Jean

The Hedley Gazette

Library Leg Assembly 1917

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 30. HEDLEY, B.C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1917. $2.00, IN ADVANCE

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Rates—$1.50 a Day and Up
First-Class Accommodation.
Bar Stocked with Best Brands of Liquor and Cigars
A. WINKLER, Proprietor.

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All kinds of fresh and cured meats always on hand. Fresh Fish on sale every Thursday.
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GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL
HEDLEY B.C.
Bar and Table the Best. Rates Moderate
First Class Accommodation
JOHN JACKSON, Proprietor.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

F. E. and Mrs. Burr of Princeton were visitors in town Monday.

B. W. and Mrs. Knowles of Nickel Plate spent Friday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robertson and family of the Nickel Plate spent Monday and Tuesday in town.

Owing to the extremely hot weather part of the type in this issue has swollen to abnormal dimensions.

A car of plank arrived in town this week for Georgius V, Rex, to be used on bridges and recalcitrant electors.

During the hot weather a number of residents have taken to playing golf in order to keep cool during the extreme heat of midday.

Good bye. If any of you people owe us anything, God forgive you; if we owe any one, he he, she or it has a good healthy squeal coming.

The delegates from Hedley to the Conservative convention at Keremeos were J. D. Brass, F. H. French, Jas. Clarke, Geo. A. Riddle, A. McGibbon, W. Lonsdale and H. F. Jones.

A. S. Black, R. W. Gregory, C. E. Thomas and N. McFadden of Princeton were visitors in town Saturday last on their way to the Conservative convention at Princeton.

This week A. McGibbon received notification of the death of a nephew, John Gervan, at the front. He was with the artillery and had been at the front for about a year. During the South African war he was a trooper in Strathcona Horse.

The Conservative convention at Keremeos Saturday last nominated Reeve MacKenzie of Penticton as the Conservative standard bearer in the by-election for Similkameen district. There was only one other nomination, Mr. Alex. Morrison of Keremeos. Mr. MacKenzie had a majority on the first ballot and Mr. Morrison moved that the nomination be made unanimous. No resolutions were passed. The candidate is a carpenter, building contractor and fruit rancher, and is reeve of the Village of Penticton.

If you want 100 feet of garden hose and a nozzle cheap call at the Gazette office; also other ikta that we can't very well take on the blind or brake-beam. We are offering genuine bargains in stoves, tables, nightshirts, dressers, underclothing (slightly moth-eaten), cots, curling tongs, shovels, socks that need refooting, axes, soap only slightly used, etc. All or part will be disposed of. If you don't want a whole table, take a leg; a whole curling tong, take a kink; a whole night shirt, it will be cut for you on the bias, up and down or across, and if you don't want a whole typewriter, take a look. This will be a going sale if it once gets started.

The death occurred in Hedley Sunday evening, after a few hours' illness of Mrs. Anton Winkler, aged 32 years, of embolus of the lungs. Deceased was a native of Alberta and had been a resident of Hedley for fifteen years. The husband and family have the sympathy of the whole community in their bereavement. The funeral was held Monday afternoon, and the large attendance and floral tributes showed the high esteem in which deceased was held. Services were held at the home by Rev. A. H. Cameron of Keremeos, and at the grave by the Ladies Orange Lodge, of which deceased was an active member. The pallbearers were S. Knowles, H. E. Hansen, G. Knowles, J. Jameson, A. J. King, and W. Knowles.

This will be the last issue of The Gazette under the present management. Some other person may be able to make it pay; we can't. It requires a net annual profit of $1300 to make an even break. There isn't a net annual profit of $1300 in the business.

There are a number of causes for the difficulties with which newspapers have to contend. Among them the cost of paper and other printers' supplies, without a corresponding increase in the price of the printer's output.

Another cause of business depression in the mining camps of B. C. is the large number of aliens employed, due to the enlistment of the patriotic young men, and to the policy of American and English companies discriminating against Canadians and other British born and employing aliens (neutral and enemy). This policy has been pursued for a number of years, and as a consequence there are few British born now employed in the metalliferous mines of the province. Austrians roam at will from camp to camp without any seeming check on them by Dominion or Provincial authorities. The alien, as a rule, is not a home-builder, especially those from Southern and Southeastern Europe. They work for a few years, save their money and then go back to Europe. It is said many of them pay $5 or $10 a month for their jobs. Whether this is true or not we don't know, but we do know of mine and smelter superintendents and foremen who became "well fixed" after a few years, and only where bohunks were employed. As those aliens increase in numbers local business decreases, and once prosperous towns become dead. Then there are the company stores. While no one questions the legal right of mining companies to engage in mercantile pursuits any more than he would question the right of a clergyman, a doctor or a lawyer to do so, but the same regard for the ethics of the game should be observed by mining men. The company stores often discriminate in prices in favor of a few employees at the expense of the many, the high-salaried employee getting his supplies much cheaper than the low-salaried employees.

That the policy of many of the mining companies operating in British Columbia tends rather to cripple than encourage the business energies of the communities in which they operate cannot be disputed. This is not intended as a criticism of mining corporations. It is simply a statement of facts in regard to conditions as they exist. The blame for the conditions lies with the people of the province, for allowing corporations privileges that should not be granted under a democracy.

We thank the people of Hedley and the Similkameen valley for their patrouage, especially the business men and the Daly Reduction Co.

When the war is over and the home-builders return Hedley should be a good town. The mineral is here. All that is required is mining and treatment.

Thrift that brings Comfort instead of Sacrifice

THRIFT, the paramount national duty, applies to time as well as to money—to small personal outlay as well as to larger family expenditure. Applied to the daily shave, thrift means the use of a

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

The Razor of National Service.

The Gillette reduces shaving time to five minutes or less—an actual saving of a week of working days a year! To the man who depends on the barber, it saves still more time, and from $25 to $50 or even more annually. This means the cost of one or several War Savings Certificates.

Moreover, there is not a man living with a beard to shave who cannot shave better with a Gillette if he will use it correctly—with the blade screwed down tight and a light Angle Stroke.

For the thousands of young men just reaching shaving age the Gillette Safety Razor is a source of good habits—not only thrift, but punctuality, personal neatness, and efficiency in little things. For yourself or your son, at home or Overseas, it is a splendid investment.

Gillette "Bulldogs", "Aristocrats" and Standard Sets cost $5.—Pocket Editions $5. to $6.—Combination Sets from $6.50 up. Send for Catalogue. 251

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited,
Office and Factory: The Gillette Bldg., Montreal.

Our Sure Shield

The nation, we are convinced, is not unmindful of the successes which have been achieved at sea. They have exceeded all expectations, for we have experienced neither invasion nor starvation. The fleet is still our "sure shield," and if the submarines piracy, owing to the license which characterizes it, is proving a temporary embarrassment, it in no way relieves the enemy from the stranglehold of our sea power.—London Daily Telegraph.

Sad Dilemma

Bessie—Oh, Mabel, I am in an awful dilemma. I've quarrelled with Harry, and he wants me to send his ring back.

Mabel—That's too bad.

Bessie—But that isn't the point. I've forgotten which is his ring.—Puck.

Instant Postum

A table drink that has taken the place of tea and coffee in thousands of Canadian Homes.

"There's a Reason"

Delightful flavor
Rich Aroma
Healthful
Economical

Sold by grocers everywhere

His Curiosity

"You saw that man beating his wife and did not interfere?"

"No," confessed skimpy little Mr. Meek. "But after it was over I whispered to him to please tell me how he had the courage to do such a thing."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Don't Be Too Sure

The Hardest Part of the War Is Yet to Come

The present situation of the war does not warrant panic. But neither does it invite optimism. The hardest, bitterest, most dangerous portion of the struggle is yet to come, and unless the United States is prepared for sacrifices as great as the British and French people have already made, Germany may yet escape that defeat which is essential to the restoration of justice and democracy in the world and vindication of international law, now threatened with permanent repeal. And if Germany escapes today, the danger for us tomorrow will be beyond present estimation. We are in a war the issue of which is still doubtful and the outcome of which will infallibly be defeat unless we are prepared to fight it as a war for our own existence, calling for our best efforts and our ultimate strength.—New York Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Hard to Tell

Little Gertrude had been especially inquisitive all evening. Her father had answered her questions patiently, but he was becoming exasperated. Finally she said:

"What do you do at the office all day, daddy?"

"Oh, nothing," he said.

Gertrude pondered over this answer for a moment. Then she returned valiantly to the charge.

"But how do you know when you have finished?" she asked.

Bert Grey, the song writer, went to the corner market near his home in East Cleveland to buy three lamb chops for his dog Bruce.

"I don't buy chops for him usually," he said. "This is a treat for biting a gentleman I dislike."—Cleveland Press.

High Heels and War

Proposed Legislation in Illinois Is Subjected to Criticism

High heels on women's shoes may give the Hun the victory. A member of the Illinois legislature, who proposes to legislate high heels out of his state, has figured it all out. Flat feet, he reasons, are the cause of the rejection of many volunteers, who would otherwise be acceptable. Their mothers wore high-heeled shoes, and high-heeled shoes are bad for the feet, and finally bad feet have become hereditary. Therefore, the gentleman from Illinois exclaims emotionally, "A bas with the high heel!" and practically, he says they must come down.

This looks reasonable, but there is one point we would like to have cleared. For ages and ages horses' hoofs have been trimmed and nails have been driven into them, but, so far as we are aware, no colt was ever born with his hoofs trimmed and the nail holes ready for the blacksmith.—St. Louis Republic.

It Rubs Pain Away.—There is no liniment so efficacious in overcoming pain as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The hand that rubs it in rubs the pain away and on this account there is no preparation that stands as high in public esteem. There is no surer pain-killer procurable, as thousands can attest who have used it successfully in treating many ailments.

Exit the Gasoline Romance

"You might ask Mary to get these stains off my coat with a little gasoline."

"Oh, George, I can't! Since the chauffeur jilted her the poor girl can't stand the smell of it."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

Not Much Kick to It

"How much cider did you make this year?" inquired Farmer A. of Farmer B., who had offered him a sample for trial.

"Fifteen bar'ls," was the answer.

Farmer A. took another sip.

"I reckon, Si," he drawled, "if you'd had another apple you might ha' made another bar'l."

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT VALUE

Mrs. J. A. Lagace, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have been of great value to me and I would strongly recommend them to other mothers." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. They have become convinced through actual use of the Tablets that nothing can equal them in regulating the bowels and stomach; driving out constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and curing colic. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Can't Dodge It

Of all the foolish notions in the world the notion that you can avoid war by getting married is the foolishest.

Miller's Worm Powders prove their value. They do not cause any violent disturbances in the stomach, any pain or griping, but do their work quietly and painlessly, so that the destruction of the worms is imperceptible. Yet they are thorough, and from the first dose there is improvement in the condition of the sufferer and an entire cessation of manifestations of internal trouble.

Playing Safe

We know of a fellow who is so afraid of war that he uses a whisk broom instead of a military brush.—Cortland (O.) Herald.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.
Edmonton.

They arrived hurriedly at the fifth inning. "What's the score, Jim?" he asked a fan.

"Nothing to nothing," was the reply.

"Oh, goody!" she exclaimed. "We haven't missed a thing!"

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

MAKE MONEY BY SAVING MONEY

The simplest and best method of saving money is by an Endowment Policy in the

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Write for pamphlet today.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Victory Alone Can Bring Peace

German Government as Treacherous as It Is Criminal

"Victory alone can bring peace," declares the Premier of France, M. Ribot. We agree with him. Peace of the sort that would allow the Prussian menace to regain its strength and start its awful atrocities all over again would leave the world in a state of uncertainty. Every nation that prizes its independence would be forced to maintain vast armies and navies against the foe of humanity. The Socialistic conference at Stockholm is a German trap. All the whispers of peace that come out of Germany and Austria are as dangerous as death-dealing poison snakes. Berlin is not to be trusted. Germany is an outlaw nation today and its government is as treacherous as it is criminal. The Hohenzollerns must be muzzled, and muzzled for all time. In that direction alone lies the pathway to peace.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

A Dig From Diggs

Biggs—I'd join the church if it wasn't so full of hypocrites.

Diggs—That needn't deter you. There's always room for one more.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Back or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.
Hamilton, Canada.
Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Give Until It Bites

The business of those who stay at home, who neither fight nor direct, is in one word—give. Spend wisely save steadily, give what you save. It is, unheroic, compared with bayonet fighting, comfortable compared with trench life; and safe. But it is necessary. Just because we are muddling now this war will cost us all the more. Well, give it; give it freely, as it is asked; give it not as you give to a beggar but as you give to your child. Give till it bites. Give as they have given in Europe—in France, in England, in Germany.—Chicago Herald.

Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear you clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

The E. B. Eddy Company Limited
HULL - - CANADA

LAUNDRY BILLS are unnecessary if you wear **Arlington Collars and Cuffs**

They are waterproof and all that is necessary when they become soiled is to wash them with soap and water and they look as good as linen. No ironing is necessary. Ask your dealer for them. Manufactured by the ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited, Fraser Avenue, Toronto

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

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 CLERG MED. Co. (HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

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BOOK ON **DOG DISEASES** And How to Feed

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SALESMAN WANTED

Lubricating oil, grease, specialties, paint. Part or whole time. Commission basis until ability is established. Permanent position and wide field when qualified if desired. Man with rig preferred. Deliveries from our Winnipeg station.—General Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

No Hurry

The telephone bell rang with anxious persistence. The doctor answered the call.

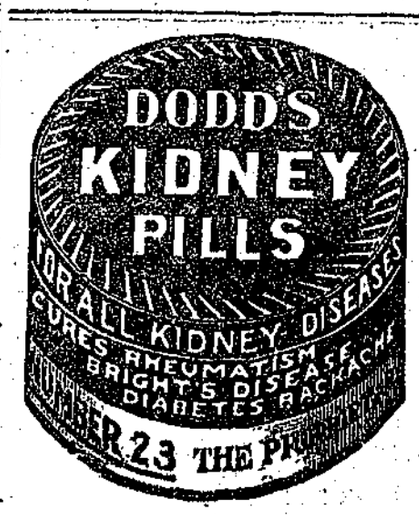
"Yes?" he said.

"Oh, doctor," said a worried voice, "something seems to have happened to my wife. Her mouth seems set, and she can't say a word."

"Why, she may have lockjaw," said the medical man.

"Do you think so? Well, if you are up this way some time next week I wish you would step in and see what you can do for her."—Harper's.

Germany is now busy establishing a Zeppelin route from Hamburg to Constantinople. There seems to have been some sort of a slip-up in the regular sailings from Berlin to London.—Montreal Star.



SHIPMENTS TO ENEMY POSSIBLE UNDER OUR FREE WHEAT PLAN

COULD BE IMPORTED BY THE CENTRAL POWERS

Manager of Lake Shippers Association States That Western Canada's Wheat Can Reach Germany Via Neutral Countries By Present System of Handling

Wheat from Western Canada can be forwarded to Germany through neutral countries under the present system of handling grain in Canada and United States, according to F. W. Young, general manager of the Lake Shippers' association.

Mr. Young made the statement when testifying before the board of grain supervisors in reply to a question asked by Dr. Robert Magill, chairman of the board, who asked if wheat from Western Canada could be imported by the central powers in spite of the existing efforts to prevent it. He suggested, as a way to block such efforts, that the Netherlands government, under a three cornered agrement with the United States and Britain, could be made trustee for the wheat imported into Holland. Another system suggested was that the shipping license should be enlarged to provide for this arrangement and that the closest co-operation with the United States authorities should be established where wheat exportations are concerned.

Shipments to Germany were possible since the free wheat plan came into force, witness said, and explained that it is impossible to know the ownership of grain in elevators.

"It is serious to think that some of our grain can get to enemy countries," said Mr. Magill.

The co-operative companies, which own 600 elevators and represent 100,000 farmers and last year produced 92,000,000 bushels of wheat, wanted unanimity of action between the board of supervisors for Canada and the United States board. The Canadian council of agriculture representatives wanted the board to use the existing machinery to handle grain crop. They favored a flat basis of prices rather than maximum and minimum prices established. They wanted also due regard to the encouragement of greater production shown and the board to assume control of flour prices as they depend on bulk wheat values. One price for wheat on this side of the line and another price on the other side would not answer the requirements, they explained.

It was predicted that the board would have a difficult time taking over the country elevators and operating them during the war.

Which Way Are You Pulling

You are a Vital Force Pulling One Way or the Other

There are in the world two sets of forces—one set pulling down, the other pulling up—one pulling forward, the other backward.

The homes, the churches, the schools, the ethical societies, art museums higher drama, social settlements, are pulling men and women up, putting more light and joy in human lives, and increasing the sum total of the world's good and happiness.

Arrayed against these benign agencies are the forces of greed, appetite and passion, which through all time have pulled downward and backward.

It is a ceaseless, unending battle, of vital and far-reaching results; and it is the first business of everyone to ask himself the question:

"Which side am I on? Am I with the forces which diminish the sum total of human joy and dwarf the world's manhood, or am I on the side of those forces which flood the world with gladness and kindness and promote the character that is the basis of all true civilization and advancement?"

No matter how unimportant you may seem to be in the world's affairs, you are a vital force pulling one way or the other.

Which way are you pulling?

The Banner Spring Is a Sleepy Thing

¶ It is made of 100 steel spiral springs, tempered in oil, that yield under pressure to every curve of the body, no matter how heavy or how light. It "fits the sleeper."

Its Non-Rusting Enamel Finish is guaranteed not to damage bedding.

The genuine "Banner" spring is guaranteed for 20 years. Your dealer has it or will get it for you. Ask for it *by name.*

The Alaska Bedding Co. LIMITED
Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding
Calgary WINNIPEG Regina
"Alaska on an article means *High Grade Every Particle*"
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Western Canada's Greatest Summer Holiday

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An Entirely New Kind of Exhibition, Providing Excitement, Amusement, and Education

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Midway
Aviation
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Live Stock Show
Poultry & Dog Show
And High Class Platform Attractions

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$25,000.00
In Prizes, Awards, etc., staging the best show that has ever been offered to the Western Canadian Public.

Single Fares on all Railroads

Every Accommodation Properly Organized at Normal Prices.

Write, Wire, or 'Phone for Price Lists and Particulars, to
W. M. MacINTYRE, Managing Director
W. A. MUNNS, Secretary.

Given Much Freedom

British Tars Enjoy Life in the Netherlands

Though the British naval men interned at Groeningen, Holland, naturally chafe at spending a life of well fed inactivity, they continue to get as much variety into their peaceful existence as possible. Everything possible is done to make the men feel happy and to make them feel that they are not really prisoners. The Dutch government gives them much freedom. In fact they often get permission to leave the camp and mix with the inhabitants of Groeningen, and many of them have become frequent guests in Dutch family circles.

On Sunday afternoons one sees these jolly sailors with the Dutch girls promenading arm in arm in the parks and other pleasure resorts. When in the camp they have many outdoor amusements—tennis, cricket and football. Gardening has been encouraged, and where there once was waste land the most beautiful flower gardens have sprung up.

Encouraged by their own officers and by the officers of the Groeningen garrison, they have established amateur threatres and variety shows, and the naval band frequently gives concerts, to which young and old of the inhabitants of the town are invited.

There will be no end of heartaches when the war draws to a close, and Jack is called home, and no doubt many a Dutch girl will follow her sailor sweetheart to the naval station to become his bride.

Are Abolishing Butterfly Nurses

Unpaid Volunteer Nurses Will Be Replaced by the Professional Nurse

The lady nurse must go! That is the decree which has gone forth in France and it has caused no small sensation.

Volunteer nurses in hospitals where military sick and wounded are cared for are to be replaced by professional paid nurses. The volunteer infirmiere who came forward at the beginning of the war, when there was a great shortage of trained women, was pressed into service after a short, superficial training. She has done nobly, toiling day and night and spending her money freely on the wounded, besides paying her own personal expenses. She asserts that the new regulations are inspired by political motives, as it is feared the poilus were becoming too much attached to their aristrocratic nurses and were in danger of forgetting the maxims of equality and liberty in their exaggerated respect for titled attendants.

Doctors frankly prefer the professional nurse, who can be ordered about in a way her volunteer sister would resent. They say that the unpaid assistant has her own ideas of discipline. The lady nurse, too, is apt to err in matters of taste. I saw one step out of a luxurious car the other day much overdressed. A lady friend said: "Look at those stilts; one cannot call them heels. How can she run backwards and forwards in the wards all day in those?

As the butterfly nurse got out of the car she raised her snow white uniform and displayed yards of billowing petticoats in batiste and embroidered white silk. "A nice get up for a day's work," remarked my pessimistic friend. "How the paid nurse must love her."

The doctors of the local hospitals have sometimes been obliged to suggest that volunteers should go home, discard their diamonds and dress more discreetly. One insisted on a lady putting on a less decolette gown, as "he wouldn't have half clad women hanging over the beds of his patients."

Public sentiments supports the doctors in their efforts to replace voluntary workers, being convinced that they are acting in the true interests of the sick and wounded.

Man Under New England's Bed

Maine and other northeastern states are seeing U-boats every day now, says the Chicago Tribune. All along the coast from Ammagansct to Portland periscopes are bobbing up in the sea and U-boats are rising or submerging. Gloucester fishermen are coming in with scary tales of enemy warships lurking in the foggy banks, and the alarm recalls the trepidation felt in Massachusetts when the Spanish mosquito fleet was expected to make an attack any minute upon the sacred codfish of Boston.

New England is an old maid sitting on the eastern coast and having a conniption fit every few years. If only the U-boat scare had been earlier the recruiting figures for that section might have been much larger.

H. C. L. Baffled

A golf enthusiast was describing to his friend the varied joys the game afforded him. Finally he wound up by saying:

"Do you know, I'd rather play golf than eat?"

"But whatever does your wife say to that?" inquired the friend.

"Oh, well, you know," was the response, "she's rather relieved, because she'd rather play bridge than cook!"

CANADA AND UNITED STATES ARE MEETING SUDDEN URGENT DEMAND

AUSTRALIA UNABLE TO BUILD WOODEN SHIPS

With Little Soft Timber Available and Prohibitive Freight Rates Australians Cannot Do Their Usual Insignificant Shipbuilding Or Extend the Industry

The news that Canada and the United States are meeting a sudden, urgent demand by building a fleet of wooden ships has aroused much interest in Australia. Why, it is asked, cannot ships be built in Australia as well as in America? Small wooden ships are regularly launched here; why not extend the industry to larger, ocean-going vessels?

It appears that the same conditions which produced the demand for wooden ships have made it difficult for Australia to take advantage of the demand. In other words, the trouble lies in the high freight prevailing. Australia produces little, if any, timber suitable for shipbuilding. Pine wood must be used, and in the past shipbuilders have employed Oregon pine from America and kauri from New Zealand. But since the outbreak of war, the freight on Oregon pine has risen from 8 shillings to 95 shillings per 1000 feet, and the price from 8 shillings to 35 shillings per 100 feet, and therefore these rates are prohibitive. The Australian builder would be quite willing to use kauri, which, though more costly than usual, is still not at a prohibitive price, but for some reason that is not very clear, kauri cannot at present be obtained from New Zealand in anything like the required quantities. One shipwright has suggested that New Zealand is deliberately withholding the wood, though he could offer no reason for the Dominion adopting such a course.

So the Australians are embarrassed even in doing their usual insignificant shipbuilding, and they cannot contemplate any extension of the industry. There is an abundance of hardwoods, for the superstructure and fittings of ships, but the only wood that might prove a substitute for pine is the Australian cedar and cedar it appears grows in such a scattered way and in such inaccessible places that it is not yet proved a payable proposition.

One shipwright has asked, and apparently with reason, why the shipbuilding industry should not be established in an important way in Auckland? He points out that with the abundance of kauri and other suitable timbers available in Auckland enterprising builders should be able to compete with the Americans. The demand for wooden merchantmen may not persist more than five years, but smaller wooden ships will be required for a considerable time after that.

Outbreak Among Russian Sailors

Only Vague Reports Are Received; Nature of Trouble Unknown

There have been disorders among the sailors of the Black Sea at Sebastopol.

So far there have been only confused reports as to the scope of the trouble with the sailors. The Rech says the disorders are in connection with the retirement of the commander of the fleet, Admiral Koltchak.

The Birzeviya declares that under the influence of extremist agitators the sailors began to arrest some of their officers and to disarm others.

Minister of War and Marine Kerensky has issued instructions that firm measures be taken to restore order. Premier Lvoff, while admitting an outbreak had occurred, declared the rumors exaggerated in importance.

Britain Will Not Be Starved

Food Controller Expresses Confidence That Allies Will Be Able to Defeat Germany's Most Treasured Plan

In this war, and especially at this stage, food power is co-equal with man-power, said Lord Rhondda, the new food controller in an interview. The problem of Great Britain's food primarily depends upon the supply and in the main the solution of the problem of supply lies in America. I am sure they will not let us down.

The whole problem of the nation's food primarily depends upon the supply, he continued, and unless we can be assured of food sufficient to enable this and other allied countries of Europe to carry on the war to a successful end it will be almost superfluous to appoint a food controller. The most perfect system of distribution and the most equitable regulation of prices would be a mere waste of time and effort unless every measure is taken to keep up the allied food supply.

For this we depend to a vital degree upon the United States and Canada. No one recognizes that more fully than I do. Before Mr. Hoover left for America I had an opportunity of discussing with him the lessons he had drawn from his wonderful work in Belgium, and his plans as to the allied food supply. In accepting this office one of its few attractions, perhaps its only attraction—was the knowledge that President Wilson had asked a man of Mr. Hoover's calibre, experience and understanding of the allies to tackle in America those problems which have an intimate bearing day by day upon the food situation in this country. I have perfect confidence that the American congress and the American people will respond to the calls now being made to them.

I hope I shall not be misconstrued or thought impatient if I say that the sooner your food administration measures are enacted the sooner we shall breathe more easily. The practical details of our buying are rendered more difficult, more complex by the uncertainty regarding the future.

My experience in America before and since the war have given me an unusual opportunity of judging the vastness of her resources. If organized to their full capacity, I am confident that the German hope of starving the allies or of causing unrest by the scarcity of food or high prices is doomed to failure.

We are doing what we can off our own bat by increasing home production and decreasing consumption, but in the main the solution of the primary problem of supply lies in the hands of our American allies and Canada. I am sure they will not let us down.

Mistaken

The young mother went upstairs one evening to make sure that her little son was safely sleeping. As she was about to enter the bedroom, she observed her husband standing beside the crib, gazing earnestly at the sleeping child.

Touched at the sight, the mother hesitated a moment, her eyes filled with tears. "How dearly John loves that boy!" she thought.

Her feelings changed suddenly, however, when her husband turned to her and exclaimed, "Mary, it gets my goat how these furniture makers can get up such a crib as this for three dollars and sixty cents."—Personality.

Belle—"I have so many callers that really I can't satisfy them all."

Nell—"I didn't know you had become a telephone operator."

"Here's Billy crying and saying he doesn't want to go on the sailing trip. Now, Billy, why don't you want to have a nice sail with us?"

"'Tain't a nice sail. I heard pa say when we got out we'd have a spanking breeze."—Baltimore American.

They Taste

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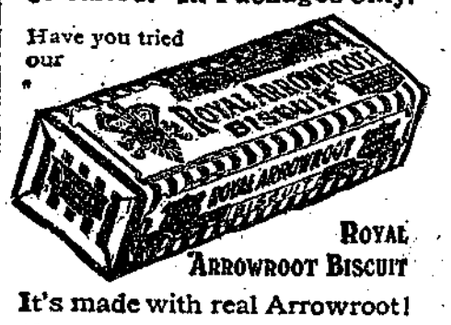

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The German Spy System

German Spy Disguised as Maid Found in Home of President of a U.S. Steel Factory

After the war is ended the material collected by the secret service agents of the governmnt will be available for editing and publication, and it will tell as exciting and romantic a story of detective work as any that has been written by the masters of detective fiction. Not until this material is published will the public have good understanding of the magnitude of the work performed by the secret service, as well as the successes which its agents have achieved.

It is due to information possesed by the administration and perhaps by some members of congress that the drastic espionage measure was drafted. For it came to the knowledge of the administration that the ramifications of the secret organizations which Germany has established in the United States were far-reaching, of great detail and perfected with wonderful skill. It became necessary to match the secret and underground work done or plotted by this organization with work committed to the secret service chiefly, although the police of the United States were frequently called into co-operation. Had this secret work, which had for its purpose the embarrassment of the allies, and, so far as possible, the cutting off of their supplies from the United States not been checked England and France certainly would have found themselves at times in a very serious position.

It came to the knowledge of the authorities at Washington some time ago that Berlin was receiving accurate information which told of the sailing of vessels from the United States the cargoes of which were made up of certain iron and steel apparatus upon which the allies in their fighting in France greatly depend. The plant where this apparatus is manufactured is near Philadelphia. It is one of the great industries of the United States. Various attempts have been made by violence, or by fire, to do damage to this plant, and some injury has, in that way, been done. So great were the precautions against violence or fire that destruction of that kind ceased. But how did Berlin learn of the departure of vessels from the United States carrying certain steel and iron apparatus of which the allies in France were in great need?

The secret service was instructed to ferret out if possible the manner by which this information was conveyed to Germany and the person or persons who sent it. Some of the best of the agents were sent to the plant. Their scrutiny of it and of the employees was perfect but it furnished no clue. Neither was any clue furnished by any search of the method by which the apparatus was shipped from the plant to the steamers. Therefore the secret service men went a few days ago to the private home of the president of the corporation and, having made another search without success, asked that the domestic servants be called.

With utmost skill the servants were questioned and examined, and still no clue was furnished to the agents. Then they asked if all the domestics had appeared before them. In reply they were told that there were two who had not. One was the valet and the other a maid. These also were summoned and the valet was first questioned. But his innocence was apparently perfectly established. Then the secret service men turned to the maid. The modesty, the shrinking demeanor, the childlike manner and the apparent innocence of the maid would of themselves have been sufficient to persuade a detective of ordinary intelligence that here also was no guilt.

But of a sudden one of the secret service men stepped behind the maid and, with quick hand and rapid clutch lifted from her head a wonderfully made wig, and there stood before them, not a young woman, but a young man. The wig itself must have cost a great deal of money, because it was a work of art. The bogus maid was an adept as an actor. The hands were soft, there was no sign of beard and the complexion was fair. Moreover, until the wig was lifted, the eyes seemed to convey perfect innocence. The clue was sufficient. The spy was taken into custody and is now in prison. And evidence furnished by this clue appears to implicate the bogus maid as the source of information sent to Germany.

Presumably the information sent to Berlin by this spy was communicated for the purpose of giving warning to the submarines so that they would lay in wait for the vessels and sink them with their valuable cargoes.

While there are likely to be occasional successes due to the work of spies, nevertheless it is now the belief in Washington that the system as a whole is almost completely demoralized and that hereafter the United States will be substantially as immune from damage done by spies, or by information furnished by them, as is Great Britain. It is due to the work of the secret service agents that in the city of New York there have been established certain barred zones which Germans will be unable to enter unless it can be clearly shown that their business reasons for asking permits to do so are excellent and their characters above suspicion. As a result, a good many hotels will lose patronage which they have formerly received from Germans.

If this prohibition bears hard upon German citizens—and it certainly will upon many who are worthy of all esteem—they will be told if they complain that they must submit to these restrictions because Washington, New York and the secret service have excellent reasons for believing that the spies, unless they are restrained, will make attempts to destroy property and especially that which has military value.—Holland in the Wall Street Journal.

Preserving Eggs

Valuable Advice Furnished by a Government Expert

Eggs can be preserved in dry salt, lime water or water glass. In order to secure satisfactory results eggs must be clean, but not washed, and absolutely fresh when put down. In preserving the object to be aimed at is to exclude air, so as to prevent evaporation of the egg from outside sources. Where eggs are put down in salt they should be set on end and packing should be so done that all parts of each egg will be covered with salt.

In preserving with water glass ten per cent. of the water glass should be mixed with pure water and thouroughly stirred. Ten quarts of the mixture will cover fifteen to twenty dozen eggs. Any good, clean vessel can be used, but it is better to use one of wood, glass, or crockery than one of metal. A sweet, clean barrel is good, where fifty dozen or more are to be preserved. A clean, cool, sweet cellar is the best place to put the containing vessel. All eggs must be completely covered by the water glass as long as they are in storage. If some of the liquid evaporates add more water. A good lid or cover on the containing vessel will prevent evaporation.

When water glass eggs are to be boiled stick a needle through the shell at the large end of the egg to prevent the shell from breaking.

Mr. Frank T. Shutt of Ottawa Experimental Farm says lime water is quite as effective as water glass and not so costly. One pound of fresh-burned quicklime is enough for five gallons of water. The method of preparation is simply to slack the lime with a small quantity of water, then stir the milk of lime so formed into the five gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours it is allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid, which is now saturated lime water, is drawn off and poured over the eggs previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel.

As exposure to the air tends to precipitate the lime (as carbonate), and thus weaken the solution, the vessel containing the eggs should be kept covered. The air may be excluded by a covering of sweet oil or by sacking upon which a paste of lime is spread.

Dairying in Manitoba

Manitoba Shows Startling Growth of The Dairy Industry

The year 1916 has been a banner one for the dairy industry of Manitoba. Unprecedently high prices have prevailed throughout the year for all dairy products, thus making it one of the most profitable years financially to all connected with the dairy industry. Everywhere pastures of 1916 were satisfactory.

As a comparison note the difference in production in the years 1900 and 1916 in butter.

1900: 3,338,431 lbs.; value $541,661.04. 1916: 10,997,799 lbs.; value $3, 154,104.74.

The province has exported 81 carloads of butter during the last twelve months or nearly 2,000,000 lbs. Most of this has gone east but a good deal of it has gone west.

The cheese industry has also taken a remarkable advance since the war began. There was a time when over a million pounds of cheese were made in this province but the production slumped to as low as a little over 400,000 pounds in 1913. In 1916 the production soared again to nearly 900,000 pounds.

In 1900 the cheese production was 1,021,258 lbs., valued at $103,330.05. In 1916 the production was only 880,728 lbs. but the value was $158,531.04 and this was an increase of 154,003 lbs. over the year 1915.

The total value of dairy products in the province of Manitoba, which includes butter, cheese, milk and cream, was as follows:

1915: $3,845,183.82; 1916: $4,483,614:85, showing an increase of $628,257.63 due to increased production and higher prices.

Over 2,300,00 pounds of butter was manufactured in Winnipeg in 1916.

Crescent Creamery made 900,000 lbs.; T. Eaton Co. made 500,000 lbs.; City Creamery made 300,000; Holland Company made 200,000; Manitoba Creamery made 200,000 lbs.; Dominion Creamery made 200,000 lbs.

"A shoemaker is in no danger of having any of his stock left on his hands."

"Why isn't he?"

"Because the shoes he makes are all soled by the time he finishes them."

Scenes in Saloniki

Brilliant Costumes of Soldiers Give Dramatic Touch to War Scenes in Greek Sector

As I was saying, the blue and white Greek standard floats from the battlements of the White Tower in Saloniki. All around you float officers of the Greek army in blue and silver full uniforms. They look slightly theatrical because all the other armies are in service clothes. The ends of their silverplated scabbards are muddy. So are their spurs. Many of them are handsome in a fashion plate way: dead white skin, dead black mustaches, long legs, thin noses dark eyes, empty foreheads.

One in particular attracts one's attetion. He is wearing blue and white cock's feathers in his hat white kid gloves, and spurs on his feet. His sword is across his knees and he is explaining something with great energy to his companions.

A French airman, who has skinned his nose (possibly in a sudden descent) and who wears the military cross, sits behind a glass of vermouth. Several Russian lieutenants in their beautiful green tunics and soft leather boots, are conversing with a French major. An Italian captain is reading a book. An English captain is talking to a lady. Some Serbian officers appear to be talking to themselves. Not one of them seem to have anything to do. Perhaps they think the same of me. Let us take the car back. The tall and handsome Greek officers cram into one poor little Ford runabout and rattle off up the road. Let us take the car.

A Saloniki tram car is interesting, believe me.

They nearly always haul a second class trailer behind them. We go second class. It is a very small car, and it is very full. The fare is a penny. A Greek penny is a nickel coin with a hole in the centre, so that it looks like an aluminum washer. The occupants of the car are of all ages. Boys and girls and priests are in the majority. The children are going to school as may be seen with the books in their hands. The priests are going—wherever priests go in the morning. If they are going to the barber's it would do them no harm. I admit that their flowing black gowns and extraordinary top hats are picturesque; but why should the picturesque persist in being unsanitary.—William McFee in the Atlantic Monthly.

Gypsies Fled to Spain

And Now the Country is Filled With Music of the Wandering Bands

Spain is filled with music. At nearly any hour of night or day one can hear the twanging and twinging of musical instruments. The country is overrun by orchestras of Hungarian gypsies.

These bands are among the most famous in Europe. They usually are located in Paris, Monte Carlo, Nice and other centres of gay life. When the war began these players, being Hungarians, had to get out of France or be interned as enemies. If they had returned to Hungary they would have had to put rifles on their shoulders in place of violins. So they all migrated into Spain, filling the country with music.

Spain already had its share of gypsies, relics of the days of the Moors. These greeted the newcomers with open arms. They play together and often hold grand entertainments, at which one of the Hungarian gypsy bands play, an Austrian Polish gypsy sings and a Spanish gypsy dances. Pastor Imperio, the firey queen of the Spanish gypsies who married the king of the bull fighters, Guyio, is one of the star dancers.

It is said the weird, Oriental strains of the eastern gypsies, combining with the wild toreador music of the Spaniards, make strange, but pleasing music. A few bars of American ragtime is introduced now and then to give dash to the dancing of the tango and one-step. This medley of music is heard everywhere, at entertainments, theatres, hotels, concert halls and even in the streets, for Spain is crowded with these wandering players.

Natural Gas

Inexhaustable Supply in Alberta Available for Manufacturing Purposes

One of the greatest resources of the province of Alberta is the enormous deposit of natural gas to be found in many parts of the province, but especially in the south-eastern section, near Medicine Hat. At Medicine Hat itself there are twenty wells owned by the municipality of the city, with an approximate daily open flow of 50,000,000 cubic feet, equal to 200,000 horsepower, of which less than one-tenth is actually in use. Seventeen wells flowing about 170,000,000 feet a day, have been drilled at Bow Island, the gas being piped 200 miles to the city of Calgary, supplying Lethbridge and Macleod and other towns en route. Gas has also been found near Wetaskiwin, Castor, Viking, Tofield, High River and on the Athabasca River. This inexhaustible fuel is available for power purposes for manufacturing, and where it has been developed is supplied at very low rates.

Commission to Handle 1917 Crop

Many Interests Represented and Members are Given Wide Powers

The government has appointed a grain handling commission with wide powers. The commission will be composed of:

Dr. Magill, secretary of the Grain exchange, chairman.

H. W. Woods, president of the United Farmers of Alberta.

S. K. Rathwell, grain producer of Moose Jaw.

T. A. Crerar, manager of the Grain Growers' Grain company.

J. C. Gage, president of the Grain exchange, Winnipeg.

W. R. Bawlf, prominent grain dealer and vice-president of the exchange.

W. A. Best, parliamentary representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Controller Ainey, of Montreal, a Labor man.

Lionel H. Clarke, of the Toronto Harbor commission.

W. A. Mathewson, western manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling company.

James Stewart, Canadian representative on the British Wheat Purchasing commission.

The commission will have authority to fix grain prices on shipment from storage elevators, but not the price paid to farmers. They can take offers of purchase from the British and allied governments, and determine what quantity to sell, having regard to Canadian needs, together with the price required. They will further have power to take grain from elevators without the permission of the owners, and fix the price to them and to the purchasers.

They can investigate the storage and accumulation of grain, and prevent the restriction of marketing.

On the demand of the commission the railway commission can order cars to any point and in any number, notwithstanding anything in the grain act to the contrary. No grain price can be fixed without the approval of the chairman.

Pending the formation of a United States board, the Canadian board will endeavor to hold prices on a parity with those across the border.

Get Ready the Machinery

Time May Be Saved at Harvest By Being Prepared

Time is money on the farm at harvest time. Now is the time to repair the mowers, binders and rakes which will very shortly be required for service. All machines should be inspected now and, if any parts are broken or missing, they should be obtained immediately. It is much better to secure what is neded now than to risk having to make a special trip to town during the busy season, thus causing a serious delay, and, possibly extending the harvesting of the hay or grain crop into wet weather. It is also an excellent plan to keep on hand a few extra pieces or parts which need frequent renewing, such as knife sections, canvas slats, reel slats and braces, rivets, etc. These are convenient to have and will often save time and annoyance.

Clean out the oil cups and oil all running parts of the machinery a few days before it is to be used. This will allow the oil to penetrate to the bearings and permit the machine to quickly get into smooth running order.

The knives should all be sharpened and in readiness. These things should be practically attended to this year. Help is scarce, production is needed, and if crops are to be saved with as little loss as possible good management must prevail. It is good business to be ready for the harvest season. Do it now.—F.C.N.

The Useful Cocoanut

There Appears to Be no End of Uses to Which the Cocoanut Can Be Put

In the West Indies, Central and South America, the cocoanut is used chiefly for local consumption, the water from the green cocoanut being a beverage decidedly cool and refreshing, with medicinal values. The leaves from the centre of the top of the tree make an excellent salad and are to be found in all Latin-American markets in the zones in which they grow. The hewn tree serves the native for a habitation and a roof is made from the gigantic fronds. From the smaller leaves excellent hats of a high grade are fashioned, but few of which reach this counry. From some localities ripened nuts are exported in bulk in the holds of ships, often as ballast, to this country, where a few concerns are engaged in grating cocoanut meat for the use of confectioners and bakers.

In the West Indies today a new use has been discovered for this article. Owing to the inability of these islands to obtain butter from either Denmark or the United States, local housewives are now making their own butter from cocoanuts, four nuts yielding a pound of high grade butter, at a cost of less than ten cents, as against sixty-five cents per pound for the imported article.—Leslie's.

Some men believe themselves great because they blunder greatly.

Saving the Surplus

Home Canning of Vegetables Is Practicable and Necessary

The shortage of labor and the scarcity and high price of tin cans has very materially reduced the output and increased the cost of canned vegetables; so much so, in fact, as to make some lines almost prohibitive to the average family.

There is little reason, however, for any Canadian family not providing a sufficient supply for next winter. Home canning of vegetables is a simple matter; when put up in ordinary glass jars, securely sealed, they are equal if not superior to the factory brand, and the cost is much lower.

Peas, string beans, sweet corn, pumpkins, beets, tomatoes and all vegetables which will not keep without cooking, may be canned.

After cleaning and preparing the vegetables to be preserved they are enclosed in a cheesecloth bag and parboiled for five minutes. They are then dipped in cold water, packed in glass jars, boiling water poured over them to fill up the crevices, and the lids loosely adjusted. The jars are then placed in an ordinary boiler filled with water, with plates or dish covers to prevent the jars touching the bottom of the boiler, and are allowed to boil steadily for 3 1-2 hours. When lifted from the boiler, the lids must be screwed down tight, and the jars allowed to gradually cool, care being taken that they are not exposed to drafts, as a sudden cooling may crack the glass.

Vegetables thus canned will keep and be a welcome addition to the table in lieu of the high-priced canned goods, and the surplus of vegetables, which otherwise might be wasted, will be conserved.

How a Zepp. Was Caught

Daring Feat of Aeronaut Crowned With Success

There is a pretty tale of bluff concerning a British naval airman who destroyed the first Zeppelin we accounted for in the war. This flier was one of a squadron of two or three machines that attacked Dusseldorf towards the end of 1914, the objective being a new type of Zeppelin just arrived from the factory.

As the daring airman approached out of the mist towards the hangar he was heavily fired on, and things began to get uncomfortable. It was necessary for him to descend to a comparatively low height if he were to be sure of hitting the Zeppelin shed, so he adopted the ruse of driving his machine downwards in such a way as to make the enemy think that it had been hit and was falling.

They were completely bluffed by the manoeuvre, and ceased fire, with the result that the airman got to within about 300 feet of the shed and destroyed both it and the Zeppelin. His departure was made a bit warm by the fire of "Archibald," but he got clear away.

Stirring Appeal Made to Russians

Sir G. Buchanan Says He Had Told Czar an Irresponsible Autocracy was Doomed

Sir George Buchanan, the British ambassador, addressing a great meeting held under the auspices of the Russo-British society, said he had constantly tried to impress on former Emperor Nicholas that in the twentieth century an irresponsible autocracy was an anachorism which could not endure. Russia, the ambassador said, had captured the bastile of autocracy by assault in a single week and must consolidate the new-won freedom.

"If you would keep it," Sir George continued, "not only must you defend it against attacks of the enemy but also drive him from the national territory, in order that your brothers in those occupied provinces may enjoy the same measure of freedom as yourselves. To enable you to reap the harvest ow your revolution the democrats of France and Great Britain have been holding or driving back the main forces of the Germans and shedding their blood not only in defence of their national patrimony, but to safeguard the new-born liberties of Russia. Had they not done so, had the Germans not transferred westward large bodies of troops who had been concentrated on your front, it might have gone hard with free Russia.

"We look for you now to help relieve the constant pressure on our front by yourselves taking the offensive and thus bring the war to a speedy end and secure to the world the blessings of a permanent peace."

Big Increase in Crop Areas

A return issued by the census and statistics office of the Canadian government shows the increase that has taken place in the area under crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta of recent years. The acreage under wheat in these provinces in 1906 was 5, 620,493, and in 10 years this increased to 13,799,897. During the same period the area under oats was tripled, and under flax more than quadrupled.

"Is he ambidexterous?"

"No, he can't swim a stroke."

Salvaging Army Rifles

Soldiers at Verdun Wax Opulent Picking Up Guns Under Heavy Shell Fire

Early this year French troops were short of rifles. Many had been worn out in service and many had been captured by the enemy in the battles of Charleroi, the retreat in Belgium, the battle of the Marne and along the Yser.

In the effort to make up for the lack of rifles by repairing French and German rifles left on the battlefield 1 franc (19 cents) was promised to the troops for every rifle deposited in the division headquarters. This reward brought a strange and unexpected result.

At Verdun, after the French advance, the ground churned up by the projectiles contained quantities of rifles in all conditions. Immediately the soldiers heard of the reward they swarmed over the hills and ravines and in spite of the enemy's shells collected every stock and barrel. Soon muddy soldiers were coming from all directions, staggering under backloads of equally muddy rifles. Some had five or six rifles, others as many as fifteen. In a few days, however, the battlefield was pretty well cleaned. Rifles became scarce. But the soldiers had acquired the habit; they kept finding rifles in the most unheard of places, and after a walk of several kilometers they deposited their find at division headquarters, receiving in exchange the coveted franc for each.

Money easily earned quickly flies. So when a group of soldiers came along shouting boisterously and more or less under the influence of "pinard" their comrades said: "Here come some rifle sellers!"

Finally, rifles became scarce and began to disappear under the very noses of their owners. Even the first line trenches were not sacred to the "shopping parties." Of course, the soldier who had his rifle stolen had to go shopping likewise, for he didn't dare be without a rifle. "Shopping" is the recognized way of keeping one's equipment complete. Every one does it; it is the rule in this turbulent place, where everyone is dependent upon himself, yet also so dependent upon his neighbor.

One company at inspection reported ten rifles stolen. Things came to such a pass that a soldier could not stir a foot without his rifle; nor would he leave it and his best friend alone in a dugout. The "poilu" and his rifle became inseparable.

Machine guns were added to the prize list, with a reward of seven days' leave, and what would not a soldier do for permission to be home seven days! Then trouble really began. Some machine guns were found in the shell holes, but this source of supply soon gave out. Adventurous spirits turned their attention to the reserves, and even to the guns mounted in the rear defences. After two or three days in a water filled shell hole, the newest and best kept gun looked battle scared and ready for the repair shop.

A rigid inspection has now made "gun shopping" less profitable to the overzealous.

In August, 1914, the French possessed 3,484,000 repeating rifles as follows: 1886 model 2,880,000; cavalry carbines 220,000 and artillery rifles 384,000. About Nov. 1, 1914, it was decided to discontinue the construction of the 1886 model and gradually to replace the equipment with the 1907 model. By Nov. 15 it was seen that rifles would be needed before the 1907 model could be manufactured, the losses at this time totalling about 500,000. To hurry matters it was decided to transform the supply of 1874 model single shot rifles, thus avoiding the necessity of making a stock, a breech and part of a magazine. A new barrel would be required, so as to use the new model D cartridge. Neither the state nor private manufacturers could make the necessary changes in the time required, so this project fell through. The manufacture of the 1907 model was then taken up, 45,000 per month being produced during the latter part of 1915. From 80,000 to 85,000 per month were repaired, thus placing about 125,000 rifles a month at the disposition of the army. In August, 1916, there were in reserve 200,000 repeating rifles. The territorials guarding the railroads were armed with the 1874 single shot model. A new twenty-five shot per minute, detachable magazine rifle afforded further economy in rifle production.

The Rod in Pickle

Nine Americans out of ten will be glad if American seamen and American steel are going to have the opportunity to inflict the punishment which has long been due, and most Americans are bold enough to believe that it will be administered, and administered generously, in God's good time.—Boston Transcript.

Big Fruit Crop in Sight

According to the British Columbia Department of Agriculture, indications are that the fruit crop, and indeed the general agricultural production of the province this year will be heavy. In the Okanagan district it is said that the fruit crop will show an increase of at least thirty per cent.

With the Forestry Unit in France

Canadian Associated Press Correspondent Describes Mill in Odd Place

Within a mile or so of the front I found a Canadian Forestry battalion at work. The noise of the circular saw mixed peculiarly with the constant throbbing of the heavy guns. A short distance from the sawmill were remnants of buildings wrecked by enemy shell fire. This mill of the Canadians runs day and night, and is rapidly eating up the neighboring wood. A thousand feet an hour is the average output of the mill, and it will be doing better than this very shortly, as soon as the new machinery arrives. Machinery already established bears the name of a well known firm of Canadian makers.

Timber operations within range of German guns very naturally has its own peculiar inconveniences. Of course, there is always the risk of the mill and its workers being blown to atoms by shell or by bombs from air craft. Such dangers are part of the ordinary business of the day in these parts.

The trees with which the particular mill is dealing have been "strafed" by the Boche intermittently for months past, which brings another problem to the workers in the mill. Chunks of shell are embedded in many of the trunks and in the course of months these chunks have in many cases become overgrown and difficult of detection through superficial inspection; consequently there is trouble when such a trunk comes under the saw. But, in spite of this and other difficulties the mill constantly turns out its thousand feet an hour, producing big balks for road mending and for the building of dugouts, lighter stuff for pit-props and trench revetments and timber of every kind which can be put to any use in the business of war.

A journey of many miles into one of the fairest parts of France, into a part where the peasant even yet runs into the road to stare at the spectacle of soldiers in khaki, reveals still more of the Canadian foresters at work. They have a most interesting body of assistants—Boche prisoners. The German in the French woods seems happy in his lot. I watched a couple score of them engaged in "stumping." From the manner in which they hauled at the tackle there was no reason for apprehension that any of them would drop from sheer exhaustion. They seemed tractable enough, though, and went about the work with at least a show of interest. All were sturdy fellows, but the majority in the prime of life. One wore the ribbon of the Iron Cross.

They were all in German uniforms of field-grey, but the head-covering was most varied. A good many had the round cap of the German infantry, others wore trench helmets, one or two had the woolen "comforter" cap such as was sent out to our own men in the winter, a few wore ordinary civilian cloth caps. Here and there at a short distance were the soldiers of the guard, from English infantry battalions. The guard was not numerous. One man with a rifle is capable of looking after a power of his fellows who cannot summon such a weapon amongst them.

Work was suspended punctually at mid-day and the company trooped off to dinner. It was served out hot under the trees by the prisoner-cook. An imperial officer accompanying us spoke a sentence to the man in his own tongue, and learned that the prisoner was a cook by profession. "I speak half a dozen Indian tongues, but I believe it is the first time I have tried to speak German for 17 years," remarked the officer to us. Having duly received their portions in their tins the prisoners squatted in groups under the trees and jabbered away to one another volubly. I saw more potatoes put away in that picnic of Germans in a French wood than I had seen consumed in London during the previous couple of months.

Another longish journey through most beautiful country, and I reached a third Canadian mill. Save for the villagers the Canadians have the district pretty well to themselves, and here again they are rapidly letting daylight into the woods.

In these French forests the lumbermen of Canada are working among their own peculiar element in the same manner to which they are accustomed at home, save that they are under military rule. Before the war is over the forestry battalions will have left their mark on France in a double sense.

Digestibility of Cheese

By experiments on the digestibility of cheese it has been shown that much depends on the special physical characters of the food. All fat cheeses are said to be dissolved and digested with great rapidity, because the molecules of caseïn—the nitrogenous part of the cheese—are separated only by the fat, and so the gastric juice can attack a large surface of the cheese at one time. Whether the cheese be hard or soft does not appear to influence digestion, and there is no connection between the digestibility and the percentage of water present in the cheese.

Patient—"Will I live doctor?"
Surgeon—"You must! You have three more operations coming."

Idle Acres

Something About the Agricultural Situation in Britain

Farmers, comparatively few in number, are today the most important people in England. They have the well-being of the country, of both the army and the civil population, at their mercy; for intense energy on every acre and rod of available land is, above all else, vital to the nation's safety and health.

Everyone knows this; but, in spite of the patent fact, farmers here, there and everywhere have deliberately of a settled policy gone "on strike." They are attempting to win the unhappy quarrel between themselves, the food controller, the consumer and the board of agriculture by "downing dibl les" and "calling canny." The fact is as certain as if a regular strike had been publicly called by a central association. Inquiry reveals instances from Kelso to the Weald of Kent and all along the route.

What are the rights in this suicidal dispute which is paralyzing the land and will, if it continues, paralyze the nation? Government has dealt two blows. It has taken away labor and made an endeavor to fix maximum prices. The result has been to antagonize the whole of the farming interest, with the inevitable issue that the compulsory cheapening of food today will entail the utter absence of food, cheap or dear, at a later stage.

The consumer, who is quite as angry with the farmer as the farmer with the government, will suffer later for every enforced reduction of price today.

What are we to do to straighten out this wrangling brawl, this triangular duel, which is striking a mortal blow at our national efficiency?

The first duty undoubtedly belongs to the government. They must act, and at once. It is open to them to benefit at one blow both producer and consumer. They have only to guarantee farmers a suitable minimum price for his products for the next five harvests, and not an acre will be left idle.

High farming, which means heavy manuring for intensive crops, will start at once for the sake of the crops of next year as well as this. With a sure and solid prospect in front of them farmers would not be driven to the present devices of profiteering and tricks of evasion from maximum prices. At the same time the land must be flooded with labor, the best available: and a farmer with his heart in the business can make most efficient use of very poor material if he sees profit in it.

Such action is owed by the nation to the farmer with whom it is now at logger-heads. Who was wrong in the first place does not matter. We must have the food, and the ground must be tilled and well treated and the seed put in during the next two months. The seasons do not "wait and see."

So much for the government. What of the farmer and, with the farmer, the landowner? It is a crime, a sort of high treason, an offense under the Defence of the Realm Act, not to till and sow suitable ground. Those cultivators or owners who refuse to use their opportunities to the full must be liable to compulsion of some sort. The nation cannot be allowed to suffer because this man or that is lazy or prefers to sulk.

Where land is left idle, where a man deliberately shuts his land factory, it should be open to local councils to enforce its cultivation, even if that means temporary confiscation of land, of machinery, of outhouse or anything that is needed. There are plenty of head gardeners in big country houses who would see to the management of any farms or private grounds which came under the verdict.

First deal justice to the producer, and give him every government assistance possible. When that is done, and then only, the nation has the right to be "stark to idlers." Waste or lazy acres cannot be permitted. The instinct of self-protection forbids.—Mrs. McBeath in London Daily Mail, Feb. 22.

No Occasion for Optimism

The Hardest Part of the World War May Be Yet to Come

The present situation of the war does not warrant panic. But neither does it invite optimism. The hardest bitterest, most dangerous portion of the struggle is yet to come, and unless the United States is prepared for sacrifices as great as the British and French people have already made, Germany may yet escape that defeat which is essential to the restoration of justice and democracy in the world and vindication of international law, now threatened with permanent repeal. And if Germany escapes today, the danger for us tomorrow will be beyond present estimation. We are in a war the issue of which is still doubtful and the outcome of which will infallibly be defeat unless we are prepared to fight it as a war for our own existence, calling for our best effort and our ultimate strength.—New York Tribune.

A Mean Insinuation

Young Wife (enthusiastically)—I've just made a pudding, dear, and it's a poem.

Hubby—And I suppose I'm to be the waste basket.

Why the Automobile?

Greater Interest in the Automobile Clubs Would Help to Better Conditions

During the spring and summer there is always considerable agitation regarding automobile clubs and good roads. In practically every town and village in the Canadian West there is some local motor enthusiast, who feels that the joys of motoring are so great, that the entire motoring fraternity of his community should be cemented into a concrete body called a club, whose members are willing to bear the trials and tribulations of every other member, and whose cars are receptacles into which may be poured the troubles of motoring and likewise the joys. In most cases this enthusiasm doesn't get very far. It sprouts, it shoots its head above the ground, but for lack of suitable nourishment it dies away. The roots however, remain and sprout into life again the following spring.

An automobile club in order to be effective, is a business institution, and it is gratifying to know that these business institutions are becoming more in the majority, and less in the minority. The purely social club for automobile owners is being supplanted by the service organization. The social clubs have become merely institutions for eating, golfing, and gossiping, the real business of doing things being left to the automobile club.

The great trouble with the automobile club today is the lack of individual interest. A club is formed, a president, a secretary and a board of directors are elected. In most cases these men are chosen because of their ability and popularity in their community, but an automobile club that confines its work to the election of officers, upon whose shoulders is thrust the entire work of the club, is not likely to get very far. The average automobile owner in joining a motor club is likely to look at the fee he pays as more or less of a charity contribution, rather than as an "open Sesame" to a work that will enable him and every other motor car owner in his community to get $5 worth of value out of his motor car, where he did not get one before.

The secret of success that has attended our great railway transportation system today, lies in the care that has been exercised in the construction of suitable road beds. The motor car without a suitable road to travel over, is merely a thing of beauty, that has very little joy in it.

The problem of good roads is one that must come from the community itself. A highway plan that has for its object the completion of a system of roads over any considerable district at one time will fail, but a highway plan that builds up roads within the communities themselves, roads for which the communities are responsible, and in which they have a local and financial interest is a highway that will succeed.

Every member of a community has a deep interest in good roads. In fact, every member has a financial interest, but it was left to the motorist to discover that the good road was an absolute essential to a community's future existence. The motorists, however, working individually, cannot get very far, but working collectively he can talk long enough and loud enough to make himself heard. Going further one or two communities in different parts of a province, can bring very ineffective presssure to bear towards securing good roads, but a hundred or two hundred communities, working in concert through the various automobile clubs, can start something that will have a grand finish.

When we consider that in the Canadian West at the present time there are over fifty million dollars invested in motor cars, the item of motor car insurance becomes a considerable one, and by having this insurance handled in the cheapest possible manner a great saving can be effected. A number of years ago in Southern California, the directors of one of the motor clubs decided to give the members the benefit of reduced insurance cost and an inter insurance exchange was established as a department in which club members might insure their cars at cost, thus effecting a great saving over the rates of the board companies.

To The Crown Prince

The Crown Prince wrote to the burgomaster of Berlin after he had reviewed some Berlin troops: "With such troops we can fetch the devil from hell." That has already been done by German troops and the devil thus brought forth has been busy drowning men, women and children who are not engaged in the fighting and in the work of impoverishing France by laying waste her lands and buildings. But what merit is there in bringing the devil from hell? To hell he was consigned by his own misdeeds many thousands of years ago, and in hell let him stay. If the Crown Prince desires his company let him go where the devil ought to be instead of trying to bring the devil and hell upon earth.—Hartford Courant.

"Ma, I can tell you all about the calories in our food—"

"No, you can't Mary Jane. There ain't none. The man I deal with keeps everything in his store covered up."

Important Live Stock Work

Saskatchewan Live Stock Branch to Assist the Farmers

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been put at the disposal of the Live Stock Branch by the provincial government of Saskatchewan this year, as compared with $50,000 for each of the last four years, for the purpose of buying pure bred bulls and milch cows to improve the grade of cattle in the province. It is the purpose of the government, as far as possible, to buy these animals in the province, as it is estimated that Saskatchewan bred cattle are more valuable for breeding than the imported stock, owing to the necessity for the latter becoming acclimatized.

The pure bred bulls are bought in at sales and already this year there have been 90 sold to farmers on easy terms. The number supplied up to date is nearly double the number applied for last year at the same time, and as many as altogether last year.

For the last year the Live Stock department has paid considerable attention to supplying dairy cows, and this year a number will be supplied to creamery districts.

A greater effort will be made to prevent the home bred cows from being exported to eastern provinces or across the border. In previous years the department has been hampered by the lack of funds for the supplying of animals, and many applications have had to be refused. With the increased appropriation this year it is hoped to supply every one wanting either dairy cows or bulls.

The department feels that buying the animals of Saskatchewan breeders and selling them out on easy terms to the Saskatchewan farmer is serving two purposes. It provides a market for the one and an easy means of acquiring or increasing a live stock holding for the other. The males are usually of the Shorthorn or other beef breeds, as there are very few farmers who really go in for breeding the dairy cattle. When dairy cattle are required the farmer usually buys what cows he needs, but breeds for beef cattle. However, with the increased allowance of the department, it is expected that it will be possible to retain more of the breeding females.

Up to $750 worth is being supplied on payment of one-third cash, the balance being payable in December of 1918 and 1919, with interest at 6 per cent. Pure bred bulls are sold on terms of one-half or one-quarter, according to their value.

United States' "Sham" Army

Germany's Opinion of the Forces of Uncle Sam

In 1914 Germany ridiculed the British army as "contemptible." Today it looks as if the German would have to call it the "unconquerable." When the war began, Von Kluck told his imperial master, "We shall invite you to the Tuelleries six weeks from today;" that is when the hordes went up against Liege.

Events seem to be shaping for the final run of the enemy from France. The famous Hindenburg said of Russia, "We will crumple it up like soft rye bread at our leisure." The leisure is likely to last for some time. Now, that the United States have decided to train an army for the trenches in Europe, it is well to place on record what the Germans expert thinks of the prospect:

"Not a mother in Germany will put the American soldier even to so mean a usage as a bogey with which to frighten her naughty children. We are practically certain, as all Germans are, that since the days of that wretched piece of sham fighting known as the Spanish war, when the American mountain brought forth such a riduculous mouse, the United States army, though it may have assumed some of the external characteristics of the present day, has undergone practically no change for the better. Its spirit, which is purely and blatantly mercenary, is the same, and this will be proved when the time comes—if it ever does—when the Yankee hosts come again forth to meet the enemy."

Germany Certain Food Will Last

Public Feeding on "Air-tight Basis" After New Conferences

It is officially stated that at a conference between the Prussian house of lords and the heads of the various government departments, it was decided that there was complete assurance that the food supply was sufficient to enable the country to hold out for the remainder of the crop year and until the conclusion of a victorious peace. The conference was held under the presidency of the minister of the interior and all problems connected with the matter of public feeding were thoroughly discussed.

The conferees formulated regulations for the crop year of 1917-1918 and considered all possibilities of food distribution. Their conclusions were reached after a complete survey of existing conditions.

You can't always keep your neighbors from saying foolish things, but you can close your ears.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO
A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

MAID MARJORY

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(Continued.)

CHAPTER IV.

She Has Gone

Leslie Farrant sat back in a railway carriage, watching the landscape fly past her, but she was not thinking at all of the trees in their autumn dress, or of the clear pale sky above the meadows and the downs.

Her thoughts were very far away from all that her eyes saw; the smile upon her lips seemed to indicate that there was no goodness or kindliness in those thoughts. It was a curiously evil, curiously subtle smile, which gave a sinister expression to her features, beautiful though they were; and once, in the solitude of the carriage, she laughed, a little contemptuous laugh.

"A good Samaritan!" Dr. Thornton called me. 'A good Samaritan,'" she muttered. "He looks upon me as a kind of saint because I told him I was going to find the child of Raymond and May Brent. But then, he doesn't know why I want to find her!" There was a kind of cynical honesty about her which would not allow her to conceal from herself what she inteded to do although she hid her intentions from others. But her purpose had in no wise changed or softened during the days immediately following May Brent's death in her house.

Beside May's deathbed a scheme had leapt into her mind, a scheme which might, she felt, give her the revenge for which her bitter soul cried out; and that scheme had gradually taken more and more definite shape; until now as the train sped onwards through the autumnal landscape her thoughts reached out to the future, to a moment when her revenge would be complete.

"They ruined my life; they froze my love; they killed my soul," she said to herself. "Very well! I will take care that this child of theirs, this Marjory, shall live without love; without love," she repeated fiercely. "There shall be no love in their child's life, because they took love out of mine."

Backwords and forwards, backwards and forwards, with relentless monotony, pictures out of the past came swinging into her mind; and each picture as it came, increased her bitterness against the man and woman whose great love had been too strong for them; whose great love had drawn them to each other with magnetic force. Sorrow had eaten like a canker into her heart; it had left no ennobling, no strengthening effect upon her; it had left her hard, cold, and loveless. She had not known how to walk through her vale of misery, using it as a well. She had fought her way through it, resenting every step of that weary way.

"I was a happy woman until Raymond deserted me for May," she reflected. "If she had not come to spoil my joy I should have been a happy wife, a happy mother. And yet she had the audacity, the audacity to ask me to take care of their child, Raymond's and hers! To take care of her!" Again her low, mirthless laughter rang through the carriage. "And Dr. Thornton thinks me an angel of goodness. When they are not knaves, all men are fools."

For many minutes she sat looking grimly out at the trees, golden, russet and orange, then she opened a bag she carried, and drew from it a gold locket hung on a fine gold chain.

"So this is the wonderful Marjory!" she said, opening the locket and looking at the pitcured face within, whilst she still smiled an evil smile, "this is Marjory, whose future lies in my hands. I wonder what her picture will be—in my hands." And again she laughed.

The face that looked back at her was very fair, very sweet— the face of a little child, whose brown eyes were clear and serene, whose delicately-curved lips smiled a happy smile. About her head clustered a mass of bright curly hair, and her coloring was dainty as the coloring of a wild rose in June; and to any one but this bitter woman with the frozen heart the child's loveliness must have made an instant appeal.

But the very loveliness only added fuel to the flame of Leslie's wrath. Hatred for the child mingled with a longing to be avenged on the child's parents, and there ran through her veins a fierce, exultant joy as she told herself that at last, after all her years of misery, long-delayed vengeance was ready to her hands.

"Marjory." The name was woven in fine gold under the painted face, and Leslie's lips closed in a thin, straight line as she read it. She intended that Marjory should be the scapegoat for the sins of her father and mother, and perhaps, after all, she could not have devised a better scheme of vengeance or one more satisfactory to herself than to punish them through their only child. Nothing she could have said or done to those two who loved each other with so great a love, would ever really have hurt them. She could never have made their happiness less complete. But to give their child a loveless existence, to make sure that little Marjory should live a life devoid of love, this would surely be sufficient to hurt those two even in that other life to which they had gone together. If they were still conscious of Marjory and of Marjory's welfare, the knowledge that their child was living without love in the world would surely trouble them in the midst of all the bliss of Paradise. So her wild and wicked thoughts ran on, and they did not come to an end until the train slowed into Waterloo, when she at once hailed a cab and bade the driver drive to the address which she had found upon an envelope in May Brent's pocket.

A drive of over half an hour took her to a dreary quarter of North London, where the cab drew up before a sordid-looking house in a long street of houses equally sordid, grey dwellings with grimy flights of steps leading up to their front doors, and dirty white curtains over their front windows. Each house was very like its fellows in dinginess and a general air of neglect; and the whole neighborhood wore an air of depression and shabby gentility which made Leslie shudder.

The house before which she stood was perhaps one of the most forlorn in the whole street. The curtains were black and limp, the blinds had been pulled up crooked, and were torn into the bargain; the paint was peeling off the door, and it was obviously many weeks since the steps had been washed. The knocker was rusty, and there were great splashes of mud upon the front door. When Leslie rang the bottom bell of three, no answer was for a time vouchsafed, but after a few minutes a door opened violently in the area, and a woman with a frowsy head, one hand holding her loose bodice together, the other grasping a diseased-looking broom, peered up at the visitor.

"What did you want?" she asked ungraciously. "Was it me you're for, or one of the lodgers?"

"I did not know which bell to ring," Leslie answered, imperturbably. "I want Mrs. Brent's room."

"Oh, well, Mrs. Brent's away; I don't know when she'll be back, and I can't give you her address; I dunno where she's gone—so it's no use comin' to me. I'm the landlady here, Mrs. Dunster." And the woman was preparing to re-enter the house when Leslie, leaning over the area railing, said quietly:

"I have something very important to tell you about Mrs. Brent. Please let me in, I wish to speak to you."

Something in the quietly authoritative manner seemed to overawe the truculent Mrs. Dunster, for, though she disappeared from the area, she presently reappeared at the front door, and curtly bade Leslie enter.

"These are Mrs. Brent's rooms," she said, unlocking a door on the right hand side of the musty little passage. "You can come in here if you want to, though you may as well know at once I can't tell you anything about Mrs. Brent. She went away yesterday, and she hasn't even come back, nor she didn't give me no address. I was expecting her back last night."

"I can tell you about Mrs. Brent," Leslie responded. "She will not ever come back here any more; she died the day she left here. She was killed last night in a railway accident; she died in my house."

The landlady gave vent to a shriek and then began to ask a rapid series of questions, which Leslie checked at once by telling the story of Mrs. Brent's death in as few words as Mrs. Dunster would allow.

(To Be Continued.)

In Remembrance

He was a rackety young man and kept very late hours, but had now joined the Fusiliers and was ordered to the front, and on bidding farewell to his beloved he said to her:

"Darling, when I am far away wilt thou gaze at yon star every night and think of me?"

"I will indeed, dearest," she replied. "If I needed anything to remind me of you, I should choose that very star."

"Why?" he asked.

"Because its out so late at night and looks pale in the morning."

Mrs. Neaurich was talking to her broker over the telephone. "Kindly buy me a hundred shares of steel at the market," she said briskly.

"Certainly, with pleasure," the broker replied, "common or preferred?"

"Preferred," replied Mrs. Neaurich, icily, "I never purchase anything common."

A carman charged with overloading his horse was asked how heavy a load he had on his truck. "About a ton," he replied, "but it was all light stuff."

Fly Poison Perils

A Recent Bulletin Contains Warning Against All Composed of Arsenic

In the war on flies there is peril in the use of arsenic poison. The press reports of poison cases are appalling, especially when one realizes that they show only a fraction of the actual number. But this fraction amounted to 106 cases in the past three years, a large percentage of which were fatal. All because people use arsenic fly paper or the arsenic poison cans to rid their homes of flies, putting this deadliest of all poisons within children's reach.

Doctor Ernest A. Sweet, passed assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health Service has this to say in a public health report bulletin, entitled "The Transmission of Disease by Flies," mention should be made merely for the purpose of condemnation of those fly poisons composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of the poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent, and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrohea and cholera infantum it is believed that the cases reported do not, by any means, comprise the total. Arsenical fly destroying devices must therefore be rated as extremely dangerous and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."

With this government warning, mothers should find other means to keep the home clear of flies. A can of arsenic fly poison, or a saucer containing the arsenic paper, carelessly set on a window sill, is inviting disaster to the little ones.

We have ceased talking about the H.C.L. Hereafter we will say "the high cost of trying to live."—Life.

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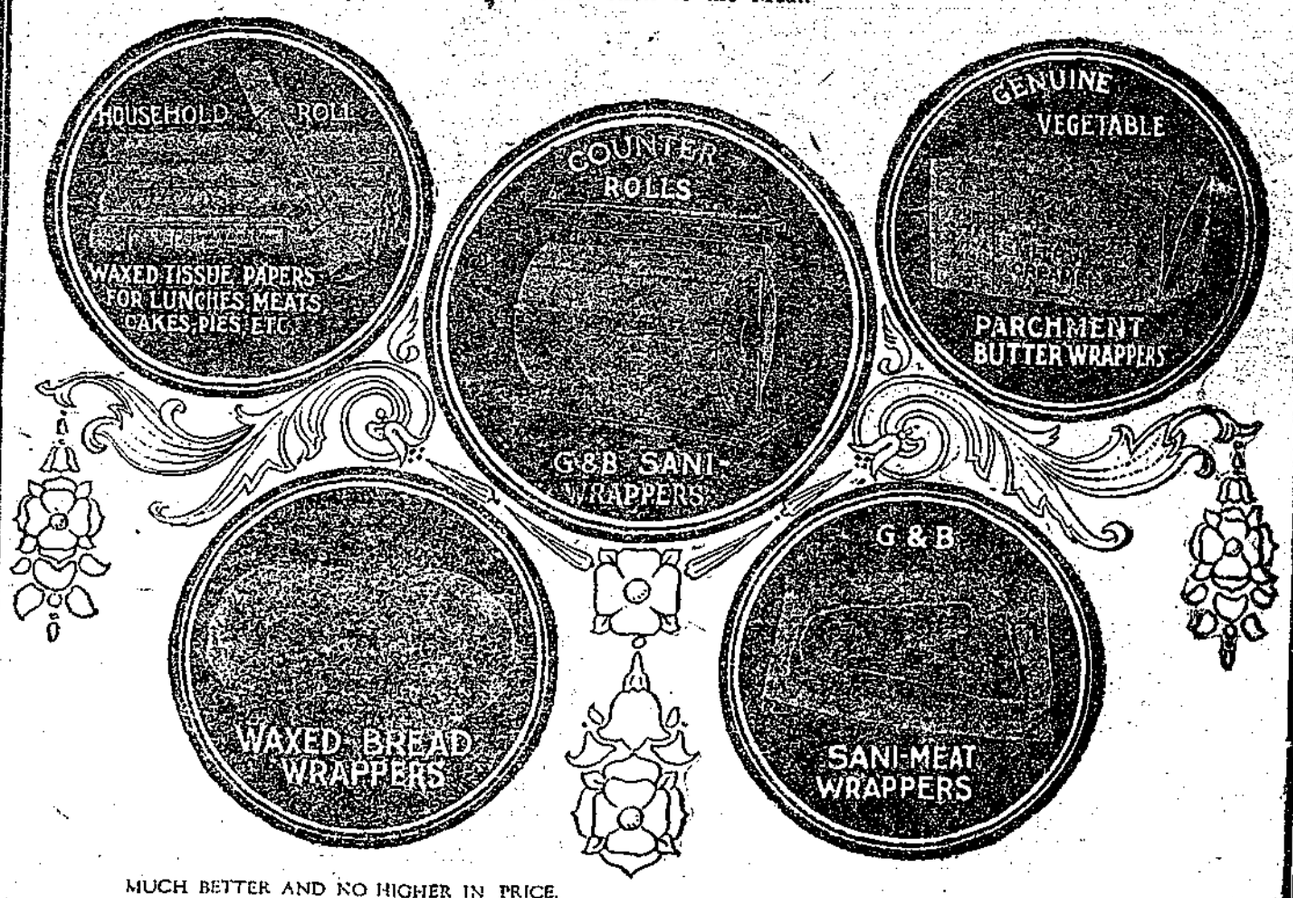

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This is the treatment, in successful use for 50 years:—one pill daily (more only when necessary).

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature
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Colorless faces often show the absence of Iron in the blood. Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

Burn Wood On Railway

Coal is Considered Too Costly to Use as Fuel on Engines

Owing to the continued high price of coal, the Honduras National railroad has abandoned this article as a fuel and is using wood cut along the line of the railroad.

The merits of coal and wood as fuels have been worked out carefully by this railroad, and when coal again becomes stabilized at a price sufficiently low the use of the same will be resumed.

During the former periods of high coal prices this railroad has resorted to the use of the "coroza" or "caloon" nuts as fuel, and while from a standpoint of economy and steam produced they have proved satisfactory, the intense heat generated was detrimental to the boilers.

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.

No Danger

A few days ago a well-dressed and very charming young lady hailed a four-wheeler, there being no taxi in sight. Just as she was getting in she noticed that the horse seemed inclined to be frisky.

He was jumping about and switching his tail in a way that alarmed her. She was a timid little thing.

So she addressed a few words to the ancient Jehu:

"I hope," she said, smiling bravely, "that you will not run away with me."

The cabby sighed mournfully.

"No, mum," he replied, "I have a wife and seven kids at home already!"

PAINS SHARP AND STABBING

Woman Thought She Would Die. Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ogdensburg, Wis.—"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. ETTA DORTON, Ogdensburg, Wis.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

W. N. U. 1166

Ranchers' Fair and Live Stock Show

Thrilling Contests are Promised at Moose Jaw During the Fair

Thousands of dollars in prizes has been put up by the Executive of the Ranchers' Fair and Livestock Show for the great Stampede to be held at Moose Jaw each day during the fair, July 17th to 20th, and the handsome list of awards is attracting entries from some of the most famous cowboy riders of Canada and the United States.

The plans for this year's Stampede assure a far larger and more interesting frontier celebration than last year, with a much more complete program, plans having been made for both afternoon and evening performances.

Wild horse races, cowboy relays, the thrilling bucking horse riding contests, and the most spectacular exciting of all cowboy feats, bulldogging, in addition to the other regular Stampede features will be the headliners on the program. A number of famous cowgirls have also given notice of their intention to enter, and thus add color to the celebration.

Ad. P. Day, of Medicine Hat, who has consented to take charge of the Stampede again this year, is making a special effort to secure a large supply of wild horses, horses that have never before been ridden, and has notified the executive that he expects to bring a herd of the kind that toss their men up and bite on the way down.

Coming as it does, directly after the All Canadian Championships at Medicine Hat, the Stampede will be notable because of the galaxy of starts of the quirt and saddle who will come to Moose Jaw from that contest.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

Colored Soldiers

Navajos and Utes are resisting registration in the United States and threatening to go on the warpath rather than be subject to draft for war. On the other hand, about 1,000,000 colored men have registered willingly. The contrast is particularly striking in view of the pacifist temperament of the negro and the always warlike disposition of the Indian. The Brooklyn Eagle is of the opinion that for modern warfare the negro is a better soldier than the Indian. He obeys orders. He is brave under brave officers. He is loyal to the death. A million colored men in uniform, by themselves, would be a vast man-power asset to any nation.

A Safe Pill for Suffering Women.—The secluded life of women which permits of little healthful exercise, is a fruitful cause of derangements of the stomach and liver and is accountable for the pains and lassitude that so many of them experience. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will correct irregularities of the digestive organs restore health and vigor. The most delicate woman can use them with safety; because their action, while effective, is mild and soothing.

No More Extreme Styles

U. S. Asks Women to Do Away With the Frills

"Cut the frills in clothes," is a war edict to the fastidious from the council of national defence. In effort to institute an economy in wool for all concerned the U S government would have all men and women simplify their dress.

"Sacrifice patchpockets, flaring shirts, cuffs, unnecessary plaits and other frills," is the advice to the public issued from a conference of woolen and worsted manufacturers with the commercial economy board of the defence council.

No effort will be made to discourage the sale of goods made up in existing styles. The board and the manufacturers believe such a move would be wasteful. The campaign will be confined to next year's output.

The threatening shortage of wool for next year is causing grave concern and the board expects its program is to be of material assistance in making up some of the defects.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Fixing It Up

Marion was saying her prayers.

"And please, God," she petitioned, "make Portland the capital of Maine."

"Why, Marion!" said her shocked mother. "What made you say that?"

Marion settled herself comfortably in the bed.

"'Cause I made it that way in my examination paper," she said, "and I want it to be right."

"Know how to wash cars?" asked the garage boss.

"Sure, I know," said the seedy-looking applicant for work. "You clean everything but the license plates."

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

The "Cowardly British"

"The German navy does not wish anything more than a new encounter with the enemy, and if the latter can be induced to show themselves again we will do the rest," says the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. Meantime, the cowardly British remain safely out in the North sea and the heroic warships which made such good speed from Jutland remain unchallenged masters of the Kiel canal.

STRENUOUS WORK SOON TELLS ON YOU

Business Men and Breadwinners the Victims of Nervous Exhaustion

When worry is added to overwork men soon become the victims of nervous exhaustion—neurasthenia—the doctor calls it. Some have no reserve strength in their systems to bear the strain; others overtax what strength they have. If you find that you are nervous and not sure of yourself, that you sleep badly, and wake up tired and aching, your nerves are out of order. Other signs are inability to take proper interest in your work; your appetite is fickle; your back feels weak, and you are greatly depressed in spirits. One or more of these signs mean that you should take prompt steps to stop mischief by nourishing the nerves with the food they thrive on, namely the rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills have cured thousands of cases of nervous disorders, including nervous prostration, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and partial paralysis. Here is an example. Mr. P. H. Callan, a well known business man in Coleman, P.E.I., says: "I owe my present health, if not life itself, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had always been an active man, and when I began to run down in health paid little attention to it as I thought it only temporary weakness. As time passed, however, I found myself growing worse, and consulted a doctor, who said that I was not only badly run down, but that my nervous system was badly shattered. I lost flesh, my appetite was poor, I slept badly and notwithstanding the doctor's treatment grew so weak that I had to leave my business and was confined to the house. Time went on and I was steadily growing weaker, and my friends were all greatly alarmed for my condition. In this condition I was strongly recommended to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the doctor's medicine was not helping me I decided to do so. By the time I had used three boxes I could tell that they were helping me. When I had taken eight boxes of the pills I felt able to attend to my business again, and people were surprised to see me out. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken twelve boxes, by which time I was feeling as well as ever I did, and was being congratulated by all my friends on my full restoration to health. I feel now that if I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset I would not only have saved much money spent in doctor's bills, but would have had renewed health sooner. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, and would recommend it to every man who feels weak, nervous or run down."

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

Delicately Put

"I do hope that you appreciate that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted girl?"

"I do, sir. And I hope she inherits those qualities from her father."

Wife.—Robert, how can you stay away from home so late nights?

Hub—Oh, easily, I acquired the habit while I was courting you, my dear.—Boston Transcript.

French Discover Plot

Foe Attempts to Get Information Via Prisoners

An official note issued in France warns families of prisoners of war in Germany against letters purporting to come from prisoners which contain requests for parcels of food or for certain information of military character to be conveyed by means of underlining certain words, which together form phrases. Sometimes it is suggested answers can be written in saliva on the inside of envelopes.

The public is recommended to send these letters to the military authorities. It is said these proceedings are employed by the enemy to obtain information and food parcels for their own use.

The French ministry of war has prohibited the mailing of newspapers and magazines to neutral countries by private persons. Newspapers mailed by publishers or news companies alone will be transmitted. In addition travellers proceeding to neutral countries will no longer be allowed to take newspapers or periodicals across the frontier.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Big Land Deals

Ranches and Farms in Southern Alberta Change Hands

One of the biggest land deals which has taken place in the Taber district for some years has just been closed whereby Albert Green has disposed of his farm and sheep ranch. The farm has been sold to Mr. Cooledge for $25,000, and Mr. Cooledge has since disposed of a half interest in it. Mr. Green's sheep ranch on Chin coulee consists of several sections and is an ideal sheep grazing area. It has been sold to Ed. Hagerman for $84,000. This, however, does not include the sheep. The ranch is well equipped with buildings, including one of the most modern houses in the south country.

There is a great deal of land changing hands in the Taber district. The Cameron ranch, which was put on the market last fall, is being bought up, partly by new settlers and partly by people living in the Taber district. The outside edge of the ranch on the northwest has all been disposed of to a depth of four or five sections.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can life off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Not His Name

Kathleen had been put out to service, and her mistress liked the rosy face of the young girl. One day Kathleen was sent on an errand to town. She was longer than usual and her mistress stood in the porch as she came through the field. Kathleen was happy and her mistress observed:

"Why, Kathleen, what a rosy face you have today! You look as if the dew had kissed you."

Kathleen dropped her eyes, and murmured:

"Indeed, ma'am, but that wasn't his name!"

Canada's Fine Record

In reciting to the Canadian parliament the fact that Canada has sent 362,000 soldiers to Europe, Premier Borden hight also have mentioned the very notable fact that not one of those soldiers has been lost in transit. In considering this fact it must be remembered that the torpedoing of transports is not in violation of international law, and that the Canadian troops on the ocean did not have even the uncertain protection which Germany's pledges to the United States for a time gave to transatlantic passengers.

It is to be hoped that those in charge of the transporting of American troops to France will seek the advice of those who have directed this service for Canada.

Nights of Agony come in the train of asthma. The victim cannot lie down and sleep is driven from his brain. What grateful relief is the immediate effect of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. It banishes the frightful conditions, clears the passages, and enables the afflicted to again sleep as soundly and as restfully as a child. Insist on the genuine at your nearby druggist.

Compensation Not Likely

As compensation for the torpedoing of a Spanish ship, the German government offers at the first opportunity to arrange that a fleet of German warships wil lpass a Spanish warship and, flying the Spanish flag, deliver a 21-gun salute. The Madrid Journal remarks (1) the occasion is not likely to arise soon; and (2) it is still a problematical matter whether Germany will have a fleet at the end of the war.

Redpath SUGAR

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

"Redpath" stands for sugar quality that is the result of modern equipment and methods, backed by 60 years experience and a determination to produce nothing unworthy of the name "REDPATH".

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

Coleman & Co.

"The Big Store"

General Merchants

KEREMEOS, B. C.

The Nickel Plate Barber Shop

SATISFACTORY, SANITARY TONSORIAL SERVICE

This shop it equipped with Baths and all the latest Electrical Appliances.

W. T. BUTLER, - Prop.

The Hedley Gazette

Subscriptions in Advance

Per Year.....$2.00
" (United States).....2.50

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

Transient Advertisements—not exceeding one inch, $1.25 for one insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over one inch, 12 cents per line for first insertion and 8 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Transients payable in advance.

Contract Advertisements—One inch per month $1.25; over 1 inch and up to 4 inches, $1.00 per inch per month. To constant advertisers taking larger space than four inches, on application, rates will be given of reduced charges, based on size of space and length of time.

Certificate of Improvements.....$10.00
(Where more than one claim appears in notice, $2.50 for each additional claim.)

JAS. W. GRIER, Publisher.

Hedley, B. C., Aug. 16, 1917.

"He who does me once, shame on him;
He who does me twice, shame on me."

THIS AND THAT.

IF we win the war with Laurier, what a triumph for moral suasion over German brutality!

THAT Winnipeg convention should have repealed itself before it hit the Laurier pipe dream.

IT is an open secret that Gilbert McEachern of Hedley will be offered the Liberal nomination for Similkameen.

THE electors would like to get a line on the surtax, if it is a war or peace tax, and what the provincial government has to do with war except "winning it with Laurier."

The Gazette is published a day earlier than usual this week so that we may be able to get some pointers on the "Win the War with Laurier" dope. It may be that another Sampson will arise and use the revered Grit leader as a weapon.

THE business men of Hedley who can "hang on" will be well paid for their perseverence. The law of gravitation will eventually force development along lines that must prove beneficial to the business interests of the community. It is safe to predict that within a decade a thousand tons of ore will be broken down where one is now hoisted.

THE Liberal and Conservative candidates are now in the field. The policy of one is to win the war with Laurier, and the other to win the war without Laurier. The policy of both is to win the spoils. Go to it. We have had thirty-nine years of party enthusiasm and can unhesitatingly say that all defeated candidates become honest immediately after defeat.

Men Wanted.

The Hedley Gold Mining Co. want Miners at $4.25 a day; Muckers at $3.75, and Laborers at $3.50. 29-tf.

DECLINED $7,500 SALARY TO SERVE PUBLIC FREE

MR. JOHN G. KENT, a man of wealth and extensive business interests, who has refused to accept any remuneration whatever for his services as General Manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, preferring to serve the public free of charge. He is President of the Toronto Board of Trade and has been on the Exhibition Board since 1905, always showing a close interest in the work. He was President in 1912-13, the two best years in the history of the institution. Mr. Kent is head of the Boy Scouts in Toronto and is identified with many philanthropic enterprises. Long and continued illness has compelled Dr. Orr, Manager since 1903, to seek a long rest.

Hedley Honor Roll.

DIED IN THE SERVICE.

Pte. J. N. Edwards.
Pte. Ebenezer W. Vans.
L-Corp Blair Mills
Pte. Arthur Coles, M. C.
Pte. J. Frame.
Pte. A. P. Martin.
Pte. Rod McDougall.
Pte. Bobby Robertson.
Pte. B. A. Schubert.
Corp. W. H. Henderson.

AT THE FRONT.

Lieut. Wm. Tucker, M. C.
Lieut. T. C. Knowles, M. C.
Lieut. A. W. Jack.
Lieut. A. E. Denman.
Corp. Roy Corrigan.
Pte. Jack Corrigan.
Pte. Bob Corrigan.
Pte. W. Fulmer.
Pte. J. Howe.
Pte. J. Stapleton.
L-Corp. C. Christianna.
Pte. J. A. Dollemore.
Pte. Dan Dollemore.
Pte. Arthur Freeman.
Sergt. M. H. L. Jacombs.
Driver C Saunders.
Pte. T. Calvert.
Driver Homer McLean.
Pte. Wm. McAlpine.
Pte. N. Pickard.
Pte. A. B. S. Stanley.
Pte. W. R. Burrows.
Pte. J. Casey.
L-Corp. W. R. Rescord.
Pte. R. Clare.
Pte. Leo Brown.
Pte. J. Stapleton.
Pte. G. Boxall.
Pte. Fred Beck.
Pte. J. Ritchie.
Pte. J. McClintock.
Pte. J. T. N. Hepper.

INVALIDED HOME.

Corp. M. J. Meher.
Pte. W. Liddicoat.
Pte. Tom Corrigan.

J. BEALE

PAINTING
PAPER-HANGING
KALSOMINING

TERMS MODERATE

DALY AVE. - - HEDLEY, B.C.

St. Joseph's
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL
Nelson, B. C.

Healthfully and centrally located for the East Kootenay and Boundary Districts.

Courses include: English branches and High School. Music and Theory. Commercial Course — Stenography, Bookkeeping, Typewriting, etc.

Special attention to Sewing and Embroidery. For particulars apply to

SISTER SUPERIOR,
St. Joseph's School,
Nelson, B. C.

DR. T. F. ROBINSON
Dentist.
Office with Dr. Lewis, Oroville, Wash.

A. F. & A. M.

REGULAR monthly meetings of Hedley Lodge No. 43, A. F. & A. M., are held on the second Friday in each month in Fraternity hall, Hedley. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

G. H. SPROULE, W. M — S. E. HAMILTON, Secretary

L. O. L.

The Regular meetings of Hedley Lodge 1741 are held on the first and third Monday in every month in the Orange Hall. Ladies meet 2nd and 4 Tuesdays. Visiting brethern are cordially invited

AV. LONSDALE, W. M.
H. F. JONES, Sec't.

Nickel Plate Camp
No. 15662
Modern Woodmen of America

Meets in Fraternity Hall the Third Thursday in each month at 8 p. m.

A. ARE, V. C. — J. SMITH, Clerk.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre.

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 17 6m

MONTHLY REPORT

Hedley Patriotic Fund Committee

PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS, JUNE, 1917.

G R Allen	4.50
R. Anderson	4.50
A Appleton	3.50
J. R. Brown	4.25
T Baird	4.50
C. A. Brown	4.50
F. Bentley	4.00
F Barach	1.90
E Berg	1.25
E Berlando	3.75
W S Bonner	4.25
D Curry	3.50
M Chong	1.05
Quan Chong	2.50
H Cameron	4.25
A. Clare	5.50
R. S. Collin	5.00
W. W. Corrigan	4.50
Richard Clare	4.00
T P Corrigan	3.50
J. Coulthard	4.25
T B Cannon	5.25
T K Cannon	5.25
S Dogadin	3.75
J Dery	3.75
Miss N Dill	18.00
W Erakson	3.75
Dr R Elliot	7.00
T Eleuk	3.75
P. Eaton	4.25
G. E. French	3.50
M. L. Gezon	1.00
J. Gaare	3.75
J. Galitzky	4.25
W. T. Grieves	4.25
J. Grieve	5.00
H Groenen	3.75
F. Groenen	4.50
Hans Hill	3.75
Thos Hibson	3.75
J. A. Holland	5.00
R. Hambly	4.25
J. Hancock	4.25
J. Hardman	4.00
M C Hill	4.50
W Hagan	3.75
T Holm	3.75
H Hambly	2.00
H. E. Hanson	4.00
T Henderson	4.00
M. Iverich	3.75
C. G. Johnson	4.25
H Jackson	4.25
P. R. Johnson	4.25
N Johnson	4.25
Alex Johnson	2.10
J. Jamieson	3.75
H. F. Jones	5.00
H. I. Jones	3.50
B. W. Knowles	7.00
G. Knowles	5.00
S. C. Knowles	4.00
A. J. King	4.00
C Kovich	1.90
Wm. Lonsdale	10.00
O. Lindgren	4.25
J Larson	3.75
A F Laommer	3.75
M Matich	3.75
D Metberg	4.25
H H Messinger	4.25
L. S. Morrison	5.75
G. Malm	4.50
Ed Malm	4.00
D Miner	4.00
M J Meher	4.00
W Mathew	4.00
P Murray	6.00
C E Muzzy	3.75
M Milach	1.00
D. J. McLeod	4.25
A McClusky	4.25
P M McPhillips	4.00
E McPhillips	3.75
J McNulty	3.50
M. McLeod	4.50
J Naff	4.00
O T Norman	3.75
C Noren	4.25
E Nelson	3.75
T. Olson	3.75
A Olund	4.25
K. O. Peterson	4.50
Fred Pearce	4.25
J Pearson	3.75
F Peterson	4.25
A L Pearson	4.00
H Rhodes	5.00
R Rowe	4.25
E Roope	3.75
W Robertson	3.75
A Rawnsley	4.25
M Sarach	4.25
J N Sakolich	4.25
J Sakolich	3.75
Geo. Stevens	4.75
John Smith	4.50
S. L. Smith	6.00
W Symons	3.75
W Snider	3.75
Blake Scott	3.75
D J H. Taylor	4.50
J G H Taylor	4.50
W. Trezona	5.75
J. Thomas	4.25
W Tims	4.00
N Tucker	4.25
A. W. Vance	4.75
F Williams	4.00
J. W. Wirth	4.50
P. G. Wright	4.00
R Wheeler	8.00
T. R. Willey	4.00
J. G. Webster	5.00
K F Webster	3.50
Geo Walker	3.75
W Young	3.75

HEDLEY—TOWN LIST.

H. D. Barnes	5.00
J. D. Brass	5.00
W. T. Butler	3.00
John Beale	3.00
G. Barnum	1.00
James Clarke	2.50
Miss E. Clare	2.00
W. J. Cormack	4.00
James Critchley	1.00
The Daly Reduction Co.	200.00
R. J. Edmond	3.00
F. H. French	5.00
J. K. Fraser	5.00
Finlay Fraser	5.00
W J Forbes	4.50
F. M. Gillespie	10.00
S E Hamilton	5.00
P Heldstab	4.50
A T Horswell	6.00
G. P. Jones	20.00
J. Jackson	5.00
F Lyon	3.00
Geo Lyon	5.00
John Mairhofer	5.00
J Murdoch	2.50
A. J. McGibbon	2.50
W. A. McLean	5.00
G McEachern	5.00
Miss Roche	3.00
T. H. Rotherham	5.00
G. A. Riddle	3.00
Geo Shelder	3.00
Jas. Stewart	2.00
A. Winkler	5.00

W. J. CORMACK, Sec.-Treas.

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd

BUY NOW

While Assortment Is Good

Fruit Jars
Rubber Rings
Schram Tops
Economy Tops
Parawax

APPLES

Only 10 boxes. While they last

Per Box, $1.00.

Hedley Trading Co. Ltd.

Cash Will Do the Act

Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishings.

FOR CASH I am offering all lines at such low prices that quotations may give you heart failure.

JAMES STEWART - - HEDLEY, B. C.

THE CANDY SHOP

NEILSON'S, the Chocolates that are different. In Bulk and Boxes.

NELSON'S LUXURY TOFEE, a delicious confection. This is worth trying.

Ice Cream, Sodas, Cones, Buttermilk.

T. H. ROTHERHAM