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THE LEDGE

THE OLDEST MINING CAMP NEWSPAPER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VOL. XXIV. GREENWOOD, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1917. No. 18

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Agents for Chevrolet, Dodge, Hudson, Chalmers, Cadillac cars, and Republic truck motors. Garage in connection.

Christian Science service will be held in the MELLOR BLOCK on Sunday at 11 a. m. All welcome. Every Wednesday at 8 p. m., testimonial meetings will be held in the same block. Sunday School every Sunday morning.

Around Home

Some work is being done on the Fremont mine

Hon. Martin Burrell was in Grand Forks on Sunday.

Mrs. G. A. Rendell returned from Winnipeg this week.

Murf McIntyre is in a military camp at Long Island, N. Y.

The tie-makers and wood cutters are busy around Carmi.

In Princeton coal is $5 a ton at the mine, to local consumers.

Billy Kellem has moved from Chilliwack to New Westminster.

J. B. Sheridan examined his mining claims near Carmi last week.

See our childrens sweater suits in Tan, Navy and Grey. G. A. Rendell.

A car containing 1345 boxes of apples was recently shipped from Penticton.

The Red Cross dance last Friday night was a social and financial success.

J. H. Dimmick is in charge of the Bosun boarding house, near New Denver.

BORN,—To Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hartland, of Anaconda, on Nov. 11, a daughter.

Order your Private Greeting Xmas Cards before the rush. Coles Book Store.

Get the Nabob cigar at the O. K. Cigar Store, and send a box to your friends.

Out of 217 men examined in Grand Forks for military service 105 are in Class A.

A Bazaar in aid of the Red Cross, will be held at Rock Creek, November 30.

Dan McDonald of Phoenix has the typhoid. The water in that city should be boiled.

The office of the Electric Light company will be open from 2 to 5 p. m. daily as usual.

At the Poultry Show in San Francisco, Will Purdy took several prizes for his White Rocks.

The mosquitoes were buzzing around the Sun office in Grand Forks last week, which properly accounts for that paper being late.

E. Eugen, the famous ski jumper, has returned to Phoenix after an absence of many months.

We have received our fall supply of Ladies, Misses and Childrens rubbers, all sizes. G. A. Rendell.

E. P. Wheeler died in Concnully, Wash., October 31. He owned some copper claims near Princeton.

Owing to sickness, the Puublic and High Schools in Grand Forks will be closed for two weeks.

You can buy the Nabob at the O. K. Cigar Store. It is the best cigar in town, and a delight to educated smokers.

E. L. Steeves will do considerable logging this winter. The mill at Cascade wants 15,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

A meeting will be held in the Star Theatre on Sunday, to discuss issues in regard to the Patriotic, and other War Funds.

Matthews & Peterson, Grand Forks, have a 2½ ton auto truck for hauling ore and heavy articles. Interview them if you have ore to haul.

Charley McArthur, Carson McLeod, Glen Manly, L. Frankovitch and W. Soresby have gone to Vancouver for the purpose of becoming aviators if they can qualify for that high calling.

The city has sold the fire team to Hugh McKee, and placed hose stations in various parts of the town. By this and a reduction of other expenses the loss of revenue caused by the obliteration of the liquor licenses has been overcome.

She Wasn't Complaining

"Dad," said the little maid of 12 summers, "every morning when I am going to school the boys catch hold of me and kiss me."

"Well, Ethel," replied dad, looking over his newspaper, "why don't you run away from them?"

Ethel fiidgeted and cast her eyes down on the carpet.

"I did one morning," she said hesitatingly, "and they—they didn't chase me!"—Chicago Herald.

To The Citizens of Greenwood & District

I desire to notify you through the medium of The Ledge that I have been appointed official canvasser for the new Victory Loan for this district.

Within the next few days I shall endeavour to call upon as many citizens as possible to explain the reasons why you should purchase one or more of these bonds.

It is not my purpose to coerce you into buying against your will, but to point out the privileges you are missing by not using your surplus money in this issue. If you have a sense of patriotism you have a great opportunity to perform a National Service, and if you are not even so governed, you can make your idle cash earn some more for you with the best of advantages and security.

If I don't call upon you early enough, I shall be pleased to interview you at your request at any time.

It is expected that this loan will be quickly oversubscribed, so come early and avoid the rush.

My duties are those of explanation and I will be willing to oblige though you do not eventually buy.

WM LAKELAND.

Got All The Money

Mollie had been to church for the first time, and on her return home her grandmother asked her what she thought of it.

"I like it very much," she replied: 'but there was one thing I didn't think was fair."

"What was that dear?"

"Why one man did all the work and then another man came around and got all the money."

Many a man has to pocket his pride so often that his trousers get baggy.—Chicago News.

Western Float

Banff nut coal is $15 a ton in Chilliwack.

Salmo has 200 of a population, and 15 autos.

In Vanderhoof 30 children are going to school.

Walk four miles a day and you will feel better.

In September there were 18 births in Trail.

Thomas Lewis died in Revelstoke last month.

A $7,000 Catholic church is being built at Trail.

There are 186 branches of chartered banks in B.C.

M. J. Dunn is the new fire team driver in Rossland.

Last month halibut was 18½ cents a pound in Rupe.

You can buy a Float at Nelson's drug store in New Denver.

The police are raiding the hop joints in North Vancouver.

No. 1 hard Marquis wheat was grown at Enderby this year.

Barkerville had 18 inches of snow the middle of last month.

The honey output in the Creston valley this year is 4000 pounds.

A pumpkin weighing 116 pounds is on exhibition in Bonners Ferry.

The saving of food will win the war, so eat less, and do your bit.

Onions are $2 a sack in New Westminster and potatoes $28 a ton.

Thomas Quirk died in Kamloops last month. He was a Cariboo oldtimer.

Instead of taking a shot of booze, some people are now taking war bonds.

The creamery at Heffley Creek is paying 50 cents a pound for butter fat.

This season more than 100 carloads of fruit, were shipped from Keremeos.

The sawmill at Edgewater has been taken over by an Alberta syndicate.

Along the Fraser river, Indians can not legally sell the fish that they catch.

Wm. Seed, an old-timer of Rossland died last month in Wallaceburg, Ontario.

In the next two years at Burton City, there will be thousands of trees bearing fruit.

Ex-Governor McIntosh has gone to the coast, after spending the summer at Halcyon.

Since booze went over the dump, the production of poker has increased in the Slocan.

At Penticton Sam Kee was fined $50, for having 16 cases of Chinese booze in his laundry.

With the exception of 23 miles, the wagon road is finished between Vernon and Edgewood.

Mrs. H. Giegerich of Kaslo, and her daughter Elizabeth will spend the winter in California.

In Chilliwack two Chinks were fined $20 each, for beating a sow with an axe and hammer.

Because the flood wrecked the town, the Bella Coola Courier has suspended until next spring.

Some of the heart trouble among Canadian soldiers, is caused by smoking too many cigarettes.

A carload of potatoes recently shipped from Creston to Nelson, netted the growers, $23 a ton.

Loggers along the Kettle river, will get $6.75 a thousand feet for logs delivered at the river bank.

On her last trip for the season, the Steamer Kluane brought three tons of Moose meat to Whitehorse.

Sergt. Geo. L. Pedlar is taking a rest in England after being with a medical corps in England for two years.

A reward is offered for information of Miss Jennie Saunders, who disappeared from Ashcroft last July.

Never quit advertising. The world has a short memory, and soon forgets those who do not blow their horn.

This year a squash was grown near Lillooet, that weighs 120 pounds, and is seven feet in circumference.

There will be an open winter. The rabbits have not yet changed their color, and some horses shed their coats last month.

A little town in the north has been called Lucerne. Some day there may be a town in Switzerland called New Denver.

At Kimberley, the provincial police seized $1,500 worth of liquor, that Harry Drew had cached in an auto garage.

H. W. Aldrich, superintendent of the Ladysmith smelter has returned to Montana, his position being taken by W. J. Watson.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

$150,000,000 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is $150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of $150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: $50, $100, $500 and $1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of $50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of $50., $100., $500., and $1,000. and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of $1,000., $5,000. or any authorized multiple of $5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.
(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this Issue)
War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 and Accrued Interest.
(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this Issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917 — 20% on March 1st, 1918
10% on January 2nd, 1918 — 20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918 — 20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918.

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds
5.68% on the 10 year Bonds
5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of 89.10795 per $100.
If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of 79.46959 per $100.
If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of 59.72274 per $100.
If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of 39.90959 per $100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.
The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.
Applications will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

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A Day With The British Fleet

Guardian of the Seven Seas a Magnificent Sight of Potent Power

Ghostly, grey forms loom out of the mist which enshrouds a summer sea. Then, even as we gaze, a fresh breeze sweeps down, and presto, the vapor curtain vanishes. Now, in the sunshine behold the cruiser fleet of Britain, stretching majestic, as far as the eye can reach. The empire's walls of steel her sure shield.

Silvery chimes of bells float across the water. Roll of drums, belike beating to quarters as of old, and clear notes of the bugle sound melodiously as our little motor submarine chaser ploughs the waves. Down the line we pass, that line of floating fortresses, from whose turrets the wicked snouts of great guns stick out, from whose lofty, many-tiered fighting tops protude lesser batteries.

Men crowd the decks, keen-faced officers, the very epitome of smartness and efficiency in their neat uniforms, marines whose red trimmings lend a touch of color, midshipmen revelling in the new glories of brass buttons and white tabs, grim petty officers and lack Tars with bull necks and faces burnished bronze with sun and salt breeze. Just the British navy on the job! Presently our little craft swings towards one of those man-o'-warsmen at whose rail stands a line of seamen in white dungarees.

The Lion, once Beatty's flagship, the good old Lion, whose sharp claws and teeth rent the Blucher's plates and sent her to the bottom of the North Sea in that famous fight. Such is the vessel at whose side the motor boat bobs. Up a ladder we swarm to shake hands with a cordial knot of officers at the top. In a few minutes your correspondent is exploring the ship's mysteries under the auspices of a young commander and navigating officer, a friend and contemporary of Commander Harold Denison, of Toronto, as I discovered presently in the ward room.

Down the weirdest and crampiest of elevators, into the depths of the engine room, descends the visitor. Here, oh! landsmen, no maze of old-time machinery, of bolts, levers and wheels greets the eye. Only the simplicity of mighty turbines, which show never a motion, from whose titanic chests, even when forcing the ship at full speed, breathes never a gasp of the mighty flood of steam surging through countless plates. In the fullest fury of the Jutland battle not a fragment of shell penetrated this heavily armored sanctum, the vitals of the ship, girt doubleproof with plates toughened with Ontario nickel.

Up steel ladders, along narrow passages stripped bare of every sliver of woodwork, past comfortable quarters and red-covered tables of the senior petty officers' mess, we pass to the Sick Bay that haven of the ill and wounded. Many a lad lay here after Jutland, but now one slightly sick sailor, comfortable in his iron swing cot, is sole patient. The young doctor is busy putting men through a severe cross-examination for submarine work. He has been through Jutland, and covered with gore, he toiled below while the shells crashed at Skagger Rack. So up once more we go, past the ammunition lift, past machine shops, where deep in the hold artificers work at lathe and forge, up to the sea breezes.

Here are the guns which sank the Blucher. A narrow slit in the heavy armor of the turret admits the visitor. Gun practice is on—gun practice without ammunition. Officers are directing the crews. Clank! A massive breech flies open. Clank! And some hissing, volcanic force in the depths below shoots up a lever which would in actuality bear an enormous shell. With the precision and speed of a repeating rifle's mechanism the machinery moves, slams shut the breech. Then with more rumbles from the depths each monster gun lifts its muzzle to the correct elevation.

Fire! With a deep, dull thud, a muffled cannonade, the lever descends. Thus, with wonderful rapidity is the whole operation repeated again and again—demonstration of the terrible salvos which can be sent forth.

Looking down from the eerie perch of the conning tower, the whole ship parts seemingly flattened into semblance of some huge pointed raft. What a vast, intricate machine, what awful responsibility its charge! Not a scratch when he waylaid the Germans on their women-killing expedition, fought the Blucher and chased the rest of the cowardly Hun fleet back to Deutschland. And the lying German newspapers tried to impress the world that the Lion's wounds were fatal.

My guide, with never a word to say of his own exploits, fought aboard the Tiger. The two great cats of the fleet are crouching once more for a spring, a chance to fasten teeth and talons in the poisonous German rats which attack women and children, and whose holes lie across Wilhelmshaven way.

"Cast off!" calls the second lieutenant in charge of our little motor craft, and after handshakes with the officers once more we are slipping through the seas. Down in his tiny cabin, just aft of the quick-firer, the young commander with the single strand of wavy R.N.R.R. gold braid on his sleeve shows me a signature book with the name of a Toronto officer. He knows at least fifteen Canadians here about in the motor boat patrol service, several of them Toronto Royal Canadian Yacht Club members, "and capable chaps, too," quoth he.

Ships, ships, ships. Never-ending they seem. Here lies a fast cruiser with three destroyers in a row fast to her side linked together with gangways, for all the world like a big whale with its young ones. Submarines of newest design show their rounded backs. Farther on torpedo boats. Signal flags are fluttering among the cobwebby wireless warsman's rigging flaps the washing of a whole ship's company. Lights flicker and flash here and there—heliograph dots and dashes as ships converse across the waters.

Mile after mile we travel, in and out among battleships, cruisers and small craft—part of that fleet which guards not only England's native seas, but the Seven Seas whose waters girdle the globe. Silent is the fleet and the weather-bitten men who sail its ships. Here the atricals of drinking to The Day have no place in British navalmen's ses. But the eyes of the seamen glean when you mention that only a fleet which still a menace to civilization lurks among the mines in the shallows of Heimish coast in readiness for a dastardly midnight assassination blow at his foe in the coming dawn of broad daylight. Wards room, gun room, foc'sasle, they smile grimly when you mention shipman Fritz, be of the Scarborough murders and the Lusitania butchery.

When will the Hun come out? Will he ever, indeed, risk a fight to the finish? Greatest puzzle of the fleet, topic of perennial and unfailing interest and discussion is this, from stokehold to admiral's cabin. But when the Hun does venture—if ever—he will find Britain's sailors ready, aye, ready.—Toronto Telegram.

Fall Plowing Advised

Many Advantages to Be Gained By Plowing in the Fall

Why do people usually prefer fall plowing to spring plowing?

All people do not prefer fall to spring plowing and fall plowing is not preferable to spring plowing on all kinds of soils.

Where the soil is depleted of its humus, fall plowing may cause puddling and injure it rather than benefit it.

Generally speaking, fall plowing conserves more moisture than spring plowing. It conserves more rain and snow during winter and spring. The ground being broken up, it is in better condition to hold moisture and less moisture will be lost by evaporation.

Plowing breaks up the surface soil and separates the soil particles so that the film moisture cannot get hold of them and reach the surface to be lost by evaporation. Fall plowing, while conserving moisture, at the same time is conserving heat, for it enables the sun in the spring to be used in warming up the seed bed instead of being used in evaporation.

Fall plowing saves time. It is done after the busy season and lessens the work of the farmer in the spring when he is the busiest.

Increasing the depth of plowing can be done more satisfactorily in the fall than in the spring. The subsoil that is turned up in the fall will be incorporated with the surface soil by freezing and thawing, which are excellent agencies in pulverizing the soil.

Many of the troublesome insects injurious to field crops can be effectively combatted by fall plowing. Many insects spend the winter a few inches below the surface of the ground, some in egg stages, some in the worm or grub stage. Fall or winter plowing will break many of the eggs or egg sacs, bring the caterpillar and pupa to the surface where many of them will be killed by freezing, and others eaten by birds, skunks and other animals. The cut worm and the grub worm pass the winter in the ground in the partly grown stage.

Tree Talk

Interesting Paragraphs by the Canadian Forestry Association

About nine million acres out of a total of 210 million acres in Quebec province are under agricultural development. The chief crop of the remaining 200 million acres is and will always be timber for the reason that the soil is unfitted for tillage.

More than two-thirds of the technical foresters in Canada in 1914 have seen military service at the front. The enlistment of forest rangers has likewise been heavy.

The use of hydro-aeroplanes for detection of forest fires is being considered by certain governmental and private interests in Canada.

In order to save for the Indians of Canada their large timber holdings against loss by forest fires, the Indian department at Ottawa is obliging licensees to pile and burn their slash after taking the logs out of the woods. The precaution will save numerous bad fires.

While Canada spends about four millions yearly in studying agricultural problems, only a trifling sum has been thus far on the study of forest problems. More than two-thirds of the whole of Canada is better adapted for tree growing than anything else and will pay profits according to the scientific care bestowed on it.

Girl Students' Occupations

The task of self-support among the women students of the University of Kansas includes everything from cooking for harvest hands to washing little white dogs while in school, says the Topeka Capital. The most common method in practice is doing housework for faculty women. One woman works for a professor's family while she is in school and spends her vacations helping the farmers' wives cook for harvesters.

A few furnish themselves with a little pocket money by playing the piano for gymnasium classes. Another solved the problem of making money last vacation by making pennants for the Santa Fe railway. Two room mates who wanted to decorate their rooms, but lacked the funds, have been giving a little white dog a bath once a week, netting them $2 a month.

Canada's Lumber Industry

The report upon the production of lumber, lath and shingles in Canada for the year 1916, prepared by the forestry branch of the department of the interior, will give statistics of production by 2,609 mills operating in Canada during the calendar year 1916. The number of mills reporting decreased by 630 as compared with 1915. The value of the lumber, lath and shingle output for 1916 was as follows: Lumber, $58,365,349; lath, $1,743,940; shingles, $5,962,933; total, $66,072,222.

Canada cut in 1916 3,490,550 feet board measure of lumber, a decrease of 9.2 per cent. as compared with 1915.

The cut decreased in all the eastern provinces, and increased in all the western provinces as compared with 1915, British Columbia making the most pronounced gain.

Like the New Name

It is perhaps a little thing among so many great ones that King George should change, by proclamation, the family name of the Royal House; but the decision is one that millions of his subjects will hear of with profound pleasure. It lends at least a logical completeness to the position of a monarchy which has long been as distinctively and strongly national in fact as any in the world; it removes an anomaly that had grown especially irksome since a German monarch elected to make himself the supreme enemy of everything British and German firebrands plotted the wickedest war of aggression in modern history. The declaration of the new name of the Royal House will be welcomed in every part of the empire; but it will add nothing to what all its peoples feel towards the bearer of it.—London Daily Telegraph.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

A Word For The British

Their Troops Outnumber Colonials Six to One

General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British war office, says he has received "a remarkable number of letters from the United States showing how widespread is the belief that the British have let the allied and colonial troops do most of the fighting." It is one of of the features of the German propaganda here. Today you meet a mysterious stranger who has it on good authority that a battle has been fought in which a thousand young Americans have been killed, but that the war department and the newspapers are concealing it. Tomorrow you will meet a statistical stranger who will tell you confidently that the average life of a soldier in the machine gun corps is only four weeks, that of a man in the aviation corps only three, and that to enlist is certain death. But the man you meet oftenest is he who tells you that the British are holding their army at home and letting the French and Canadians do all the fighting, so as to step in the last moment with a fresh army and reap the results. The German propaganda is efficient, highly organized, and doubtless reaps great harvest among the ignorant and credulous.

As for the allegation that England is keeping an army of 3,000,000 men at home, so that the French have to do all the fighting, she has between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men in France now to say nothing of those in the Italian theatre, in Saloniki, in Mesopotamia, in Palestine, in Galicia, in Africa and wherever an ally needs her help. Besides the lines which she officially holds in France, she furnishes men at every threatened point in the line held by the French, wherever they are needed. She is sweeping the Germans out of Africa, and has two armies engaged with the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor.

So far is it true that England is "making others fight for her" that England is not only holding her own battle line but furnishing troops on demand for others. It is not true that "when all other nations are exhausted she will step in with her fresh army and navy and get all the spoils," for her army and navy are not fresh. They have been decimated in many frightful battles. As a single instance, the Coldstream Guards has been wiped out and reconstituted no less than twenty-one times since the war began.

Sometimes these German propagandists in disguise go armed with a newspaper showing that the Canadians have just fought a battle, and ask their unsophisticated hearers: "Where are the British?" Naturally there are some battles in which the Canadians bear the brunt, as there are other battles in which the English bear it. The battle of the Somme, which lasted from July to November, was the most terrible battle in which the British army was engaged; and in the 500,000 casualties which it suffered the number of colonials was almost negligible. Not more than 350,000 Canadians have got gone to the front. The British troops in France outnumber the colonials 6 to 1, and their casualties since the war began are 6.5 British to 1 colonial. In the recent fighting around Ypres and Lens, in the reports of which the Canadians have figured so largely, there have been 9 British casualties to 1 colonial. Not one fourth of the line is held by Canadians and other colonials. The reason why we hear more of the Canadians than of the English is because the Canadians are, in a sense, our own people; just as when our American soldiers are engaged we shall hear more of them than of the French and British who fight by their side in that engagement. It is the home folks in whom we are most interested.

"Where are the British?" asks the German agent of the gullible American. They are everywhere. They are holding their own line in France and Belgium, rendering aid to the French line wherever needed, helping Italy batter her way to Trieste, cleaning Germany out of Africa, furnishing the bulk of Sarrail's army in Macedonia, fighting their way through Mesopotamia, aiding the Russians in Galicia, battling with the Germans and Turks in Palestine. There is no nation among the allies whose troops are so ubiquitos.

The German propagandist makes much of the fact that the French hold a larger part of the line than the British, but omits to mention that the British hold that part where most of the fighting is going on. The extent of territory each army shall hold is determined, not by cabinets, or even by generals in the field, but by the allied general staff, according to the military needs of the moment as it sees them. England, like the United States, was unprepared for war; she had no army. She built one under fire, her little regular army having been wiped out in the first year of the war. Her little force could hold only 31 miles at that time. Now she has an army, and as fast as the French have found it convenient to relinquish a section of the battle line she has taken it up—138 kilometres to date, and is still increasing it. A battle line cannot be handed over like an orange. The decision on this matter has been allowed to rest with the French, and the extent of the line the British hold is determined by their wishes. At this point the German propagandist generally paints the condition of "poor exhausted France." "Poor exhausted France" now has more men in the field than at any previous time in the war, and the kind of men they are is shown by the news from Verdun. If Petain has not answered troubled minds on that point, we fear the task is beyond our own powers.—New York Times.

Self-destroyed

The fact that we are at war with Germany must not benumb our sense of justice. It should be cheerfully recognized that in the last three years the Fatherland has rendered to civilization one of the greatest services in the history of mankind. Working practically alone, save for sporadic efforts on the part of her allies, and with a concentration at which future generations will marvel, Germany has made the world safe from Kultur.—New York Times.

Manitoba Adapted For Stock Raising

Many Varieties of Live Stock Feed Grown in Manitoba

The Manitoba department of agriculture has just issued an interesting booklet on Live Stock Raising from which the following extract dealing with the many varieties of live stock feed grown in that province has been taken.

The naturally rich Manitoba soil yields an abundant growth of wild forage plants of many kinds. These possess uncommon natural fattening qualities and Manitoba cattle grazing on them require much less finishing than is necessary in almost any other part of the continent. Kentucky Blue Grass grows in profusion and here as in its native state it is worthy of the name of the king of pasture grasses. A near relative, known as Canadian Blue Grass, is also to be found everywhere. Knot Root Grass, Wild Timothy and the well-known Red Top also grow in profusion, also the slender wheat grass now commonly known in Manitoba as Western Rye Grass. There is also the Western Wheat Grass, commonly known as Blue-joint, which is of unusual hardiness.

For hay purposes and winter feeding, wild grasses are abundant in all parts of the province and furnish the whole hay crop for thousands of Manitoba farmers. Western Rye Grass is probably the best of these and grows to perfection under almost any conditions. The Western Rye Grass, sown alone, has yielded at the rate of 6,800 pounds to the acre. Under cultivation it grows easily and quickly, seeds readily, matures quickly and cures perfectly. It has another big advantage, being easily got rid of from land required for other purposes. Its feeding value has proved a big surprise to many American farmers who came to this country knowing little, if anything, of wild grasses in the thickly settled districts from which they came.

Among the cultivated grasses which are giving fine satisfaction in Manitoba are timothy, awnless brome grass and red top, meadow fresque and tall oat grass. The reason for this is simple. To begin with, they have a soil which is unequalled anywhere in richness, they get the early spring starting rains as soon as the winter snow has gone, and the frozen moisture coming up when the hot sun comes. But most important is the long hours of clear sunlight, which makes for rapid full growth.

Clovers and other leguminous plants are also proving the exceeding fertility of Manitoba soil, and their adaptability to Manitoba conditions. It has been proved in most parts of the province that the soil is particularly adapted for alfalfa. Experiments at Brandon have shown an average crop of over five tons to the acre, and farmers from all over the province testify to the success they have had with it. Broad red clover and alsike are also much grown by good farmers, and like every other fodder, yield fine crops.

The large crops of oats and barley that can be grown on Manitoba land form one of the great natural advantages of the province for the raising of beef cattle and feed stock of every kind, as well as for dairying. A mixture of oats, barley and alfalfa makes an ideal feed which is very popular, and is fed by many of the most successful farmers in the province.

Manitoba oats have a feeding value superior to oats grown almost anywhere else, mainly because of their exceedingly light hull and plumbness of kernel. They weigh more to the measured bushel than oats grown in any of the states. The average weight of Manitoba oats is thirty-eight pounds to the bushel, and oats weighing forty pounds and over are often to be seen. In the middle western States the average weight of oats is from thirty to thirty-four pounds. The difference in feeding value will be readily understood by any practical farmer or stock man.

The average yield of oats in Manitoba in the last ten years, taking the poor years with the good and good farming with poor farming, has been over thirty-eight bushels to the acre. That is the average, but crops of sixty bushels are very common, crops of seventy-five to eighty bushels are quite frequent, while a crop of one hundred bushels or even more is not considered any great novelty.

What has been said of oats is equally true of barley. Manitoba barley is very light hulled, weighs very heavy, and analysis shows it to contain food values that can hardly be equalled anywhere else.

The Revenue From Poultry

Annual Income in Saskatchewan Is About Eight Million Dollars

That this province is admirably suited for poultry raising, possessing as it does many advantages not to be found in other parts of the Dominion, is the opinion of Professor R. K. Baker, who is in charge of the poultry department of the University of Saskatchewan. The professor has returned from a convention of poultry men of the western provinces which was recently held in British Columbia.

Much education, was, of course, still required to make the ordinary farmer a practical and profitable raiser of poultry, but some remarkable progress was already being made. The great necessity was to show the farmer the necessity of selection of his poultry so that the birds he feeds will give him a reasonable return for the feed he gives them and, next in importance, was the study of practical rations to reduce as much as possible the chicken's H.C. of L.

Much work in both those directions was being done by the poultry department of the university.

Professor Baker stated that the value of the poultry business in this province amounted to about $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 a year and he was sure this could be greatly increased. There is much room for improvement in both the production and the marketing of the products of the poultry business in Saskatchewan. The work at the university had of late not been as complete as might have been owing to war conditions, but when matters were readjusted more satisfactorily operations could be undertaken.—Saskatoon Star.

Storing Vegetables For the Winter

Valuable Hints for Keeping Vegetables Fresh During Winter Months

With the food problem so acute it is important that every vegetable should be stored. This applies not only to ripened vegetables, but to immature cabbage, cauliflower, etc., which can be stored and used as green feed for hens during the winter months when other green stuff is not available.

There are a few general principles in storing which have to be remembered, namely: (1) Protection from frost; (2) keeping them cool in order to prevent decay; (3) keeping them relatively moist, in order to prevent excessive evaporation and wilting; (4) avoid a wet and stagnant atmosphere, as this is likely to engender rot, particularly when the temperature is too high; (5) protect from heating, for heating is the natural result of the accumulation of much fresh vegetable matter.

It is well to store roots in moist sand. Beets, carrots and parsnips will keep all winter without withering if the temperature is kept low enough to prevent sprouting. Others may be kept in dry, cool places. Cabbage and cauliflower may be pulled entire and stood in wet sand, or the heads may be removed, wrapped separately in paper, and placed in a cool cellar. Celery and Brussels sprouts are packed tightly together, upright, in sand. This sand should be kept moist, but never allow water to get onto the celery leaves, as rot will probably develop.

It will be noted that in every instance a cool cellar is specified. This is not possible where a furnace is in the same compartment. Divide the cellar into two parts—one for the furnace and one for the vegetables. Keep the window in the vegetable cellar open as late as it is safe to do so. At all times however, see that there is plenty of fresh air and keep the temperature down.—W.

Co-operative Marketing of Poultry

In order to put the marketing of poultry on a good basis, two poultry killing stations have been established in Saskatchewan, one at Regina and one at Saskatoon. At these stations experts supervise the killing, plucking, grading and packing of the birds and advance payments are made to the senders in accordance with the grade, the final payment of the balance being made when sales have been made. The system of gathering poultry in fairly large quantities and placing them on the market through these stations gives the farmers a better chance of disposing of their fowl at the highest price.

To Crush Disloyalty

A call to all citizens, irrespective of race or creed, to join a movement to crush disloyalty within the United States and to labor for the assimilation of aliens on an exclusive American standard, has been issued in New York by a committee of native and foreign born Americans, headed by Theodore Roosevelt.

Legalized Nicknames

Curious Entries Made in Early New York Documents

Nicknames are not likely to get out of fashion so long as human nature remains what it is. In these days, however, it is not customary to spread such titles upon official records, as was formerly the habit, according to the archives of several of the states.

In the Dutch records of 1644 we have John Pietersen, alias Friend John. In the Newton purchase from the Indians, dated in 1656, one of the boundaries is "by a Dutchman's land called Hans the Boore," and in the Bushwick patent, dated Oct. 12, 1667, one of the boundaries is "John the Swede's meadow." In 1695, in the Kings county records, a man is named living at Gowanus as "Tunis the Fisher."

The common council of New York in 1691 ordered fish to be brought into the dock "over against the city hall or the house that Long Mary formerly lived in," and in the same year an order was passed "that Topknot Betty and her children be provided for as objects of charity."

The explanation of this custom in many cases was that the person in question either had no family names or had forgotten them, says a New York exchange, so that the use of their generally accepted nicknames became a necessity.

About the time a man gets a pair of patent leather shoes broken in the patent expires.

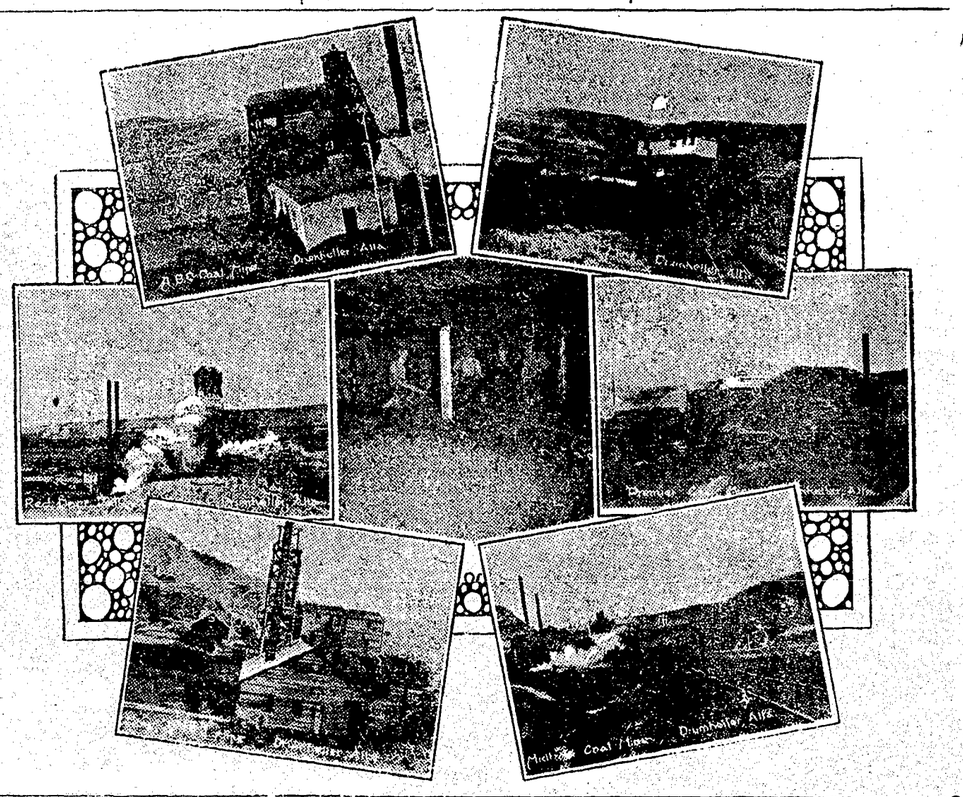
THE COAL FIELDS OF ALBERTA

DRUMHELLER COAL FIELDS AMONG THE LARGEST IN CANADA

(By C. W. Higgins)

With the advent of fall and the long winter days but a few weeks away, the people of Canada are now giving the coal situation a large amount of attention.

At all seasons of the year, the mining of coal is recognized as one of Canada's chief and important industries. Evidence of this fact has been very noticeable of late by the heavy movement of coal by the transportation companies. On virtually every train, operated for transportation of freight, carloads of coal are being hauled through the various provinces, from the many mines located in Canada. This will, to some extent, offset any rumors that Canada is faced with a shortage of coal for this winter.



The writer, a few days ago, was privileged to visit the Drumheller coal fields, which is declared to be amlong the largest in Canada. Drumheller, which is a town of more than 2,500 persons, is located on the Canadian Northern railway, 85 miles east of Calgary, on the Red Deer River. In addition to this being only one instance in which the Canadian Northern railway traverses through districts where industries of national importance are located, this transportation company has been instrumental to a large extent in the development of many of Canada's industries, particularly the coal and lumber and live stock industries. Since the opening up of this town by the railway company in 1911 until this day, Drumheller has been known as the coal town, and it may rightly be said to be such. Coal mined at Drumheller is supplied not only to prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but is finding a trade market in Eastern and Central British Columbia. The town is built in a valley which is very picturesque. Numerous shacks and tents occupied by miners, assist in scattering the town to many miles in length. On either side hills of considerable height may be seen for miles. In several of these, seams of coal are visible to the naked eye.

Fourteen mines are now in operation in this Alberta district, and many miles of trackage has been built by the Canadian Northern railway to accommodate cars to transport the daily output of coal. For miles hundreds of cars may be seen waiting to be loaded with coal to be distributed at various points in the prairie provinces.

The mines are operated the year round, provided labor is available. The slack season is from April to June. Beginning May 1, 1917, the commencement of the coal year, there were 96,000 tons of coal shipped from these coal fields up to Aug. 1, as compared with 32,000 tons during the same period in 1916.

Those who have visited coal mines and seen operations, know how interesting an industry it is. Through the courtesies of the manager of the Alberta Block company mines, and the Midland Collieries, the writer was given the pleasure of accompanying the foreman to these respective mines which are about thirty-five feet below the surface. Upon descending the shaft which leads to the mine a thought comes to one of entering a new world.

There, an underground of many miles of trackage is open to the visitor. On these, coal is transported form the seams to the hoist by means of small cars, carrying about a ton, and drawn by mules or horses. Each mule or horse, as the case may be, draws about four cars on an average. When a long haul is required the animals are arranged in tandem style to draw from eight to ten cars. On the main track, which is several hundred feet long, electric lights make it most convenient for the miners and animals. Off the main passage and in places called rooms, the miners use a small lamp, containing calcium carbide, and electric lamps.

In each mine, more than 150 men are employed mining coal which is now finding place in many homes of the West. The workmen go on duty at eight o'clock. Each morning an examination of every nook and corner in the mines is made by two examiners, two hours before the men go on duty. This is to detect gas. The examiners carry safety lamps these lamps are made in such manner to go out immediately gas is discovered. Each miner has his own work to do. Some miners work by piece work, others by day, in either case their remuneration averages much more than the average laborer.

The seam of coal which averages about six feet thick is cut by a six and a half foot cutter bar of steel with a pick set in chain, driven by 30 horse power motor. This cutting of the seam continues till a length of about 25 feet is made. By bars and picks then the coal is mined to a distance of five and a half feet high leaving in some cases about half a foot of coal at the top for a support to the roof. While the seam is being cut, which is usually by two men, tracks are being contsructed in order to have this coal conveyed immediately.

From 500 to 600 tons a day is the output in the Newcastle coal mine on the eight hour shift. This coal is hauled up from the mine by a hoisting engine of 270 horse power, is lifted 75 feet, then screened and dumped into cars on a train below. From every mine car which comes up to the surface to be screened, a sample, which goes through the 1 1-4 inch screen, is taken and weighed. Each miner puts a brass check and number on the car and the weighman, after sample is weighed, gives the miner credit accordingly. Each car is dumped in a three-inch screen, then the steve coal is taken out. What coal goes over the three inch screen is lump and disposed of accordingly. Three railway cars are loaded at one time. In an endeavor to place all grades of coal on the market the management of many mines have remodelled their collieries during the year. Much might be said of the development work in all collieries in the Drumheller district and great praise is due the mine managers, who are declared the best practical managers in Canada for the excellent foresight displayed in the arrangement of tunnels and precautions against accidents to workmen.

The coal is brought to the surface on a slope wide enough for a double track, power is supplied by a five horse power engine, a double drum joist is used.

The question may be asked how the men and animals exist down in the mines. Every mine is ventilated by huge fans, several are driven by 50 horse power engines. The fan in the A.B.C. mine has a capacity of 100,000 cubic feet per minute against one inch water gauge. This air is distributed equally in the various rooms in the mines by means of doors. Two hundred cubic feet of air per minute to each man and animal is required by law.

It might be supposed that coal mining is anything but clean. This belief is far from the truth. Very little dust is noticed in the mine. When the men ascend from their day's work they are given a shower in the wash shop on the surface. In this shop there are ten showers of hot and cold water. This building is heated in winter by exhaust steam by big radiators.

In the Drumheller Valley two seams of coal are operated. In the Newcastle, A.B.C., Premier, Atlas and Western Gem mines coal is over five feet thick, while in the mines in the lower seam, coal is seven feet thick. These mines include the Monarch Collieries, N.A. Colliers, Midland, Sterling, Drumheller, Rosdale, Star Mining Co., the Rosedear Coal Mining Co. and the Western Commercial at Wayne.

THE ONE CHANCE FOR DEMOCRACY IS FOR ALLIES TO WIN THE WAR

A CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO OPPOSED SYSTEMS

Elihu Root Declares That the Entry of the United States Into the War has been Grasped as the One and Only Chance for the Preservation of their System of Government

Elihu Root, addressing the conference of American Bar association delegates at Saratoga Springs recently, likened Germany to a burglar in the house.

"There can be no talk of peace and security of democracy with Germany in her present position," Mr. Root said. "If Germany had succeeded in what she started out to do, and had come out with her power unbroken, and we had been unable to defend our right and had not held Germany down in the last five months, her heel would have been on our neck.

"The effect of our entry into the war is that we have surrendered some of the liberty we have asserted. Our property must be invested in war protection. We cannot have free democracy and war, and the result is that if you live in the presence of military autocracy you cannot make democracy. If you retain democracy you must kill autocracy.

"Our entrance into this war has been grasped at as the one chance for the preservation of our system of government and our independence an independent court, and the right of American manhood to assert individual right against all power, and continue the free republic which our fathers handed down to us. Our successful prosecution of the war is the only way we can make that chance successful. We are in war, and the principle for which we fight is liberty, independence, and our American life.

"It has become perfectly evident," Mr. Root said, "that this is a conflict between two opposed, and inevitably opposed, systems of governments, of policy, of policies, of human society. It has become perfectly evident that our war was brought on with a purpose to establish a military autocracy. It has become perfectly evident that more than a generation of careful preparation had been made for this very thing, and that the democracies of the world, rejoicing in peace and prosperity, in political freedom, and in individual liberty, were in great measure and in differing degree unprepared to meet this attack upon them.

"Slowly they have gathered to the support of the principle of their lives the principle upon which they live, against the adverse attack on this principle, the domination of which means the death of democracy and the everlasting destruction of the system of individual liberty of which we are the high priests of the bar.

"So long as there exists a great and powerful military autocracy which has the purpose to secure domination by military force, so long republics, democracies, countries which preserve individual freedom and individual rights, countries which subordinate government to freedom, must be at the mercy of autocracy. As well go to sleep with a burglar sitting in your front hall as to talk about the peace and security of a democracy with Germany still competent to pursue its career of domination.

"We are in the fight, and the stake for which we fight is liberty," Mr. Root added, "and it is our bar which stands at the door through which oppression must enter. It is not so easy for the farmer to see there will be a difference in his crops, or in the sale of them; for the manufacturer to see that anyone will stop wearing clothes or shoes or using machinery, but it is easy for us to see that with the domination of that military system that subordinates the law, that makes the bar but a clog to an administrative system of government, and leaves to the bench no independence—it is easy for the lawyer to see that everything he has contended for of individual liberty and the supremacy of the law over executive power—will be attacked and destroyed if we do not succeed in this war."

Food Will Win the War

Huge Advertising Campaign by the United States Food Administration

Through the co-operation of advertising companies, the treasury department, municipal authorities and electric light companies, the U. S. food administration is, without cost, putting on a national outdoor advertising campaign that is probably the biggest thing of the sort ever undertaken. The slogan "Food Will Win the War—Don't Waste It," is being blazoned in every large city in the country on immense signs on public buildings. These signs are uniform in general design, in paint for daytime display and illuminated by electric light for night.

Advertising companies have patriotically contributed their resources without charge to install the signs. The treasury department has granted the right to use the exteriors of federal premises in the principal cities, including postoffice buildings, which are under its charge. Mayors and municipal councils are permitting the message to be placed on city halls. Electric light companies are gratuitously furnishing and installing the bulbs and supplying the power.

Trenton, N.J., was the first city to furnish a space on the front of the municipal building. It was also at Trenton that the first sign was placed on the postoffice premises. Since then many cities have followed, including Philadelphia, where spectacular electric signs on the north and south sides of the city hall are being installed. In Philadelphia also four large bulletins are being placed on the postoffice. Plans have been perfected for the same in New York City, Norfolk, Richmond and many other cities.

In the national capital the local electric power company has installed a big electric sign at Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street, with the slogan shown by means of more than 2,000 lamps.

"Mrs. Flubdub is quite upset." "What ails her now?"

"Seems she inadvertently paid somebody a call she didn't really owe."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

W. N. U. 1179

"Sin Without Trace"

German Method of Covering Up Murders at Sea

The German government is reported in press despatches as disclaiming responsibility for Count Luxburg's plan for sinking neutral and other merchant vessels, "leaving no traces," on the ground that the proposal emanated from a single German diplomat and was not in fact adopted by the higher authorities. Two circumstances—aside from the fact that no official German statemen can any longer be regarded as presumptively true—render this explanation eminently unconvincing.

(1) Count Luxburg's matter-of-course manner of using the concise phrase "spurlos versenken" strongly suggests that he was referring to a practice already familiar to the authorities whom he was addressing.

(2) There is abundant evidence that it has for some months been a common German practice, to attempt to prevent any survivors from escaping from torpedoed vessels. At the meeting of the International Conference of Merchant Seamen in London in August a report (published in The London Times) was made showing twelve known cases during the months April-July in which crews leaving sinking ships in lifeboats were attacked, usually by gunfire. In four of these cases the ships were of neutral nationality. Other instances of the same practice have since been reported. The case of the Belgian Prince is the most illuminating example of the art of "spurlos versenken." Firing on small boats is, of course, a loose and frequently ineffective method, since it is difficult to be sure that all of the crew have been killed by the fire. The boats, of the Belgian Prince, accordingly, were rendered useless, and the crew, deprived of their lifeboats, were placed on the deck of the submarine, which shortly after submerged. Unluckily for the German designs, three out of the crew of forty-four were able to keep afloat until picked up by a passing vessel. "Spurlosigkeit" is after all, a somewhat difficult ideal to attain to—which is the contemporary German equivalent of "Murder will out."—Prof. A. O. Lovejoy in New York Tribune.

United States Troops And the King

Writer Describes Splendid Spectacle Witnessed in London Streets

One of the war correspondents of an American newspaper, who happened to be present in London when the troops of the United States passed through London, thus describes his feelings when seeing King George salute "Old Glory."

"I was anxious, however, to see our troops march past the king, so I hurried up to the Mall in time to see his Majesty make his appearance with all that ceremony, which is always dear to the democratic heart. As I saw him standing there, waiting for the troops to come, it occurred to me that here was just one more historic moment that was crowded into a succession of dramatic incidents that make one of the most significant chapters of the war.

Here you saw the head of the mightiest empire of the world waiting for a host of soldiers, who were themselves the symbol and the outposts of democracy. As I stood there, watching his kindly face and realizing that in him are represented all the kingly glories of England, I felt that another great mile-post had been set up in the journey of the war. He was there as the emblem of a democracy which is as free and frank as our own.

I noted the keenness with which he watched our troops; the rigidity with which he stood at the salute; the sense of fine appreciation that the whole royal party displayed. And in a small way I felt some of the feeling that must have stirred the hearts of those young men who marched by, recruited as they were from farm and factory, representing many races and bloods, but, best of all, the proud old English strain which is the mother of them all.

I have only one regret about yesterday and it is that the whole of our people could not see what I saw It would have filled them with pride; it would have stirred them with hope; it would have thrilled them with a new fervor for the Great Cause to which they have now dedicated themselves. To have beheld the spectacle of those splendid men marching through London's lanes of cheering humanity was to feel that Freedom is secure and that the world will be safe for democracy.

Spuds on a Tomato Vine

Joseph M. Stephenson, secretary of the agricultural preparedness league, of Scranton, which has been encouraging the farmers to plant increased acreage this year owing to the war, has succeeded in growing tomatoes and potatoes on the same vine.

Early in the spring Mr. Stephenson took five healthy tomato plants and a like number of potato plants and grafted them. The hybrid plants thrived, and to date 30 fine large ripe tomatoes have been picked from one of the plants, while investigation of the root of the same plant revealed a cluster of fine potatoes.—Philadelphia Record.

Jews Urged to Be Loyal

The duty confronting every Jew in the United States to be loyal to the government in the war and to refrain from all agitations tending to embarrass its successful prosecution, was the dominant note of sermons and speeches delivered by Jewish leaders in New York in commemoration of Rosh-Ha-Shanah, the Jewish New Year.

A Good Start

"Still thinking of buying a little farm some day and living the life of a country gentleman?"

"Oh, yes," replied the optimistic city dweller. "It's true that I haven't been able to save a dollar yet toward buying the little farm, but I've picked out a corking good name for it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Teuton Atrocities

N. D. Hillis Returns With New Tales of Horror Supported by First Hand Evidence

Documentary proofs make the German atrocities in this war far better established than the outrage of the Black Hole of Calcutta or the scalpings of American Indians in the early days, declared the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis in the first of a series of six sermons at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, on impressions of England, Belgium and France and war.

Dr. Hillis asserted that the conduct of the Germans since August, 1914, proved the prophetic insight of Goethe, who once said: "The Prussian is naturally cruel; civilization will intensify that cruelty and make him a savage."

"For three years German-Americans have protested that the stories of German atrocities were to be disbelieved as English inventions, Belgian lies and French hypocrisies but that day has gone by forever," said Dr. Hillis. "On a battle line three hundred miles in length, in whatsoever village the retreating Germans passed the following morning accredited men hurried to the scene to make the record against the day of judgment. The photographs of dead and mutilated girls, children and old men tell no lies. For the first time in history the German has reduced savagery to a science; therefore this great war for peace must go on until the German cancer is cut clean out of the body.

"Days spent upon the records preserved in southern Belgium, northern France or in and about Paris, days spent in the ruined villages of Alsace and Lorraine, leave one nauseated, physically and mentally. These atrocities also were committed, not in a mood of drunkenness, not in an hour of anger but were organized by a so-called German efficiency, and perpetrated on a deliberate, cold, precise, scientific policy of German frightfulness.

"The Germans slaughtered old men and matrons, mutilated captives, violated little girls; finding a calf skin nailed upon a barn door to be dried, they nailed a babe beside it and wrote beneath the word 'zwei' (two); they thrust women and children between themselves and soldiers coming up to defend their native land; bombed and looted hospitals Red Cross buildings; violated the white flag—while the worst atrocities cannot even be named in this mixed audience.

"When the German army in Lorraine was defeated by one-half its number it fell northward, passing through French towns and villages where there were no Frenchmen, no guns, and where no shots were fired. During July and August we went slowly from one ruined town to another, talking with the women and the children, comparing the photographs and the full official records made at the time with the statements of the poor, wretched survivors.

"In Gerbevillier, standing beside their graves, I studied the photograph of the bodies of fifteen old men whom the Germans lined up and shot because there were no young soldiers to kill; heard the detailed story of a woman whose boy of fourteen, being nearest the age of a soldier, was first hanged on a pear tree in the garden and, when the officer and soldier had left him and were busy setting fire to the next house, she cut the rope, revived the strangled boy only to find the soldiers had returned, and, while the officer held her hands behind her back, his assistant poured petrol on the boy's head and clothes, set fire to him, and while he staggered about, a flaming torch, they shrieked with laughter.

"When they had burned all the houses and retreated, the next morning the prefect of Lorraine reached that Gethsemane and photographed the bodies of thirty aged men lying as they fell, the bodies of women stripped and at last slain, while in the next village stood the ruined square belfry into which the Germans had lifted machine guns, then forced every woman and child—275 in number—into the little church, and notified the French soldiers that if they fired upon the machine guns they would kill their own women and children. After several days' hunger and thirst, at midnight, these brave women slipped a little boy through the church window and bade their husbands fire upon the German in the belfrey, saying they preferred death to the indignities they were suffering. And so these Frenchmen turned their guns, and, in blowing that machine gun out of the belfry killed twenty of their own wives and children.

"And here on this pulpit are, in brief, the records of more than a thousand individual atrocities, with the original photographs, affidavits and documents resting in the archives of France against the day of reckoning. What is more important still, here are the letters taken from the bodies of dead German soldiers with their diaries."—From the New York Tribune.

Pigeons for Pershing

Carrier Pigeons to Aid American Army in France

Major-General Pershing, commanding the United States army in France, has asked for thousands of carrier pigeons to assist American aeroplane observers in sending their reports and maps of German positions back to headquarters.

All French fortresses for many years have had their pigeon lofts. The employment of birds with such remarkable homing qualities in connection with aeroplanes is new, however. Birds are bred in lofts behind the French lines and trained to return to these lofts. The aviators taket he birds up, and when far over the German lines they fasten to the pigeon's legs any map or report which they desire to return quickly to French headquarters, and the birds almost invariably get back with great rapidity. It is said that the French have even succeeded in training pigeons to return to movable lofts, which follow the lines of the advancing troops, although, of course, the lofts are not moved far from their original locality.

Fright Restored Girl's Sight

Fright at the sound of the guns during the recent raid on London resulted in Miss Ruby Rugg of Rosebank Road recovering her sight after being blind for four years. She complained of terrible pain at the back of her head, and then, in her own words, "something seemed to snap," and she rushed to her mother crying, "Oh, mother, I can see!"—London Globe.

How Rasputin Served the Kaiser

Some Amazing Revelations of German Intrigue in Russia

William Le Queux, the well known sensational novelist, has never imagined anything more sensational than the recital of facts he is laying before the English people through the columns of the Illustrated Sunday Herald. He has come into possession, apparently, of the contents of a safe owned by Rasputin, and the treasure trove consists largely of correspondence carried on between Rasputin and various other German agents. It tells of plots to murder Brussiloff and Korniloff, of instructions to stop Russian advances, of the release from Russian prisons of German agents who had been detected, besides revealing the ramifications of Rasputin's blackmail scheme. He had letters from various prominent persons, mostly women, which he intended to use to protect himself if ever his power was threatened. Fortunately he did not have time to call upon his victims for protection, as he was murdered out of hand by a group of loyal Russians.

One amazing letter was written to Rasputin from Berlin, in a secret German cipher, and was dated August 29, 1916. It was written at the time when it appeared that Brussiloff would have effected his great offensive between Pripet and the Rumanian frontier. The signature, scribbled in blue ink, was that of Steinhauer, chief spy of the kaiser, and controller of the whole German secret police throughout the world. The letter began by saying that it was a matter of great urgency that the Brussiloff drive should be stopped and the battle turned in a German victory "as promised us in your despatch of July 1." Rasputin was accused of not keeping faith, and he was reproached with the fact that Premier Stuermer was inciting the Russians to victory in his speeches. "His triumphant telegrams to Mr. Asquith must cease. They only serve to encourage the allies," warned the chief German spy.

He goes on to complain that a couple of ammunition factories had not been destroyed as ordered, and protested that Kartzoff, a clock-maker, who had blown up explosive works at Viborg, in which 400 lives were lost, had been arrested and shot, together with a woman named Raevesky, whose father was in the department of the interior under Petropopoff, Rasputin had informed his German paymasters that the pair had fallen in love, and that it was better they should be executed for fear they might become dangerous. The apology seems to have been somewhat churlishly received and the note proceeded to give Rasputin instructions to secure the release of three or four other prisoners, awaiting trial for similar outrages. The letter went on to specify certain ammunition works which were to be destroyed, named the agents who were to be entrusted with the various tasks, and also the amount of money he was to pay out in each case. In parenthesis it is to be noted that in the Rasputin dossier were found one hundred advice notes of German money paid to the monk through the most unsuspicious channels.

He was instructed with considerable particularity how he should arrange the murder of Korniloff. He was to be removed by the accidental explosion of a hand grenade "in the same manner in which Gen. Zhukovsky was removed in March last, at Pultusk." The chosen assassin was to be a soldier named Paul Krizhlysky, who as a despatch rider had access to headquarters. He was to pretend to be examining a bomb, "a pineapple one in preference," and release the pin by accident. For this service he was to get 1,800 rubles. The attempt was made upon Korniloff ten days later. The general's horse was killed on the spot, but Korniloff escaped with a cut on the face. What happened to the soldier is not known, nor is it explained how it would be possible for a man to give an air of realism to an accident with a bomb which killed somebody else and spared the bomb-dropper. Unless the thing could be made to appear like an accident, what good would the 1,800 rubles be?

Brussiloff was to be removed by another means. Rasputin was instructed to send to a certain doctor who would provide him with poison. The next step was to have permission granted to one of Brusiloff's body servants to invite a friend in another regiment, the latter being a German agent, to visit him at Brussiloff's headquarters. The friendly assassin, being provided with the poison which was guaranteed to produce tetanus, was to introduce it into the general's food. It turned out that the poison was dropped into some coffee that was drunk by another officer, who died in a few days. The price for this job was set down at 25,000 rubles, but payment was to be withheld until the murder had been committed. Whether the Le Queux revelations are a fake, we cannot determine. So many amazing things have happened in Russia that they may be true. And, by the way, there is no record of any fancy price being set on the head of Kerensky.

The Czar's Banishment

Nicholas Romanoff and his family are now living in a fourteen room apartment on the second floor of a large old fashioned house at Tobolsk Siberia. The former emperor and empress each have a room, two rooms have been put aside for the four daughters and one for Alexis, the former heir apparent. The house is without a garden and the only way of getting fresh air is from a small balcony. Their new home was not ready when the family arrived, and they were compelled to spend two days abroad the small steamboat on which they travelled the last fifty miles down the Tobol river.

Diplomatic Retorts

The American ambassador's conversations with the kaiser recall the anecdote of the encounter between a British ambassador and Napoleon Bonaparte, during a short truce—a peace it was called at the time—between England and the Corsican fire-eater. In an angry conversation, Napoleon said to the ambassador, "I will make war on England." "That is your affair, sir," replied the ambassador. "I will annihilate her," added the emperor. "That, sir, is our affair," observed the ambassador with a fine, courtly bow.—Christian Science Monitor.

No Barley for German Pigs

The German war food department announces that no barley will be available this winter for feeding pigs as it is needed for human consumption.

Will Austria Collapse?

The Military Failure of the Two-Parted Kingdom Practically Complete

Many have looked, from early in the war, to see it end through the collapse of Austria. The proximate cause of this three years' tragedy was Vienna, but the ultimate cause was Berlin. The ultimatum to Serbia alone could never have set the stage for it. Degrees of guilt in such a case do not particularly matter. Nor can the most even-handed justice apportion degrees of suffering. Austria at least has reached the point where her suffering is greater than her guilt. Whoever wins, she loses. Thus it is that her desire for peace has grown so keen that she will make almost any sacrifices to attain it. Probably the terms suggested by the pope represent the minimum of her concessions. Whether they do or not, she cannot now escape the fear that a worse thing is to befall. The onward sweep of the Italian troops has brought her to a lively realization of her peril. The reported evacuation of Trieste by the inhabitants reveals the apprehension that this sweep cannot be stayed. If the Italians cauld take Monte Santo they ought to be able to take Monte Harmada. After that the deluge.

Whether or not Trieste falls, whether or not Vienna is threatened, the military failure of Austria is fairly complete. By nothing short of a miracle could the Austrian troops resume the offensive. The best they could hope for would be a lingering defence, a retirement as costly as possible to the enemy. But there are other things to be considered. All accounts agree that the internal condition of the empire is terrible. It is doubted if the people could survive another winter of privation. There is something akin to despair among the loyal adherents of the House of Hapsburg, something akin to revolution among the Slavic subjects of that house. The revolt in Bohemia has been checked, not crushed. The government cannot trust many of its own soldiers to fight against their brothers in blood. Resentment at German dictation is growing among all classes. Austria has been staunch to her ally, but at fearful cost. She has been held partly by honor, partly by fear. But the first motive can weigh little now in view of the wholly selfish policy which Germany has pursued toward her; and the second must weigh less than it did before Germany herself began to show signs of failing power. There is every reason why Austria should make a separate peace.

Ever since he came to the throne the emperor, Charles, has been anxious to end the war. He dislikes and distrusts the German emperor. He has no wish to play the German game at the expense of the Hapsburg monarchy. He realizes that the stoppage of the enormous waste in money and men, the inauguration of a policy of internal reforms, the satisfaction of the political aspirations of the non-German races are the only alternatives to the dissolution of the empire. If Austria was willing to offer the Trentino to Italy to prevent her entrance into the war, she will quite conceivably be willing to make greater concessions to bring peace. The more she delays the harder the task of saving anything will be. Threatened men live long, and disintegrating nations show a remarkable force of cohesion. But there is a point at which the will as well as the power to resist ends. Has Austria reached that point? Is she on the verge of utter collapse? We may not have to wait many days for the answer to these questions.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Fighting the Submarine Campaign

Tonnage at the Disposal of the Allies Now Steadily Increasing

Three million tons of new cargo-carrying ships is the government's program for the current year. Whether it will be realized depends on a number of circumstances, chief among which is the supply of labor and raw material. We are not likely to learn what progress has actually been made, but it is known for certain that already the tonnage position is vastly better than it promised to be at the beginning of the year.

After six months of intensive commerce destruction by Hun submarines, there is today more tonnage at the disposal of the Allies for the carriage of goods than was the case last February! How has this remarkable result been attained? Partly by a speeding-up in the building yards of all the Allied countries, but mainly by a more economic use of existing tonnage.

The shipping controller, Sir Joseph Maclay, has more than justified his appointment. He has established nearly perfect co-ordination between his own department, the admiralty, and the board of trade, and has almost entirely eliminated the muddling methods which prevailed before he came into office. Every merchant ship is now employed in the capacity for which it is best fitted. Hundreds, if not thousands, of ships have been withdrawn from government service and restored to the food and munitions carrying trade. On the other hand, Sir Eric Geddes at the admiralty sees to it that not a building berth is left empty in any part of the kingdom, so long as he can find a rivet and a man to drive it.

The shipping problem which was so long neglected is now being tackled in right good earnest by some of Britain's brightest business men. We are still in the wood, perhaps, but even the case-hardened pessimist has to confess that he sees open country ahead.—From the Naval, London.

A Little Mistake

Capt. Jones was a very round-shouldered and eccentric officer.

On a particularly dark night in Egypt, whilst practising his company in outpost duty, he approached one of the sentries, who failed to halt him.

In a great rage the officer demanded of the now trembling sentry the reason why he had omitted to challenge him.

"If you please, sir," stuttered the confused soldier, "I thought you were a camel."

Quietly Satirical

"What dirty hands you have, Johnny," said his teacher. "What would you say if I came to school that way?"

"I wouldn't say nothin'," replied Johnny. "I'd be too polite."

GERMANS ARE FORCED TO REVISE THEIR ENTIRE TACTICS OF DEFENSE

ENEMY FRONT LINES ARE BATTERED TO PIECES

A Recently Captured German Document Tells of the Manner in Which the Allies Regularly Break Down Defences of Enemy By Heavy Artillery Before the Battle Actually Begins

The terrific power of the Anglo-French bombardments is forcing the German high command to revise its entire tactics of defence on the west front. A few months ago, the enemy still relied on earthworks, trenches and deep underground shelters to repel our assaults. Under the smashing violence of the Anglo-French bombardments in Flanders, in Champagne and Verdun, he revised that view. In a recently captured enemy army order the German command itself admits how fallacious hopes built on sand and concrete proved.

The document begins by plaintively recording the fact that the German front lines are regularly battered to pieces by our artillery before the actual battle begins. Power of defensive, it says, depends on the possibility of hiding the means of defense. Trenches, shelters, machine guns emplacements, and batteries once photographed by the Anglo-French airmen are doomed to certain destruction by their artillery. Under such fire it is hopeless to attempt to repair damage. An entirely new principle of defense is needed and the order proceeds to explain.

For the old system of positions on which the enemy artillery can register and which the enemy can therefore destroy there must be one substituted. A zone of defense organized in depth is recommended towards the rear. This system, with its defences hidden as much as possible from the enemy observation and troops echeloned in depth in such a manner that their lines, thin in front, become progressively denser towards the rear, ought to enable us to pass from the defensive tot he offensive with troops occupying thicklier held positions in the rear.

But how are men echeloned in depth towards the rear to be hidden from observation of our airmen and gunners, which admittedly is the all-important thing? The order explains that this is to be done by abandoning the trenches and retiring to 'shell crater nests' held by groups of men with machine guns. This instruction has particular application to the ground such as that upon which Anglo-French armies are fighting. Shell craters redoubts are to be arranged in depth like a square of the same color on a chess board and their protective capacity is to be increased by running a system of little chambers. The chambers are carried on timbers like galleries in a mine into their sides and where possible connecting one shell hole with another by timbered-up passages the essential point being that seen from above these shall be nothing to distinguish them from any of the thousands of shell craters surrounding them.

The earth burrowed out of the organized craters is to be thrown into the neighboring unused craters or if possible spread on the ground between. "Thus," says the order, "we shall obtain shelters which from without look like ordinary shell craters and will be safe from an observation." If the ground is so wet that it is impossible to dig galleries the troops must be content with such shelters as unimproved craters provide. The front line, or organized crater should be protected by wire entanglements in an irregular pattern, so arranged as to afford no clue to the situation of the crater line.

The importance of the document lies not only in the new tactics it prescribes but in the frank recognition of the effectiveness of the work of our guns and our airmen, but above all, our airmen. If a thing can be registered by our airmen's cameras it will be destroyed, is the axiom from which the whole order starts. The moral for us is easy to draw.

War Prisoners Brutally Used by Huns

Inhuman Treatment of Russian Prisoners by the Huns

Another chapter is added to the story of the tortures of German prison camps by a Russian soldier, who escaped by tunneling with a knife under the electrically charged fence along the Antwery-Rosendaal line. It has been forwarded to the U.S. state department from Petrograd.

Brutal treatment and poor and insufficient food have cost Germany the labor of thousands of prisoners, he says. One labor battalion on the western front, consisting of 2,000 men, has been reduced by starvation, exposure, beatings and death to less than 500. The daily rations for a prisoner, he reported, consisted of a small amount of bread and turnip soup, the soup enriched occasionally by a bit of horse meat.

The unfit, the wounded and those who have lost members of their body were kept in invalid camps until they died, but never, he says, returned to camps in Germany because the officers in command feared the pyschological effect upon the people of the sight of the maimed men, often little more than animated skeletons.

Stern and implacable methods were used to compel prisoners to work Ingenious tortures that ended only short of death were inflicted on some, while others were shot outright. Punishments varied from enforced standing at attention for a day at a time without food, to beating with rifle butts and to hours of suspension in the air, with ropes being tied to wrists, while prisoners' hands were held behind the bodies, the result being to throw the weight on the unnaturally twisted muscles of arms and shoulders. Such methods in his own battalion, once 2,000 strong, had reduced it to 350 at the time he escaped.

British Relations With U. S.

Campaign of Education to Create a Better Understanding Is Advocated

In the light of this huge conflagration we can all of us, on both sides of the Atlantic, rate at their true value the trumpery boundary disputes, the irrational and manufactured controversies, that for so long kept Great Britain and the United States apart. They have now come together under the stress of an unprecedented crisis, but a crisis that will infallibly recur if they again fall apart. Far beyond anything else, the peace of the world depends on a working union between its great democracies, and especially between the United States and the British empire. There will or there will not be a "next time" very largely as these two vast federations succeed or fail in shaping their future policies in common. But among the self-governing English-speaking peoples policy follows opinion. It is not enough that their respective governments should act in common. They must be buttressed by that informed opinion which can only spring from knowledge. The United States and the British empire must learn to know one another. They must be made conscious through all their diversified millions of that central unity of ideals and instinctive ways of looking at things and forms of government and society that bind them closer than the peoples of any other two politically separated entities on earth. A simultaneous campaign on education in the United States on Great Britain and the British empire, and in Great Britain on the history and daily life and institutions and temper of the American commonwealth, would be a contribution of the first moment, not merely to their present comradeship in arms, but to their destinies hereafter.—From the London Times.

Great Silent Hero

Heroic Sergeant Who Pushed on Until Object Was Attained

The Paris "Petit Journal" has brought before France the story of great unknown heroes of the war, and its latest contribution deals with a heroic sergeant "just one of those men who go quietly by in the march to the front without dash or gaiety—a bull dog of the British breed. In the attack on Langemarck, the Britisher saw his officer fall, and not recognizing any one of superior rank than himself took command of the company, and in a quiet, business-like fashion, said, "Our work is to go on till we are ordered to halt." The order did not come till the third line of the enemy was successfully pierced. Just on the eve of the victory, a bullet struck the sergeant to the ground. His place, however, was taken by a soldier and that company finished with every German within sight put out of business. The Journal remarks, "It is thanks to such acts that Langemarck was seized, crossed, and left behind."

National Boots

First Supply on Sale in France in Week

The first supply of "national boots" will be on sale throughout France in the first week in October. All retailers, to whom a fair rate of profit will be assured, must bind themselves not to charge more than the fixed official price. They must keep a register of the names of purchasers and must display the goods, with attractive price labels attached in their store windows.

Half a million pair of boots will be ready by the beginning of November. The price of men's shoes will be 28 francs while boots for women will bring 23 francs. These prices are about half those now charged for a similar quality of goods.

She (belligerently)—Why wasn't you at the station with the car to meet me as usual?

He (meekly)—My dear, you ought to get into this habit of some meriless days.—Baltimore American.

"Old Fritz" on the Art of Reigning

Said Kings Should Not Be Bothered With Religion

Apart from the widely know examples of Frederick the Great's duplicity and falsehood, it is of peculiar interest to recall some passages from his Instructions in the Art of Reigning, addressed by him to his nephew, Frederick William II. In that work he said:

Religion is absolutely necessary in a state, but it would not be very wise in a king to have any religion himself. Should it be necessary to make a treaty with other powers, if we remember that we are Christians, we are undone; all would be over with us. As to war, it is a trade in which the least scruple would spoil everything.

Do not suffer yourself to be dazzled with the word justice; it is a word that has different relations, and is susceptible of different constructions.

I understand by this word (politics) that we are ever to try to cheat others. This principle being established, never be ashamed of making alliances, and of being yourself the only party that draws advantages from them. Do not commit that absurd fault of not abandoning them whenever it is your interest to do so.

Have you a mind to pass for a hero? Make boldly your approaches to crimes.

It is good policy to be perfectly persuaded that we have a right to everything that suits us.

When Prussia shall have made her fortune, it will be time enough for her to give herself an air of fidelity to engagements; an air which, at the most, becomes none but great states or little sovereigns.

How faithfully and effectively the present emperor has followed these precepts of "Old Fritz" the world knows only too well.

Wiped Out 21 Times

In discussing the suggestion that the British have been saving their troops and leaving the French and the Dominions to do the bulk of the fighting, a suggestion that was invented in Germany, the New York Times remarks that the Coldstream Guards have been wiped out and reconstructed no fewer than 21 times since the beginning of the war.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

THE LEDGE

$2 a year in Canada, and $2.50 in the United States.

R. T. LOWERY,
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ADVERTISING RATES

Delinquent Co-Owner Notices	$25.00
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Estray Notices	3.00
Cards of Thanks	1.00
Certificate of Improvement	10.00

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

All other legal advertising, 12 cents a line first insertion, and 8 cents a line for each subsequent insertion, nonpariel measurement.

The blue cross means that your subscription is due, and that the editor would be pleased to have more money.

Do your bit by buying Victory War Bonds.

SAVE all the food that you can. It will help to win the war,

ALL country merchants should study and practise the art of newspaper advertising.

THE ruiling class in Germany, has hated the United States ever since that country became a refuge for the German revolutionists after 1848. This hatred will not grow less in 1918.

WHEN hesitating about buying Victory Bonds, or grumbling because of meatless days and conscription, just remember that if it were possible to overrun Canada, with the same Teutonic barbarians in the garb of soldiers that outraged Belgium would maim our children, drag our daughters into slavery, and crucify them upon the altar of lust, and denude this glorious Dominion of everything worth living and fighting for. Obliterate the possibility of any such calamity by putting up your money or muscle in defence of your flag and country.

White Pine Threatened

Through the invasion of the "white Pine blister rust," a virulent fungus disease imported from Germany about seven years ago, Canada is seriously threatened with the extermination of her white pine resources, probably the most valuable forest asset of Eastern Canada. This disease has destroyed the white pine in Europe, has made serious ravages in the pineries in the northeastern states, and is spreading in Ontario and Quebec. Centres of invasion are scattered from Maine to Minnesota in the United States, and from South-Western Ontario to Southern Quebec in Canada, the Niagara peninsula being the most seriously infected disttrict in the Dominion. For its full development and for transmission to the pine, the disease is dependent on the currant and gooseberry bushes The fact that it cannot spread directly from one pine to another offers a means of control and no effort should be spared to combat the rust by exterminating the currant and gooseberry bushes in infected or exposed districts, or at least by prohibiting the shipment from these regions of all currant and gooseberry bushes and fruit and by placing an embargo on the importation of such stock. Unfortunately, the wild gooseberry is equally dangerous as an intermediary in spreading the disease. Any loss entailed by even the total destruction of the whole currant family is insignificant compared to the value of the white pine in Canada. In 1914 the white pine production of Eastern Canada, including logs and sawn lumber, totalled $16,160,000. The cutting and manufacture of this timber furnishes employment to thousands of men and supplies hundreds of industries with raw material for which no satisfactory substitute can be secured. The white pine is one of the most important tax-payers in Canada, and contributes no less than $1,250,000 to the total revenue of about $4,000,000 which the four eastern provinces derive annually from their forests.

Wisdom is cherished by the few, neglected by the many and hired by the powerful.—Life.

Rock Creek Fall Fair

The third Annual Fall Fair held in Larsen's Hall was again a great success, although the season was exceptionally dry, fine displays of fruit and vegetables were put up, and there was keen competition in the ladies section. Many visitors came in from the adjacent towns, and the dance given in the evening for the benefit of the Red Cross was well attended. The following is the list of prize winners.

FRUITS

Wealthy, 1st Mrs. Glossop; 2nd Rev Wells, 3rd J. Blackadder. McIntosh Red 1st J Blackadder, 2nd S. T. Larsen. Wagner, 1st J Madge, 2nd S T Larsen. Jonathan, 1st Commander Lewis, 2nd D Tait. Ben Davis, 1st Bubar Bros, 2nd S Danoff. Snow, 1st Bubar Bros, 2nd D Tait. Bismark, 1st Bubar Bros, 2nd Major F E Glossop. Yellow Bellflower; 1st S Larsen. Northern Greening, 1st Bubar Bros. Salome, 1st J Madge. Grimes Golden, 1st Bubar Bros. Northern Spy, 1st Bubar Bros. Baldwin, 1st Bubar Bros. King Pippin, 1st Bubar Bros, 2nd S Larsen. Russett 2nd S Larsen. Wolf River, 1st Bubar Bros, 2nd A D McLennan. Delicious, 1st Com. Lewis. Winter Banana, 1st Bubar Bros. Fall Variety, 1st Bubar Bros. Winter Variety, 1st H Pettendreigh, 2nd S Larsen. Best three boxes, 1st J Madge. Best Packed box, 1st Com Lewis, 2nd J Blackadder. Best box; packed by ladies, 1st Mrs H Whiting, 2nd Miss G Bell. Plums, 2nd A D McLennan. Prunes, 1st J Blackadder. Transcendent Crabs 1st J Blackadder, 2nd Com. Lewis. Hyslop, 1st Rev Hudson, 2nd Com. Lewis. Any Var Crabs, 1st Rev Hudson, 2nd E Wilson

VEGETABLES

Potatoes, white, 1st A D McLennan, 2nd H Whiting, 3rd Ed Hatton. Early Rose, 1st H Whiting, 2nd J S Shaver, 3rd Ed Hatton. Carmen No 2, 1st Wm Johnson, 2nd S Larsen. Any variety, 1st Wm Johnson, 2nd A D McLennan. Largest potatoes, 1st A McLennan, 2nd S Larsen. Carrots Int, 1st J Madge 2nd A McLennan. Carrots. Short Horn. 1st H Whiting, 2nd W Johnson. Winter Cabbage, 1st W Johnson, 2nd H Whiting. Red Cabbage, 1st Ed Richter, 2nd H Whiting. Cauliflower, 1st Ed Richter. Onions Red, 1st E R Martin. Beets, Globe, 1st J Madge, 2nd Bubar Bros. Beets, long, 1st H Whiting. Beans, 1st Mrs L Anderson, 2nd Bubar Bros. Corn 1st Ed Hatton, 2nd Mrs. Anderson. Squash, 1st G Pitman, 2nd Mrs Anderson. Cucumber, 1st W Johnson. Pumpkin, 1st Mrs Anderson, 2nd A McLennan. Collection of Herbs, 1st H Whiting. Marrow, 1st Mrs Anderson, 2nd E R Martin. Tomatoes, 1st W Johnson 2nd Mrs Anderson. Citrons, 1st Mrs Anderson 2nd J Madge.

FIELD PRODUCE

Fall wheat, 1st A D McLennan, 2nd W Johnson, 3rd Ed Hatton. Spring wheat, 1st H Pettendreigh, 2nd W Johnson, 3rd Ed Hatton. Oats, 1st Ed Hatton, 2nd W Johnson, 3rd A McLennan. Barley, 1st A McLennan, 2nd W Johnson. Sugar beets, 1st J Madge, Mrs Anderson. White Carrots, 1st Mrs Anderson. Red Carrots, 1st W Johnson, 2nd H Whiting. Turnips, 1st Mrs Anderson, 2nd Mrs Glossop. Mangold Wurtzel, 1st A McLennan, 2nd H Whiting. Sheaf oats, 1st A McLennan 2nd W Johnson. Sheaf of wheat, 1st A McLennan, 2nd W Johnson. Barley, 1st W Johnson. Bush Beans, 1st Bubar Bros. Best display of Farm Produce, W Johnson.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Dairy butter, 1st Mrs C Bubar, 2nd Mrs J Madge. Eggs, white, 1st Mrs McLennan. Eggs, brown, 1st Mrs C Bubar, 2nd Mrs E R Martin.

LADIES EXHIBITS

Best white loaf, 1st Mrs H Whiting, 2nd Mrs Pitman, 3rd Mrs F Bubar. Best whole wheat, 1st Miss M Gane, 2nd Mrs McLennan, Mrs C Bubar. Special for best loaf of Purity, Mrs H Whiting. Plain cookies, 1st Mrs McLennan, 2nd Mrs Gane. Fancy cookies, 1st Mrs Gane. Home made wine, 1st Mrs E Martin, 2nd Mrs Gane. Collection of Jellies, 1st Mrs W Johnson, 2nd Mrs C Bubar, 3rd Mrs Gane. Cherries, 1st Mrs C Bubar, 2nd Mrs H Whiting. Raspberries, 1st Mrs H Whiting, 2nd Mrs McLennan. Peaches 1st Mrs J Madge, 2nd Mrs H Whiting Strawberry Jam, 1st Mrs Gane, 2nd Mrs E Martin. Collection Fruit, 1st Mrs W Johnson, 2nd Mrs H Whiting, 3rd Mrs C Bubar. Coll Sweet Pickles, 1st Mrs Martin. Sour Pickles, Mrs McLennan. Canned vegetables, 1st Mrs W Johnson. Fruit cake, 1st Miss M Gane, 2nd Mrs E Martin. 3rd Mrs McLennan. Layer cake 1st Miss M Gane, 2nd Mrs W Johnson, 3rd Mrs McLennan. Girls cake, 1st Maagaret Claak, 2nd Doris Clark. Loaf cake 1st Miss M Gane, 2nd Mrs. W Johnson, 3rd Mrs Roberts

SEWING

Childs Dress, 1st Mrs Glossop, 2nd Mrs Rock. Centre Piece, 1st Mrs Powers 2nd Mrs Foyle Smith. Silk Centre Piece 1st Mrs Foyle Smith, 2nd Mrs A Thorburn. Baby bonnet 1st Mrs Thorburn, 2nd Mrs C Bubar. Baby Jacket, 1st Miss M Gane. Collection Knitted work, 1st Mrs Bubar Sr, 2nd Mrs Thorburn. Knitted Socks, 1st Miss M Gane, 2nd Mrs Gane. Patching, 1st Mrs Gane, 2nd Mrs Rock. Darning, 1st Mrs Rock, 2nd Mrs Hamilton. Hooked Rug, 1st Mrs O Donnell, 2nd Miss G Bell. Button Holes, 1st Mrs Rock, 2nd Miss Debney. Picture, 1st Mrs Lindsay, 2nd Miss Bell.

CHILDREN'S WORK

Dolls Dress, 1st Dolly Petendreigh. Tea Apron, 1st Dolly Petendreigh, 2nd Rosa Lum. Writing, 7 to 10, 1st Ira Lum, 2nd Winifred Whiting. Writing 11 to 14, 1st Dolly Petendreigh, 2nd Jessie Caldwell.

Special Department Agriculture

Crocheted Poke, 1st Mrs Thorburn, 2nd Mrs Foyle Smith. Crocheted Slippers, 1st Mrs McLennan. Crocheted Lace, 1st Mrs Gane, 2nd Mrs McLennan. Collection of Crocheted work, 1st Mrs Bubar Sr 2nd Mrs Thorburn. Best Apple Pie, 1st Mrs Roberts, 2nd Mrs McLennan.

The sum of $160.00 for the Red Cross was collected from the Dance and Meals,

B. C. Mines

Camp McKinney will come back next year.

The Bell, in the Slocan may ship some ore this winter.

Across the Naas divide S. P. Fitzgerald has some molybdenite claims.

The Nickle Plate at Hedley produces about $15,000 worth of gold a week.

More copper ore has been found, at a depth of 500 feet at Loon Lake, Wash.

In the Yukon ore is being hauled from the Big Thing mine to the railway at Carcross.

In October the Northwest Co., produced 13,000 tons of magnesite at Chewelah, Wash.

At the Crescent near Ainsworth, operations have been practically suspended until next spring.

The consumption of silver now exceeds the output, and the price will be good for a long time.

During October the mines of Republic, Wash., shipped 8,400 tons mostly from the dumps.

It is reported that a good find of copper ore has been made near Kamloops, about two miles from the Iron Mask.

About 1200 tons of zinc concentrates, are being shipped from the Montezuma mill in the Slocan by Henry Giegerich.

Near Stewart a wagon road is being built up the Salmon river valley. This will enable the Bush mines to ship this winter.

In the Slocan the Rambler-Cariboo now has a steam plant, and operations will not be interrupted this winter by the weather.

In 1916, the coal produced in B.C. was worth over $8,000,000. The entire coal product of Canada was worth nearly $39,000,000.

A meeting of the North Star Co, will be held in Toronto this week, to consider a bid it has received for the North Star in East Kootenay.

The ore body in the Virginla, near Danville has widened to 20 feet. The values run from $20 to $60 in gold, copper and silver, principally gold.

George Petty has bonded the Black Colt and Hinckley, near Three Forks from W. Hastie Adams, for $15,000. Petty was the locator of the Monitor.

R. H. Stewart is in full charge of the Slocan Star near Sandon. The company will soon spend $40,000 in development of new ore bodies. The Star mill cost $60,000 the power plant, $40,000, and the tram $15,000.

Up to date the mines in Phoenix have shipped over 13,000,000 tons of ore, and still have millions of tons in reserve. The ore shipped produced 17 pounds of copper to the ion, and 75 cents in gold and silver. The Phoenix mines have done over 24 miles of diamond drilling.

Don't Think Quick Enough

Before introducing Lieutenant de Tassan, aid to General Joffre and Colonel Fabry, the "Blue Devil of France," Chairmon Spencer of the St. Louis entertainment committee, at M. A. A. breakfast told this anecdote:

"In Washington Lieutenant de Tessan was approached by a pretty American girl, who said:

" 'And did you kill a German soldier?"

" 'Yes,' he replied.

" 'With what hand did you do it?'

" 'With this right hand, he said.'

And then the pretty American girl seized his right hand and kissed it. Colonel Fabry stood near by. He strolled over and said to Lieutenant de Tessan:

"Heavens man why didn't you tell her that you bit him to death?"

D. R. McELMON
WATCHMAKER and JEWELER
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ASSYAER
E. W. WIDDOWSON, Assayer and Chemist, Box 81108, Nelson, B. C. Charges:—Gold, Silver, Lead or Copper $1 each. Gold-Silver, (single assay) $1.00. Gold-Silver (duplicate assay) $1.50. Silver-Lead $1.50. Silver-Lead-Zinc $3.00. Charges for other metals etc on application.

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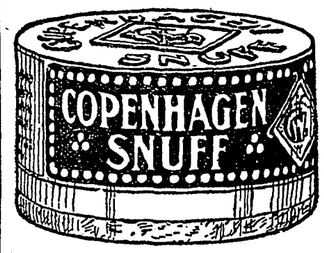

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LAND ACT.

I, CYRIL RADAN, of Kerr Creek in the Similkameen Division of Yale District, Rancher, intend to apply for permission to lease 80 acres of land, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at a post planted at the North-West corner of Lot 2084S; thence North 40 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence West 20 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 80 acres be the same more or less.

Dated October 20th, 1917.

CYRIL RADAN.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations.

COAL mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years renewable for a further term of 21 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.

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.

Float

FLOAT is not a periodical. It is a book containing 86 illustrations all told, and is filled with sketches and stories of western life. It tells how a gambler cashed in after the flush days of Sandon; how it rained in New Denver long after Noah was dead; how a parson took a drink at Bear Lake in early days; how justice was dealt in Kaslo in '93; how the saloon man outprayed the women in Kalamazoo, and graphically depicts the roamings of a western editor among the tender-feet in the cent belt. It contains the early history of Nelson and a romance of the Silver King mine. In it are printed three western poems, and dozens of articles too numerous to mention. Send for one before it is too late. The price is 25 cents, postpaid to any part of the world. Address all letters to

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Leaves Mother Lode
9.30 a. m. 6.30 p. m.
Leaves Greenwood
2.00 p. m. 8.30 p. m.
Saturday last stage leaves Mother Lode 6 p. m. Returning, leaves Greenwood 10 p. m.
OFFICE—PACIFIC HOTEL

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Auto and Horse Stages Leave Greenwood Twice Daily to Meet Spokane and Oroville Trains
Autos For Hire. The Finest Turnouts in the Boundary. Light and Heavy Draying
Palace Livery And Stage
GREENWOOOD, B.C.
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CASH paid for
Hides, Pork, Fresh Eggs and Country Produce
BROWNS - Midway, B. C.

Mazda Tungsten Lamps
15 to 40 Watt Lamps—50c each.
60 Watt Lamps—75c each.
100 Watt Lamps—$1.25 each.

NITROGEN LAMPS	60 Watts	$1.25 each
	100 "	2.00 "
	200 "	3.50 "

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