their consideration for our taking over Zanzibar and Pemba.

At the time of the bargain there was great dissatisfaction shown in each country. It was recognized by many far-seeing men that so long as we possessed Heligoland the island was in the position of a menace to Germany.

Those Germans who objected to the bargain were sore that Germany did not obtain a much larger territory; even Bismarck said they had exchanged a pair of trousers for a mere button. It was then that the plateau was fortified.

Quite recently some of the most massive guns produced by Krupps were placed there, while provisions were laid in sufficient to withstand a siege of three years. Money, in fact, was spent like water that the island should become the North Sea storehouse of the German fleet.

PUTS BAN ON AIRSHIPS

Cannot Fly Within Ten Miles of Fortified Points

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting airships from flying within ten miles of any of the chief Canadian cities or fortified points, unless by special government permit and prohibiting any air craft carrying passengers to cross the international boundary except under special conditions.

The action is taken by the government as a precautionary measure and because airships have recently been seen approaching various places near the border of Canada. Guards have been stationed at all prominent points with orders to fire upon any airship which comes wthin the prescribed ten mile area.

The places named in the order-in-council as being those over which no airship may fly are Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Quebec, St. John, Valcartier, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, Vancouver and Charlottetown.

It also provided that no airship may pass within ten miles of any wireless telegraph station.

Airships crossing the international boundary line and carrying passengers are allowed to land only at points within three miles of Annapolis, N.S., Woodstock, N.S., Lake Megantic and Hemmingford in Quebec; Athens, Welland and Essex in Ontario; Morris, Manitoba; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alberta; and Chilliwack, B.C.

A Canadian officer must be carried on any airship that lands in Canada and no firearms, explosives or photographic equipment will be allowed on board. Any military air craft in Canada must be the property of the Canadian government or Great Britain or her allies. One reason for the strict governmental regulation of airships is with a view to preventing any secret fitting out of airships by Germans or Austrians in the United States with a view to bombarding operations, or scouting at fortified or military points in Canada.

It is a remote, but possible danger.

When Kitchener Asks He Gets Action

A story is going round about Lord Kitchener's way of dealing with officialism. He made an application to the post office authorities for thirty telegraphists to go on active service with the army. A high official informed Lord Kitchener that the men could not be spared, as the staff had already been seriously depleted by the war. The new war secretary sent back a message to say that if the men were not sent inside half an hour he would come for them himself. Needless to say the men were soon forthcoming.

British Fighting Families

Lots of cases are on record of entire families being in one or other of the British fighting forces. A widowed lady named Coppard, of Penge, has seven sons serving in the West Kent Territorials and she is very proud of the fact. Another instance is of an Erith family named Higgs. The father fought at Tel-el-Kebir, six sons are in the Royal navy, and the mother is anxious to serve as a nurse.

Good Times Ahead for the West

THE attention of the world is now being attracted to the vast areas of fertile wheat lands of Western Canada. Only a small fraction of the agricultural lands are at present tilled and their cultivation is now a world necessity.

There will be a world-wide shortage of food and the demand for wheat and all farm products will be enormous. High prices for grain are sure to prevail. The coming year will witness the greatest activity throughout the West.

The Hour of Opportunity has Arrived

Favor Adoption of English Language

A remarkable proposal comes from some Belgian leaders. "We realize," they say, "that our nation is one national language. It is impossible to make either Flemish or Walloon universal because of the rivalry of races. We do not wish to encourage further use of French wishing to maintain our distinct individuality and cultivate British rather than French characteristics, therefore we propose that Belgium should adopt English as a national language, making herself the England of the continent and sister nation of England of the Isle."

'Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles'

The German soldier's song in this war is not the "Watch on the Rhine," popular in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, but "Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles" sung to the air of Haydn's Hymn to the Emperor, the Austrian National anthem. The words were written in 1841 by the poet Hoffmann von Fallersleben, in the island of Heligoland, then British territory during his exile from Germany on account of his sympathy with the German reform party.

Shackleton Departs For Polar Trip

Sir Ernest Shackleton and the members of his trans-Atlantic Antarctic expedition have left London in two sections for the South Polar regions. One half of the party, headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton, departed for South America, the other half of the expedition left for Ross Sea, on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic, by way of Tasmania.

Sir Ernest hopes to meet the Ross Sea contingent in April of next year, or failing in that by March of 1916. The Shackleton section will have 70 dogs and also motor sledges. The other party will have 26 dogs.

One great difficulty that confronted the expedition was the lack of scientific instruments. These had been ordered from Germany but had not been delivered because of the war and it was necessary to replace them in England.

The Ross sea party will board the exploration ship Aurora at Hobarts town, Tasmania. Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to leave Buenos Ayres, October 18, by the ship Endurance, which is now en route to South America.

THE WAR OF 1813

Century Has Seen Many Changes In Method of Warfare

A hundred years have passed since the great nations of Europe gathered on battlefields in titanic struggle, combining their hatreds and their men to curb the genius of Napoleon.

That century has changed every method of warfare, bringing new implements of death and increasing the power of each soldier as a killer many fold.

Napoleon gathered 200,000 men at Leipsic in October, 1813, to stand against the armies raised by Austria, Russia, Sweden and Prussia. The allies had a total of 350,000 men.

There were mixtures of races on each side. To the eagles of Napoleon rallied not only his own Frenchmen, but Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Belgians, Dutch, Swiss, Poles and Germans.

Against him were pitted Slavs, English, Germans, Swedes, Hungarians and savage Bashkirs, a mixed Tartar tribe from Northern Russia, who fought with bows and arrows.

It was fighting at close range. The infantry carried flintlock muskets. To reload was a matter of minutes. Their sharp bayonets were often more deadly than their bullets.

The artillery of the period was primitive. The guns were muzzle-loading, fired with fuse or match. The round ball schrapnel, or chained shot carried but short distances. The clash was between men who could look into each others' eyes, who rode down each other with circling sabres.

In that battle, the first important battlefield defeat of Napoleon, 54,000 of the allies lost their lives. Of Napoleon's army 40,000 dead and wounded were left behind when the retreat began towards Paris. The battle lasted from October 14 to October 20, 1813.

Now, with millions of men under arms, the changes of carnage are multiplied not only by the number engaged, but by the new weapons of warfare, which turns each soldier into a platoon.

Bombs, capable of killing hundreds, of tearing down great fortifications may be dropped from airships in the night.

The cannons have grown to mechanical monsters. The flintlock has become a repeater, sending not one bullet but a volley. The Gatling guns speak a hundred death sentences a second. The machine guns multiply the man behind into a squad, while upon the sea the great steel ships of death carry the means of wiping out cities from distances almost beyond the range of vision.

Even with the primitive weapons, waste, sorrow, starvation and unspeakable suffering blighted the cities and countries these armies visited. Each contested city became a group of hospitals. Livestock and crops were swept away, taking the results of years of industry in an hour.

Following the beaten army of Napoleon, the allies entered Paris, and forced him to abdicate. He was banished to Elba, but within a year had escaped and gathered an army of 360,000. Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia gathered an army of 600,000 and England and Prussia ended the last war in which all great nations were involved, at Waterloo.

In men involved in the present war, the armies have increased nearly 10 times. In addition, the armament of battleships brings to the contest greater death power than existed in the entire equipment of a century past.

The greatest drama of death of all ages, impends, say the military experts.

The clash of battleships at sea, of men on land who fire from distances beyond the range of human eye, of airships which dart like great vultures through the air, presents a spectacle that history has never yet produced.

The world knows the awfulness of 1813.

What picture will 1914 paint?

NEWSBOYS ON HORSEBACK

Carriers Make Quick Time to the Suburbs in Montevideo

Most American newsboys think themselves well off if they own a good suit of clothes, but in the Uruguayan capital of Montevideo there are over fifty newsboys who own horses and peddle their papers on horseback.

Montevideo has 300,000 inhabitants, but it spreads over more territory than an American city of the same population; there are almost no tenement houses, and there are several large parks.

Like Americans, the Uruguayans want their evening paper as soon as possible after it comes from the press. The horseback newsboys supply this demand with astonishing rapidity. La Razon, one of the leading evening journals, is issued at 5 o'clock. About twenty minutes before that hour the newsboys, mostly young men from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, gather in the street in front of the newspaper office. When the papers are brought out the clerk hands a bundle to each, and away he starts at a full gallop. All the business in the centre of the town is done by ordinary "foot newsboys;" the horsemen race away to their "beats" in the suburbs, shouting with all their might, La Razon! La Razon!"

A customer who wishes to buy a paper steps to the sidewalk and holds out his arm. The horse knows the signal and pulls up so short that it is wonderful the rider is not catapulted over his head.

So efficient is this system of equestrian newsboys that a dweller in the outskirts of Montevideo gets his evening paper almost as soon as the man who lives in the very heart of the city.—Youth's Companion.

Germany's Commerce Annihilated

Germany's foreign trade is virtually annihilated. German ships to the value of $25,000,000 have been destroyed by British cruisers, and others to an estimated value of $50,000,000 are interned in neutral ports. There is no estimate to be put on the number or value of the German ships laid up in Hamburg, Bremen and other German harbors. Nowhere on the high seas is a German afloat except as a fugitive.

This is the immediate result of England's supremacy upon the seas. It is the result that would attend a conflict between England and any power.—New York Journal.

PROFITS AND LOSSES OF THE GREAT WARS

THE ENORMOUS EXPENSE OF MODERN WARFARE

Huge Sums That Are Necessary to Finance the Prosecution of War—Vanquished Called Upon to Meet the Bill of Expense.

Modern warfare is a costly business!

Some years ago a leading German Socialist estimated that a Franco-German war, under modern conditions would cost $50,000,000 a month, while if Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Italy were engaged, the figures would soar to $2,250,000,000 a month!

There is every indication that these figures are being attained, if not surpassed in the big war in Europe.

When one considers the upkeep of the vast armies in the fighting line and engaged keeping open communication to the base, the material needed to feed the rifle and big gun, and the continuous need of equipment, the figures quoted do not appear large in proportion to the force engaged in the conflict.

But there is money to be made in war, as in every business. Germany, for instance, profited much from the Franco-German war of 1870. Her war bill amounted to $450,000,000, but when peace proposals were made, Germany presented France with a bill of $1,000,000,000. It got every cent of it.

It was the great Bismarck who arranged the terms of the treaty, and though he chuckled mightily at the idea of getting this huge sum from the French for stopping the war, it is said that he was sorry when he saw how readily the French scraped the amount together, that he had not asked for double the amount! Germany had previously squeeezd an indemnity of over $40,000,000 out of her present ally, Austria, after hostilities lasting only one month.

Other countries, too, have found war a very profitable business, notably Japan, who, after the war of 1894-1895 with China, arising out of the state of Korea, made the Chinese pay her an indemnity of $185,000,000. As the war cost Japan only $30,000,000, she made a profit of $155,000,000, in addition to which she gained certain towns and territories.

But Japan gained little profit from the war with Russian in 1904-05, in spite of an indemnity of $500,000,000, which was demanded, for the cost of that campaign to Japan alone was estimated at $600,000,000.

A country which has never found war profitable is Russia. Her encounter with Turkey in the 70's cost her an enormous amount of money. She would only have been a little out of pocket if she had received the $250,000,000 indemnity which she asked for in her bill. Ultimately the indemnity was cut down to $160,000,000 with which to pay her out-of-pocket expenses, of which sum Turkey up to the present time has paid just over half, and there seems little likelihood that she will ever raise the full amount.

The cost of the Russian-Japanese war was staggering. The campaign lasted about 19 months, and altogether it is estimated that the combined expenses of Russia and Japan amounted to no less than $2,225,000,000. The loss to Japan's navy and mercantile marine alone amounted to $250,000,000.

This was the fourth campaign upon which Russia had entered within three-quarters of a century. The first and second were with Turkey, the former involving an expenditure of $100,000,000 and the loss of 120,000 men. This was in 1828, and twenty-six years later came the Crimea, in which France and England took a hand. The total cost of this terrible war was $1,565,000,000. England's bill alone amounted to $390,000,000.

The Napoleonic wars, which ended with Waterloo, were comparatively cheap for France, as the total bill amounted only to $1,250,000,000.

The present war will be as costly a one for both conqueror and vanquished. Already Germany is endeavoring to partly recoup herself by levying enormous exactions on the cities and towns occupied in the line of march across Belgium. Whether the sums will be paid before the invaders are driven back across the frontier is another story, as it is possible that the Belgians will not submit calmly to the exorbitant demands made upon them by an enemy who has turned a beautiful country into one of death and devastation.

But Germany is certainly laying herself open to dreadful reprisals, for when this war is over the indemnity to be claimed from her will be simply enormous. Great Britain never has deliberately set about making money out of her wars in modern days, but she will be perfectly justified in calling upon her enemies to meet the expenses they have wantonly run her into.

Killing Off the Young

The German, like the French, standing army is, of course, composed of boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four. Each year a third of the army goes back to civilian life and a new third is recruited. None of these are, of course, married; hence there are few widows being made by the Germans fighting around Liege, if this is any compensation for the loss of the flower of the country's youth. It is only when the French and German reserves join the first line that married and older men are in action. This is, by the way, quite unlike the record of our own volunteer regiments in which so many of the men were married. As for the French and German non-commissioned officers they are, of course, in large part professional soldier and family men, like their officers. But their soldiers are too often mere boys just out of school, without the faintest appreciation, perhaps, of what the war is all about. In a sense, these armies are democratic, because the sons of rich and poor alike serve; the educated for a year only, and perhaps in crack regiments; but there is no class in France or Germany that will not pay a terrible price in young men for the inhumanity that is going on today.—New York Evening Post.

...ights

...winter is almost here

...HAVE COAL and WOOD HEATERS
$1 75 TO $30 EACH—

...ey and white blankets and ... full range of prices.

... "GREENWELL" Steel Bed ... Spring and Mattress

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M... L...

T... ing. Mar... ing. ... men ... and ...

... meeting of ... District ... Association, ... communication, requested ... use of ... City Hall for a smoking ... on Saturday evening, Dec. 9. ... request granted, with the understanding that concert be over by 11 o'clock.

Communication was received from Victoria re insurance rate, and asking for further information as to the city's facilities for fighting fire. The Fire Wardens will attend to the matter.

Chief Ward reported as to the number of automobiles owned in the city. There are 15.

Accounts—Electric Light Co., $67 95; Water, 5 lc.

Council adjourned.

Ottawa

The following announcement is made on behalf of the Dominion Council of the Canadian Boy Scouts:—

All over Canada Boy Scouts have been proffering their services in aid of both civil and military authorities in the present emergency. At this stage it does not seem wise for the Dominion Council to advise as to the exact form or forms in which the organization as a whole can best take its part in the existing struggle. There is, however, so much to be done quickly in every locality that all Boy Scouts who are desirous of helping will find plenty of opportunities of doing so. In the British Isles their brother Scouts are assisting in the maintenance of the police, coast guards, and post office service, in guarding telegraph lines, as messengers for the Red Cross Society, and in various other ways.

The Dominion Council is assured that Canadian Scouts will be found willing and prepared to lend a hand in the war preparations now underway, by doing whatever they may locally be in their power to do.

Why were the street crossings not cleared of snow on Tuesday?

And why don't the authorities see that ALL sidewalks in the business portion of the city are immediately cleared off after a snow fall. Some people don't appear to give a hang, if the public have to wade in snow up to their necks, or if snow slides from the roof bury people six feet deep. If we have a by-law covering this snow business, see that it is enforced in its entirety. The sun and rain are allowed to do what the shovel should be employed to.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—That conditions of unemployment in western Canada are, generally speaking, no worse than in eastern centres, is the gist of a report on labor conditions in the west prepared by Messrs McNiven and Hood, officials of the Dominion department of labor. Owing to shutting down of mines and mines camps, Alberta and British Columbia have perhaps suffered most by lack of work. In Alberta 9000 miners are out of work, the production having fallen 30 per cent.

In Winnipeg there are 3,000 men, mostly unskilled, out of work. In Saskatoon and Moose Jaw 900, in Calgary 1,000, in Regina 1,000, in Edmonton 4,000, in Vancouver 5,000, in Victoria 3,000.

ED. WOODS

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RIGS FOR HIRE

Charges Reasonable

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Mrs V. Marinelli's Rooming House

Furnished Rooms
Reasonable Rates.

☞ Third House From B. C. Telephone Exchange

DERWENT AVENUE
Cumberland, B. C.

Mr. Abraham E. Smith, American Consul at Victoria, was in town this week, and favoured this office with a call. Mr Smith is very bright and lively for a man in his 78th year. We have known him for many years.

Twelve thousand schoolboys between the ages of 15 and 17, have enrolled as volunteer recruits in Berlin. They have been divided into twenty companies, and their military training is proceeding with all possible speed. It is intended that they shall take the field next spring. Many will then be still under 16 years. In the Province of Brandenburg, including Berlin, a total of 60,000 schoolboys have been enrolled as volunteer recruits.

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

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Agents for Pilsener Brewing Company's BEER
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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

'O K' DYE WORKS

Clothes Cleaned & Pressed

☞ The spots will not re-appear again, as we use the French Dry Cleaning system Dyes of everything, Satisfaction guaranteed.

Goods Called and Delivered

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Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Welch

At New Colored Barber Shop. Dunsmuir Avenue
Opposite Cumberland Hotel.

SEE W. McLELLAN'S HARD TIMES PRICE LIST ON FRONT PAGE.

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Large Mail Order House wants a man everywhere willing to work a few hours for $20 weekly, contract given, position permanent. Experience unnecessary. Samples free.

The Co-Operative Union, Windsor, Ontario.

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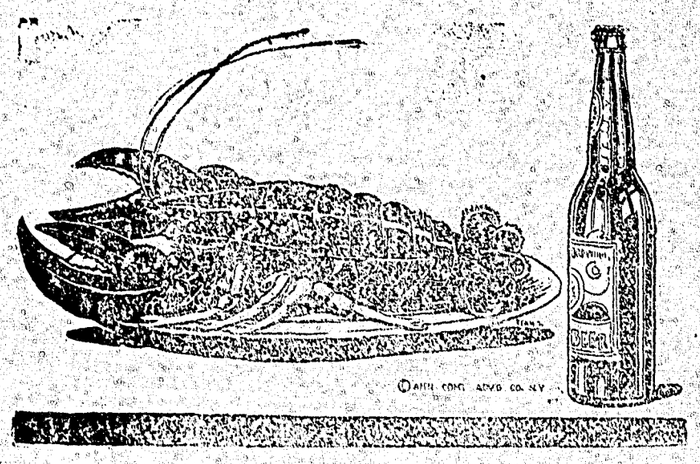

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