

SIDNEY AND ISLANDS REVIEW

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ROOFING PLANT IN OPERATION

ORDERS RECEIVED THIS WEEK FOR MEN TO RESUME THEIR WORK.

It will be gratifying news to the people of Sidney to know that the big plant of the Sidney Rubber Roofing Company received orders to resume operations on Wednesday of this week. Of course by this is meant the getting of the boilers and machinery in shape for active operations about the beginning of the week, when the stills will be in full working order and the manufacture of distalites and asphalt will be proceeded with to the full capacity of the plant.

When the plant closed down a few weeks ago there was quite a supply of these materials on hand, but they have been all sold out and there is at the present time many orders on file at the office of the company for large and small quantities of these two much used products.

Last week a large supply of the crude oil from which these products are extracted was pumped into the big storage tanks from a tank steamer from Seattle that discharged her entire cargo here, and it was thought by many then that the plant would soon be again in operation. This large shipment will last some little time, and before it gives out arrangements will no doubt be made for regular cargoes to be delivered as required.

Some time ago it was announced by the management that it was their intention to erect the largest storage tank here on the Pacific Coast, but of course work on this was also delayed by the outbreak of the war and the consequent difficulty of getting ready money to finance the proposition. That this difficulty has now been overcome, and that money is once more becoming more plentiful for undertakings of this nature, is borne out by the fact that the management announce that work on the big tank will commence almost immediately, and that in the very near future a large force of men will be employed in its erection, besides the number it will take to operate the plant itself.

That there is a lively demand for the product of the plant in the line of rubber roofing has also been clearly demonstrated, and the stock manufactured just before closing down has been entirely disposed of and there is now on hand many orders for this high class product. The manufacture of roofing will not begin for a couple of weeks at least, as it will take about that time to prepare the materials that go into the making of the roofing. However, once there is a supply of these on hand it will be no great task to catch up with the orders, as the big machine used in the manufacture of this product is capable of turning out in the neighborhood of five thousand rolls a day.

Many other improvements to the plant will also be undertaken in the near future, and altogether the prospect for a prosperous and busy future are very bright.

TELLS OF WAR IN AFRICA

Mr. C. W. Busk, a well-known fruit rancher of Nelson, and well-known at the Coast, writing from Beira, Portuguese East Africa, on August 31, says he was at Fort Johnson, at the south end of Nyassa Lake, when the native troops were being mobilized and witnessed the capture of the German gunboat Wissmann. Mr. Busk says: "Owing to the war I have given up the northern part of my trip and am now here on my way back to Cape Town. I reached the southern end of Lake Nyassa, but was unable to proceed further as the

Government had commandeered all the steamboats. From Cape Town I do not know whether I shall return to British Columbia via Australia or via England, but I expect to turn up in Nelson about the end of November.

OKANAGAN CROP.

Advices to the Agricultural Department of the Provincial Government are to the effect that this season's crop of the Okanagan Valley will far exceed in bulk the output of any previous year, apples, especially, are running heavy this year. The Vernon Fruit Union, it is estimated, will handle in bulk, fully as many apples as in 1913, despite the fact that this year they do not have the handling of the big crop of the Coldstream Estate Company. To date the Vernon Fruit Union has handled more than 50,000 boxes of apples, and has sent out, roughly, about 350 carloads of fruit and produce grown in the Vernon district.

GERMANS INTRODUCED TO THE INDIAN TROOPS

That the famous Indian troops have at last been allowed to take an active part in the great war, and that they have already made a name for themselves, owing partly to the unique manner in which they were introduced to the German troops, is evidenced in the following dispatch from Northwestern France, Oct. 27.—Last week the Germans gained the shortest victory of the war to date. In the neighborhood of Lille they massed strong forces behind a slight elevation, and suddenly poured into the nearby British trenches an irresistible fire. Despite a rain of fire from heavy guns, maxims and rifles, their huge columns, by sheer weight of numbers, reached the trenches and turned our fellows out.

The Germans followed up their advantage, pursuing the "Tommys" and enthusiastically cheering and singing as they came. All went well until they met the British reserves, who happened to be the Indian troops. For a moment there was a wild scrimmage. The Sikhs and Gurkhas gave the enemy a few rounds in rapid succession and then swung into them with the utmost fervour.

Back past our deserted trenches

HALLOWE'EN CANDY SALE IN AID OF PUBLIC READING ROOM

At a meeting of the Young Ladies' Basket Ball Club held last evening it was decided to hold a sale of candy on Saturday evening between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock in the Reading Room. The young ladies need money in order to keep the reading room open during the winter months and they are taking this means of raising at least a small amount. Candy of all descriptions will be on sale and the prices asked will be as reasonable as can be expected considering the quality of the goods, which will be all home made. Treat yourself, your wife, or your best girl to a box for Sunday, instead of buying them at the store for this once.

and through the German line of trenches went the grey coated Teutons, while the Sikhs and Gurkhas played havoc in their disordered ranks.

Never has there been such a slaughter on any field. Twenty thousand dead and wounded Germans, nearly half of the attacking force, lay along their line of retreat, according to the communication of a staff officer. Our loss did not exceed two thousand.

At Ypres an unsuccessful German attack resulted in casualties of 3,000. At La Basse they apparently are doing somewhat better. Their masses of infantry, with heavy artillery seem at present to be slowly advancing at this point. Their progress is by no means alarming, and can be firmly held if it becomes dangerous.

THE KAISER HELPED SOME

GERMAN EMPEROR SETTLED OUTSTANDING PROBLEM SAYS MR. BOWSER

New Westminster, Oct. 23.—"The German Emperor has done more to solidify the Empire in this horrible war than anyone could have thought of doing," declared the Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general, at the smoker held to celebrate the opening of the splendid new quarters of the Conservative Club last evening. "He has settled beyond question any differences there might be in connection with India. He has also settled the serious Irish question, at least for the time being; and he has done more in the way of recruiting sergeant than thousands in the British service could do. After this war is over, there will have been such a rush to arms in Britain that Britain will not feel that she was deficient in numbers so far as her armies are concerned. You must feel, as we all feel, that this war shows the real sentiment that binds the Empire, and what Anglo-Saxon blood coursing through our veins means. We have had great traditions from wars gone by, and we shall have greater traditions, and perhaps greater heroes to worship, in this war. Britain is standing by its word given in solemn treaty. We would not have it otherwise, though we know it means great sacrifices in men and money."

Mr. Bowser congratulated the Conservatives on the acquisition of such splendid rooms, and he felt sure that if Mr. John Oliver were to take a peep at the size of the audience he would feel discouraged.

Colonel J. D. Taylor, M.P., gave out the information that at the brigade headquarters that day, so strongly impressed were the authorities with the quality of the men already contributed, that they had given him authority to raise two companies for the second contingent, half of the 250 men required having already been enrolled.

bers of Mahometans in Western India Central Asia and East Africa, is perhaps the greatest power of the Moslem world.

Directly descended, as he is, from Ali, the nephew of Mahomet himself, he is regarded by his followers almost as a god and is believed by many of them to hold the keys of heaven.

The territory over which the Aga Khan is head of the Ismaelian sects, is not large, but the number of his followers is counted by the hundred thousand and to every one of them his word is law. So great is his influence, in fact, that his friendliness to British rule in India always has been of the greatest value to the government, and will be more so than ever in the present emergency.

In London, which he has visited times without number, and where he is at present, the Aga Khan is an ordinary man of the world, wearing English dress and cordially received by the high society of this capital as well as that of Paris. He is so English, in fact, that he is a member of the Marlborough Club, which King Edward founded, and also belonged to the extinct Walsingham Club. He plays golf, uses the cycle, and is a keen motorist. He is not especially dark, is decidedly good looking, wears a fierce black moustache, and, in his national dress, looks more like a Aar chieftian than a high priest.

SAANICHTON NEWS.

The harvest festival in St. Mary's church, Saanichton, was held on Sunday last. The church was beautifully decorated with fruits and flowers. The anthem, "O Lord How Manifold are Thy Works," was sung by a choir of twenty-four voices and was much appreciated. The skill with which Miss Archbold executed the accompaniment on the organ throughout the service was of the very highest order. The service was conducted by Rev. H. T. Archbold, assisted by the Rev. E. Da, and the sermon preached by the former, who took as his text the words "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread," was listened to by the large congregation with keen interest.

Lieut. Burge, who left for England before the first contingent, and who has been drilling recruits at the camp at Thornsliff, met with an accident recently by being thrown from his horse and seriously hurt. On hearing of this his wife left Saanich and will join her husband at that point. He is recovering from his injuries. Lieutenant Burge is a son-in-law of Mrs. H. White, of the "Balmoral," Victoria.

Mr. Fred John has left Saanichton and will go to the front with one of the regiments.

Recently the Russians captured the Kaiser's registered cattle. It is to be hoped that they will soon get his goat.

CONCERT IN AID OF FUND

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER FOUR SELECTED AS THE MOST SUITABLE DATE.

That the people of Deep Cove and North Saanich are as anxious as those of other communities to contribute their share to the Patriotic Relief Fund is borne out by the fact that it is their intention to give a patriotic concert, to be followed by a social dance, in the old Institute Hall, Horth's Cross Road, on the evening of Wednesday, November 4th. That it will be a success there is no doubt, as there appear on the programme the names of several well-known local singers and musicians, that are quite sufficient guarantee that those attending will get full value for their money.

There will be songs and recitations, quartettes and duets, and instrumental selections that will please and delight all. Added to this is the fact that when the people of Deep Cove and North Saanich make up their minds to give an entertainment they leave no stone unturned to give their guests all the pleasure possible, and those who make it a point of being in attendance on Wednesday evening can be assured of a hearty welcome.

The price of admission has been placed at fifty cents for gentlemen, and twenty-five cents for ladies, and every cent of the proceeds will be turned over to the Patriotic Relief Fund by those having charge of affairs.

It is very likely that an auto bus line will be in operation between Sidney and the Institute hall that evening in order that the residents of the town may have the opportunity of attending and not only listening to the entertainment provided, but also donate their small share to this very worthy cause. In this province relief measures are perhaps not quite so urgent as in the countries less favoured as regards weather conditions, therefore it is our duty to do all in our power towards providing a substantial fund for the purpose of providing the necessities of life to those who have been placed in difficult positions by the war in Europe, more especially as winter is about to set in. Turn out in force and show that you appreciate the efforts being made to increase this fund for the benefit of those less fortunate than ourselves.

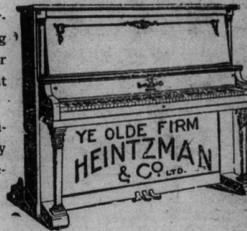


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A. EMERY MOORE, EDITOR

TIME TO LOOK AHEAD.

It is time Canadians began to look ahead. For two months we have been talking war, writing war, reading war, preaching war, thinking war, sending our sons to fight in the great war. It was a wholly reasonable and natural thing to do. This war is the biggest thing of its kind in history. No other war has so affected the entire world. While it lasts it is not possible that we shall be able wholly to avoid thinking and talking about it. But isn't it about time we awoke to the realization that there are other things in the world than war? It will not do for Canada forever to live in the present, or in the past. Isn't it about time Canadians began to look around a bit to see where the country is at, to lay plans for the future? Like all wars, this one must end one day, and when it is over, Canada stands to benefit as no other country. But if Canadians are to benefit they must be beforehand. Faint heart never won fair lady, nor business either.

Canada is suffering to-day from a "state of mind." We have talked and thought war too much to the exclusion of all else. As a fact, Canada is not at all in a bad way. We have been getting a big share of the good along with the bad. Our wheat crop is bigger than at first estimated. It will produce more money than last year's bumper harvest. We have more wheat than we can possibly use ourselves. The apple crop is one of the biggest the country has ever produced, and apples are cheaper than ever before. The live stock supplies are ample for every requirement. In vegetables and foodstuffs of all kinds there is a plentiful sufficiency. Canada is not going to starve. With that cheerful thought, let us take heart and look about a bit.

The British Empire is at war, but while Britain's navy controls the seven seas the Empire is in no danger of going to pieces. This is an encouraging thought. Canada's world is just as big as it ever was, perhaps even a little bigger. The department of customs sends the encouraging news that the Dominion's trade for the first month of the war was bigger than the same month last year, when we were enjoying the blessings of peace, and war was unthought of. Both in agricultural products and in manufactures the exports for August were largely in excess of those for a similar period in peaceful 1913.

Take a long look ahead and the future will be found to hold out rich promise. Reports from all quarters indicate that a larger acreage than ever before is being prepared for crop this fall. Weather conditions have been exceptionally favorable for fall farm work. Large crops in 1915 will mean more work for more men on the land, and that is where Canada needs men. Not less, but more machinery will be required to harvest and care for the larger crops. That means more men again on the land, and more men employed in the making of the necessary machinery, more work for the railways, more business for the merchants, and so on ad infinitum. Consideration of these facts ought to beget a renewed confidence. And confidence begets confidence, which, in turn, makes for the establishment of credit and a return of business activity. Without mutual confidence we can do nothing. A sure and certain faith in the country is essential to success.

There is undeniably a better feeling abroad now than at the beginning of the war. Business in large measure, has adjusted itself to the changed conditions, but there has been noted within the past few days a distinct revival of trade. It will be better yet. There is plenty of money in the country for legitimate uses, and with a return of confidence it will loosen up. The man who adopts as his motto, "Business as usual," not only helps himself, but the country. The welfare of the country depends on individual rather than collective effort. The country is made up of its merchants, its farmers, its manufacturers, its workers. Only as each does his share, and all work together for the

common good, can the country prosper and develop. The highest patriotism a man can display at this time is to show forth a confident and firm courage and faith in the future. While the allies are fighting for the preservation of the Empire, let us fight for the preservation and existence of Canadian trade. It is as big a war in its way as the other, and we can win it if we will. The wise manufacturer and business man and farmer will prepare now for the bigger trade that is surely coming—Winnipeg Telegram.

ALL WILL GET A CHANCE.

The Winnipeg Telegram of last week prints the following which is signed "Windemere." "Will our men get a chance?" This is the insistent question asked whenever Canadians foregather in London. The answer, which the Daily Telegraph makes to a similar question asked of Earl Kitchener's new army of 500,000 men also applies to the Canadians. The article says: "The French are fighting nobly in defence of their soil, but the power of their armies as the time comes to assume a serious offensive movement grows less day by day and it must be the British who will lead the Allies into German territory to reap to the utmost the fruits of victory. "The men who are now training miles away from the battle line are certain to find themselves in the van next year; no man need fear that his six months' donkey work in the barracks square or on the rifle range will be spent in vain. All will be required and all will get their chance."

"When the Germans are driven back to the Belgian frontier we are only at the beginning of the struggle, and as Earl Kitchener has said from the first, we must prepare for a long war."

THE TRIUMPH OF COL. HUGHES

How some men persuade the public to take them at their own estimate of themselves is splendidly illustrated by Col. Sam Hughes. The Colonel is nominally Minister of Militia, but really a soldier. When the first contingent was ordered, Colonel Hughes acted as Minister of Militia and also as Commander-in-Chief. He had every right and authority to the former position, but not to the latter. According to the "Militia List," published under the authority of the Militia Department at Ottawa, the Commander-in-Chief is the Governor-General. Colonel Hughes was so enthusiastic that he took over the duties of the Governor-General in this respect. Yet no one is shocked or alarmed if a cataclysm occurs. The public seem to accept what happened as being the natural event.

If the Hon. Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine, were to don an admiral's uniform, go aboard the "Niobe" and direct the officers of the vessel, the public would be cynical. They would say that Hon. Mr. Hazen should stay in his office at Ottawa and direct the affairs of his department, leaving the actual direction of the naval force to the men appointed for that purpose. Yet this is exactly what Col. Sam Hughes has done in connection with the Militia and his actions are apparently acceptable to his colleagues and to the public generally. Even the Governor-General has given no sign that he objects to the display of energy made by the militia member of the Borden cabinet.

The Governor-General, it may be answered, is only nominally the head of the Canadian army and he leaves the actual command to the officers of the army. This is quite true, but in that case the command would devolve on the "Chief of the General Staff." During the past two months nothing has been heard of that gentleman. The public do not even know his name. They know that General French is Chief of the General Staff for Great Britain, that General Joffre holds the same position in France and General Von Moltke in Germany. They have never heard the name of Colonel Gwatkin, Chief of the General Staff of the Canadian Army, though he is so described in the "militia list."

Just how little Colonel Sam Hughes cares for his position as Minister of Militia is shown by his recent actions. He wanted to be with the army and he went down the St. Lawrence with them. While he was away Sir Robert Borden acted as Minister of Militia. Colonel Hughes then returned to Ottawa for a day or two, gave out one interview or more, and then proceeded to New York to take ship for England. During his absence the Hon. Mr. Hazen will be acting minister. Colonel Hughes has gone over to England to see that Lord Kitchener appreciates the "marvellous" army Canada has sent to take part in the war with Germany and Austria. Just what his position will be when he arrives, no one seems to

know. But he will be there, and if the British public accept him as the Canadian public has done, he will be riding around Aldershot and Salisbury Plains, consulting with Lord Kitchener and chatting pleasantly with King George. Canada has no other citizen or soldier who could make so brave a show or who could meet such an unusual situation with so much ability and coolness.

Indeed, it may be that Colonel Hughes will not return. He may stay to see the Emperor's funeral, or he may be sent to France to assist General French. Less likely things have happened and such an appointment would appeal strongly to the Colonel's martial spirit. Whatever happens, Colonel Hughes will likely return with new honors heaped upon him. And who can say whether it will be knighthood or a field marshal's baton?—Canadian Courier.

KING EDWARD KNEW HIM.

No one was ever a better judge of character than our late King. Instinctively he seemed able to penetrate beneath the surface of a man's personality, and it is interesting to record at this juncture that just before his death he said to one of his closest friends, when discussing the Kaiser: "Yes, you will have trouble with that fellow before long. He is no gentleman."

According to the Rev. Forbes Phillips, Vicar of Goreslton, the Kaiser is an epileptic. During the last few years his judgment has become warped; military and administrative domination has given place to lust for world-wide dominion. He has openly flouted those who opposed him as misguided fools.

For some years the Kaiser's fits have been growing more and more pronounced. At the last manoeuvres he was attacked while watching operations and discharging his duty as War Lord, and almost brought what might have been disaster on his troops. It was a public exhibition which caused many in Germany to think. Before they could act, the

epileptic malevolence of the Emperor had plunged the country into war.

The recent speech by Mr. Lloyd George, in which there was a reference to the Kaiser's state of mind, has led one writer to remark that the Chancellor is not the first man to hint at the Kaiser's madness. "The first was King Edward, uncle of the Kaiser, who knew him well, and cordially detested him."

It is pointed out that on the occasion of his last visit to Paris His Majesty took luncheon at the house of a personal friend. In the course of conversation the Kaiser was mentioned. "I do not concern myself about him," the King is reported to have said. "He is a madman."

Twenty thousand French priests are now fighting in the French army. "Trust in God but keep your powder dry," is probably their motto.

Count Zeppelin says he will invade England with his balloons—both hot air.

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THE CARE AND ABUSE OF THE FARM MACHINERY

Recent investigation by the Conservation Commission reveal some very interesting facts regarding the effect of care, or neglect, as the case may be, upon the life of machinery on the farm. Between ninety and ninety-five farms, divided into three districts, were visited in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In Saskatchewan, out of 94 farms visited by the commission's representative, 76 leave all of their implements out of doors. On 73 of the farms there were no implement sheds of any kind. On 21 of the farms, sheds large enough to cover part of the implements were found, in most cases this being only a buggy or democrat, but not on one single farm was the machinery all housed. Not one farmer was found who painted his implements to protect them from the weather.

In Manitoba only 14 out of 94 keep their machinery under cover during the winter, while 44 claim to keep a part of it inside. On 34 of the Manitoba farms no provision whatever is made for protecting implements, and only four claim to have done any painting.

In the three districts visited in Alberta, mixed farming is carried on quite extensively, making more barn room available so that implements are more likely to be protected, but even here, 37 out of the 92 visited leave all machinery out of doors.

In one district in Ontario where 40 farmers were visited, every man housed his implements during the winter, although none of these men do any painting.

In the Ontario district visited where the implements are housed, the average life of the binder was found to be between 16 and 17 years. Many binders were seen which were in good running order after cutting twenty seasons' crops.

In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where so much of the machinery is left out of doors, the average life of the binder is given as about seven years, which is less than half that of the binder protected from the weather. Many binders do not last as long as seven years. One farmer near Moosomin, Sask., who, after 12 years was retiring from the farm, held an auction sale. His binder after cutting twelve crops sold for \$80, or 50 per cent. of the original cost, and his other machinery at proportionately high prices. It had all been well housed and the necessary painting and repairing had been done to keep it in good order. On a neighboring farm a binder which had cut only three crops, but which had been neglected and had stood out of doors, was being relegated to the scrap heap and a new one was being purchased.

An implement shed costs money, but if its use will double or treble the length of time the machinery will last, it is a good investment. Farmers often say they cannot afford to build a shed. The truth is, they really cannot afford to be without one. Apart from the additional power necessary for operation, the depreciation on unhoused machinery on the average sized farm is so great as to amount to much more than the cost and upkeep of an implement shed. The binder works for only a short time each year, while machinery in a shop works the whole year through and lasts proportionately many times longer. It is simply a matter of cost. The life of a machine extends in direct ratio to the care it receives, and abuse and neglect will shorten the life of any mechanism. The manufacturer is not responsible for the care of the machinery after it is sold. This rests entirely with the farmer, and as a common-sense business proposition he should look after his own interests sufficiently to house his implements and thus save the thousands of dollars wasted annually in unnecessary depreciation.—F.C.N.

OFFICERS ARE BECOMING BITTER TOWARD KAISER.

Resent His Remarks Following the German Retreat From the River Marne.

Paris, Oct. 24.—Rumors from various sources keep coming to affirm the Kaiser is in a very serious condition of health. It is also affirmed that the imperial relations with most of the leading generals of the headquarters staff are distinctly strained, and that had the Kaiser's orders been obeyed the retreat from the Marne would have ended in total disaster for the Germans. The Kaiser does not think so, and severely

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upbraids the leaders for not carrying out his views. On meeting one of his best officers, who had been obliged to fall back, the emperor greeted him with: "You fell back and yet you are alive."

All the staff resent this attitude as a personal reflection upon their courage and notwithstanding all their loyalty and the extreme deference always shown to the Kaiser, more than one bitter word has escaped their lips.

The Kaiser's great fear now is said to be assassination. Wherever his headquarters are taken, quick-firers are placed in and around the premises and big guns are trained on all approaches. Nobody is allowed to come within two hundred yards and searchlights are mounted on roofs and hundreds of troops keep guard night and day. Even in war time, the emperor can not forego his love of parade. His staff still numbers some three or four hundred officers.

NORTH SAANICH VOLUNTEERS

Two more of North Saanich's able young men have declared their intention of fighting for King and Country. This time it is Messrs. "Jimmie" Armstrong, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Armstrong, and Earl McKenzie, who formerly was in business at Deep Cove. Both young men have joined the 88th regiment and will likely go to the front with the second contingent.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN AND POTATOES

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, announces that by instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat, (about 5 lbs.), white oats, (about 4 lbs.), barley, (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early, but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late.

All applications for grain, and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes, should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications for potatoes, from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province.

GERMANS IN DESPAIR.

Paris, Oct. 24.—Further instances are forthcoming which emphasize the growing discouragement of the Germans. The diary is published of an officer, which, although not a month old, reveals that even then the Germans had discovered they were in a tight corner. The poor fellow writes that division after division had been wiped out. The French "fight like lions," and the German leaders appear to have been put off their balance by the resistance encountered. As for the men, they are convinced they are doomed. They neglect no occasion to drown their sorrow in debauch.

"They seem to have lost all idea of civilization and humanity," proceeds the diary, "and all their worst instincts get the better of them. We can do nothing to hold them back and when there is anything to be had they throw themselves on it like flies around a dead rat."

POLICY-HOLDERS KILLED

War Likely to Weigh Heavily on American Insurance Companies

London, Oct. 24.—Officials at the London offices of American insurance companies yesterday said that in view of the policies held in Europe, it was probable that a good deal of money would have to be paid out as a result of the deaths of policyholders in the present conflict. It is impossible to learn how many policyholders there are in the different armies.

An official of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York said that no more policies would be written by that company for any persons intending to take part in the war.

At the Equitable Life Insurance Company's office it was said that a premium would have to be paid if any person seeking to be insured expected to take part in the war.

T. C. S. BOYS AT THE FRONT.

The headmaster of Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario, is desirous of securing the names of any old Trinity College School boys who are serving in the army or navy. Many of the Old Boys are serving the King and country, but owing to difficulty in getting in touch with them the school is making this appeal. Already a list of over ninety has been compiled but this is considered incomplete.

ENERGETIC PRE-EMPTERS.

Advices to the Land Department of the Provincial Government are to the effect that already the full quota of seventy-two pre-emptors for the lands at Powell Lake, which will be thrown open on November 21, are on hand to make their registrations, having taken up stations in front of the court house at Vancouver. Although there are some thirty-four days to elapse before they can file, the members of the party are full of determination to stay on the job until the momentous hour arrives when they can become possessed of the coveted tract of land. Lots are drawn every day, when it is decided who shall take a stroll about town to relieve the monotony.

CHASE GERMAN SHIPS.

Big Fleet of Allies' Cruisers to Take Up New Work.

London, Oct. 24.—The British Admiralty has issued a statement saying that the necessity to use its war ships for convoy duty having passed, British cruisers, aided by like vessels of the Australian, French and Russian navies, about seventy vessels in all, will now search the seas in an endeavor to run down the eight or nine German cruisers, including the Emden and the Karlsruhe, which have been playing havoc with the shipping of the allied countries.

The rate of insurance for cargoes, which at the outbreak of the war was fixed at five guineas per cent., has now been reduced to two guineas per cent.

Between eight and nine thousand foreign voyages have been undertaken to and from United Kingdom ports, less than five thousand of which have been interfered with, and of these losses a large number have been caused by merchant vessels taking everything for granted and proceeding without precautions as if there was no war. On the other hand German overseas trade has practically ceased to exist. Nearly all their fast ships which could have been used as auxiliary cruisers were promptly held up in neutral harbors or have taken refuge in their own. Among the comparatively few German ships which have put to sea, 133 have been captured, or nearly four times the number of those lost by the very large British merchant marine.

CAREFUL LIVIEG.

If there are any people living on Vancouver Island to-day who think there were never hard times in Canada before, they are greatly mistaken. Flour has, on former occasions been so dear that people, who did not pity themselves, were forced to use corn bread only. Older people remember when oatmeal cakes formed the staple food of whole settlements, and boys and girls grew to be strong men and women on a diet of porridge and potatoes and salt herring. Fresh meat was a rarity and salt ham or beef was carefully husbanded. In summer milk was plentiful, but in winter molasses and water took its place. Yet contented faces surrounded many a table where white bread was looked upon as a luxury.

Yet the stranger was welcomed to

a share of the humble fare, and many a time the hosts slept on the floor, that he might occupy the only bed. Yet Canadians in those days were not poor. The widow's woodpile was always replenished, or the sick farmer's crop reaped, or his land ploughed in spring. No one asked for help or betrayed her poverty as long as there was food, however simple, or clothing, however rough and plain. In this western province most of us have lived self-indulgent lives and have little idea of the privations endured by the pioneers of Eastern Canada. It is to be feared we do not value our independence as highly as they did, nor are as ready with the help that costs us self-denying effort.

If the war has the result of drawing us closer together and filling us with a spirit of mutual self-help, as well as teaching us to set less value on the luxuries, or even the comforts of life, its influence will not be wholly evil.

GIFTS TO SOLDIERS.

Steps have been taken by Miss King who is to be found at the Belgian Relief Fund Quarters, Victoria, to obtain subscriptions for the Daily Mail Tobacco Fund. The idea is to supply the troops at the front with individual packages of tobacco. Through arrangements entered into with Messrs. Martins, Ltd., of Piccadilly, London, parcels, containing a pound of smoking mixture, fifty cigarettes and a box of matches, and also having the name of the donor attached, are being made up and forwarded at a cost of twenty-five cents there is no doubt that the proposal will appeal to many British Columbians, and that the response will be generous.

THE APPLE MARKET.

Advices to the Provincial Department of Agriculture from various points throughout the province are to the effect that, since the inauguration of the advertising campaign on behalf of apples, the consumption of the fruit has grown considerably in the cities in British Columbia. Provincial growers are reported to be finding a steadily increasing demand for apples from the prairie provinces.

This is from a card hanging in a Sheffield shop window: "In order to have a good supply of fresh meat for the manufacture of our pies, we will kill half a cow every week."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"He is the very model of a modern major-general. This has no reference to a recent appointment." Gilbert wrote in the "Pirates of Penzance" many years ago.

Van Kluck seems to stick to his nest like an old setting hen.

Even the Crown Prince of Germany cannot refrain from looting. He has already stolen \$40,000 worth of treasure, and is no doubt on the look out for more. His royal example may have an effect which he did not intend.

To Exchange

A new 9-roomed house, Victoria waterfront; electric light, hot and cold water, nine foot concrete basement. Will exchange for clear titled property of less value on the Saanich Peninsula. Apply Box "M," Review Office.

Good Morning! We Are Introducing

American Silk American Cashmere American Cotton-Lisle

HOSIERY

They have stood the test. Give real foot comfort. No seams to rip. Never becomes loose or baggy. The shape is knit in—not pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fineness, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear six months without holes, or new ones free

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

to every one sending us \$1.00 in currency or postal note, to cover advertising and shipping charges, we will send post-paid with written guarantee, backed by a five million dollar company, either

3 PAIRS OF OUR 75c VALUE American Silk Hosiery or 4 PAIRS OF Our 50c Value American Cashmere Hosiery or 4 PAIRS OF Our 50c Value American Cotton-Lisle Hosiery or 6 PAIRS OF CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gent's Hosiery is desired.

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.

The International Hosiery Co. P. O. Box 244 DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

See Our Windows for Rexall Stationery This Week

JOHN H. WILLIAMS
PHARMACY AND DRUG STORE
TELEPHONES 61 and 45 SIDNEY, B. C.

The Seabrook Young Store
BEACON AVENUE SIDNEY, B. C.

- LADIES' SUITS, Values from \$6.75
- LADIES' SILK UNDERSKIRTS, Values \$3.75 and \$1.95
These come in blue, paddy green, tango, cerise, etc.
- LADIES' WOOLLEN UNDERWEAR:
- VEST VALUES \$1.75 to 30c
- LADIES' DRAWERS \$1.75 to 30c
- LADIES' CORSETS \$2.50 to 95c
- FALL WAISTS in many styles and colors from \$1.25.
- CHILDREN'S FALL WEAR IN GOOD VARIETY.

ADIES!
your friends now having visiting cards printed at this office.
y Not You?
Printing and Publishing Company

Lamp
oil. It is the purity with the smoke and or stove. When you Y" and your lighting electricity.
LY COAL OIL.

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STOCK.
URN, Proprietors

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ORS

Liquor Act, 1910

Section 35.
NOTICE is hereby given that on the 17th day of November next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the grant of a license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Deep Bay Hotel, situated at Deep Cove, North Saanich, upon the lands described as follows:

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land being a portion of Section Twenty-one (21), Range Three (3) West, in the district of North Saanich, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.
FREDERICK W. G. BLYTH,
Applicant.

Liquor Act 1910

(Section 41.)

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

Dated this 21st day of October, 1914.
P. N. TESTER,
Applicant.

"Clan Mackenzie"
Scotch Whiskey

DRAUGHT and BOTTLE
To be had at Sidney Hotel

Harvey & Briggs
Sole Agents
VICTORIA, B. C.



Make the Round Trip BY TELEPHONE

DO YOU REALIZE THAT
A LONG DISTANCE CALL
MEANS TWO MESSAGES
YOU GET YOUR ANSWER IMMEDIATELY
Special Night Rates. Call Long Distance
B. C. Telephone Company, Limited

WAR WAS CONSIDERED INEVITABLE AND SOME POSSIBILITIES

The Paris newspaper L'Eclair in its issue of September publishes a dialogue under the heading, "A Prophecy," which is remarkable for its prophetic vision of the present European war. It runs as follows:

"Exactly six years ago there appeared in the Colonial Dispatch, (of Monday, September 5, 1908), an article by M. Joseph Montet, which our contemporary prints to-day under the heading, 'A Title of Exceptional Curiosity,' and truly the words do not seem to be out of place.

"Under this title, 'Does Germany Wish War?' M. Joseph Montet recites a conversation he had with a German of high distinction shortly after our seizure of Morocco.

"War in regard to Morocco?" said his interlocutor to him. "No, Germany, undoubtedly, knows too well the advantages you conferred on her, in reality, through the Algeiras Act. She will not submit herself in allowing you to profit from it peacefully. All occasions will be convenient to her for seeking to intimidate you. But this will be on the surface, with appearances only."

"Bluff?"
"I prefer to let you say."
"Then there is no prospect of war?"
"I have not said that. Besides, do you ask me my own opinion or that of my country?"

"Yours would be most precious, but in the present circumstances, that which interests me must await on that which ought to preoccupy me. What I would like to learn from you who are placed in so exceptional a position for knowing it, is, what is generally thought in Germany? I do not say in military circles, nor in certain extreme parties of opposition, but by the middle classes of the citizens, industrial and commercial, but the social elements that constitute the majority of a nation. With you, as with us, this is called in a word, public opinion."

"In Germany the demarcation which you have set up between these different elements is not so clear. The preponderance of the military spirit in a country so specially and so constantly trained for war is conserved even outside of the barracks. The German carries about him the imprint of the instructions he has received there. Above all, the ruling classes, the riding-coat citizen respects the hem of the officer's tunic. It is necessary then, when we speak of public opinion in Germany, to take largely into account what is thought in German military spheres."

"And what is thought there?"
"That we shall have war. Not, at all once, but at no distant time."

"War with whom?"
"With England and with you. In German military circles the opinion is settled that a war between England and Germany is inevitable. That war we cannot make at present. But within five years Germany has the pretension of conquering England upon the sea, and of conquering you at the same time upon the land."

"It is, perhaps, too much."
"Much or little, it must be so. I speak always in the name of German opinion, in general, such as it is, or such as it is formed, as you like. Following upon this opinion, Germany is choked within her boundaries. It is necessary for her to have other provinces—Champagne, for instance, that which remains to you of Lorraine and the free country. The German teachers readily impress that in the minds of their pupils. These are foretokens, are they not?"

"They are interesting, permit me to note them."
"Certainly; I can, besides, give you

others. You have a pencil? Good. I see no inconvenience in referring to what I know amongst you very well, or what we think amongst ourselves. Write then:

In Germany's Favor.
"For conquering you the Germans reckon a great deal."

"1. Upon your religious and political dissensions.
"2. Upon anti-militarism.
"3. Upon the General Confederation of Labor, who will be preaching a general strike, and a strike of the soldiers at the moment when war is declared."

"4. Upon your physical and moral decadence.
"5. Upon the disorganization of your army and navy.
"6. Upon your teachers, pacifists for the most part.
"7. Upon the revolt of the natives of your colonies, which we will endeavor to arouse in the Soudan and in Indo-China, etc. just as we will undertake to excite revolutions in Russia, in the Indies, etc."

"Germany fully counts on taking from Russia her provinces on the Baltic, with Riga.
"All that you see is the fair side of the medal."
"It is very dazzling."
"But there is the reverse. We do not show it to you. In case of war with France, or, to be more exact, with what we may call the triple entente, there is, for Germany, quite a group of difficulties and of perils to foresee. Here they are:
"1. The blockade of the North Sea by the assembled English and French fleets.
"2. The intervention of Denmark, which will necessitate the watching of this country by an armed corps.
"3. A double revolt in Prussian Poland and in Alsace-Lorraine.
"4. A war might possibly last six months and, consequently, be a decisive war on your part upon your eastern frontier."

"5. The entrance into the game of an English army of 120,000 men under the command of General French.
"6. An attack on the part of an army of 250,000 Russians at the eastern side of Prussia. On that side Germany will content herself with keeping on the defensive with three army corps.
"7. The temporizing attitude which Italy will assume in the conflict.
"8. A revolt of our colonies of West Africa."

A Six Months' War.
"You have just said a war might possibly last six months. Why so?"
"Because in that case, Germany will be obliged to sue for peace. She knows it. She knows that if the war should last more than six months, she would be ruined, her treasury emptied, and her population decimated by misery. She is not ignorant of the fact that the blockade of the North Sea would cost her more than fifteen milliards, the port of Hamburg alone doing an annual trade of twenty milliards."

"And this peace, what would it cost her?"
"The pessimists, wise men perhaps, have estimated it pretty closely. The conditions of peace imposed on conquered Germany, according to them, would be the following:
"Restitution of Metz and Lorraine to France; neutralization of Alsace under the government of a prince elected by Europe; restitution of Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark; indemn-

ity of two milliards to France, who would acquire the Cameroons and Togo-Land. England would take possession of German East Africa and of German South-west Africa, she would take back again Heligoland in Europe and would exact six German dreadnoughts and twelve cruisers. Russia would exact from Germany and from Austria an indemnity of three milliards and many retifications on her frontiers."
"And Germany, with such a stake at play, would risk it on her side?"
"You shall see it in five years."
"Not before?"
"One of your poets has said 'the future belongs to nobody.'
(A "milliard" of francs equals about \$200,000,000.)

County Court Rules.
Mr. W. H. Cullin, King's Printer, in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette, gives notice that the new addition of the County Court Rules will be ready for circulation to subscribers on or after Monday, October 26. No order will be filled unless accompanied by cash or certified cheque. Orders should be sent and cheques made payable to Mr. Cullin. The price is \$2.50, and the postage and registration 25 cents extra.

THE CHURCH SERVICES
ANGLICAN CHURCHES.
8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion at St. Andrew's.
11.00 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Trinity.
7.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer at St. Andrew's.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
In future service will be held in the new church on the corner of Queens avenue and Fifth street at 2.30 p.m. Sunday school will be held at 1.45 sharp.
Rev. A. R. Gibson, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCHES.
Minister in Charge—Rev. J. Wesley Miller B.A., B.D.
Sidney, on Third Street:
Sunday School at 10 a.m.
Morning Service at 11 a.m.
Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.
Choir Practice on Friday at 8 p.m.
North Saanich:
Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.
Sunday Evening Service at 7.30 p.m.
South Saanich:
Sunday School at 2 p.m.
Sunday Service at 3 p.m.
The Circuit Ladies' Aid meets on the Second Thursday of each month.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.
Church of Assumption, South-west Saanich—Mass every Sunday at 10 a.m.
Church of St. Elizabeth, Sidney—Mass every 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays in the month, at 10 a.m.
Church of St. Paul, Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring Island—Mass every 4th Sunday.
The Catholic settlements on Pender and Mayne Islands will regularly be attended to during the week following the second Sunday.
The priests in charge are the Rev. Father M. M. Ronden and W. Corveth. Address R. M. D., No. 1, Turgoose P. O. Telephone Y 11.

WANTED
In or near Sidney, Maternity and General Nursing. Terms moderate.
MISS BOND.
Phone 63.

SIDNEY BOARDING HOUSE
FURNISHED ROOMS for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

DURING THE MONTH OF
October

We are going to give to those ladies who still use old fashioned irons an opportunity to trade them in to advantage on the purchase of the latest model Electric Iron. Bring in your old Sad Iron together with \$2.50 and we will deliver a beautiful 6 lb. Electric Iron in exchange.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.
Fort and Langley Streets
Victoria, B. C.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
CHRISTMAS CARDS

This year, perhaps more than ever before, Christmas cards will form the greater bulk of the presents usually given at this time of the year, and all those who desire to remember their friends by this means are cordially invited to call at the Review Office and inspect the handsome new sample book of original ideas in Christmas cards just received. It contains a great assortment, priced all the way from \$3.00 per hundred, to as high as \$20.00.
The one great advantage in buying your Christmas cards in this manner is that you can have your own personal message printed thereon in almost any kind of type or color of ink, from the plain black to the gold lettering, and you will be surprised at the small price each they will cost you. There are some beautiful designs in the cheaper qualities, and of course the more expensive ones are very elaborate, but even then they come a long way short of 25 cents each, the price you would have to pay for a card of equal quality at any of the bookstores in the city. It is not at all necessary that you take a hundred either, as we are in a position to offer you just the number you want, but we would like to impress upon you the necessity of placing your order early, as the supply in the hands of the wholesalers is limited this year owing to the war conditions in Europe.
Please call some time in the near future and make your selection so that we will have plenty of time to get them from the east and do the printing for you.

DANCING

Social dances will be held in the Agricultural Hall, Saanichton, beginning Friday evening, October 9th, and every fortnight thereafter. Gentlemen \$1.00, ladies, refreshments. Splendid orchestra
MRS. GEO. SIMPSON

Dr. H. J. Henderson,

DENTIST (of Victoria).
Will be at his office over William's Drug Store, every Tuesday from 9.30 a.m. till 5.00 p.m.

W. BOWCOTT.
Grocery, Candy, Soft Drinks, etc.
Beacon Avenue. Phone 64. S.P.Q.R.
WE DELIVER.

H. N. KILBURGER,
OPTICIAN,
727 FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

WANTED
In or near Sidney, Maternity and General Nursing. Terms moderate.
MISS BOND.
Phone 63.

J. B. Knowles
CARNSEW DAIRY, SIDNEY.
Supplies daily in Sidney and neighborhood, Pure Dairy Milk, Cream and Fresh Eggs. Milk supplied by bottle if desired.

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THE AGONIES OF APPROACHING

Belgium and Poland are to-day, as they have been in the past, the most unfortunate countries in Europe. They are buffer states. And it has always been the lot of the buffer state to suffer from the ravages of its stronger neighbors. Palestine was the buffer state of the ancient world, and it was that little country lying between Egypt and Persia which gave the word Armageddon to the world's literature of doom and eclipse. Armageddon, or to give it the more common name, "the field of Esdraelon," was the great plain in northern Palestine which echoed time and again to the clash of the warring hosts of east and west. The Armageddon of to-day is the Belgian low country and the plains of Poland.

Yet, while Belgium suffered terribly in the sixteenth century, when she resisted "the devildoms of Spain," and less so, but considerably, when she furnished Europe with the field of Waterloo, her agnies past and present have not been equal to those of Poland. For Belgium has never been finally conquered by the oppressor; she has never seen her territory gobbled up by her strong neighbors. She has gone down near to extinction, but she has never been in utter despair. So much cannot be said for Poland; a country which has been fittingly called "the Land of the Bleeding Heart." Of all the black pages of history the violent seizure of Poland and her dismemberment by her voracious neighbors is possibly the worst. Acting in conjunction in 1772, Frederick the Great of Russia, the Empress Catharine of Russia, and Queen Maria Theresa of Russia, forced the members of the diet of Poland, under the pressure of bayonets, to sign away the territory and liberty of their native land.

By this act of dismemberment, Austria received an accession of 27,000 miles, and a population of 2,500,000. Russia seized the lion's share, 42,000 square miles and a population of 1,500,000. The King of Prussia, who was unblushingly cynical about the affair, came off the worst of all, but not badly, for he became master of 13,000 square miles of Poland and of 90,000 of the population. A remnant of territory was left to Poland, and a paramour of Queen Catharine, Stanislaus, was made king in 1791, however, Catharine and Frederick, each took another slice of territory, Prussia receiving a little more than one-quarter as much as Russia. And after the insurrection of 1794, in which Kosciusko made his glorious but unavailable effort to win back liberty for his native land, the country was completely divided up among its greedy neighbors, Prussia getting the best part of the spoils, Eastern Poland, including Warsaw. In 1795 Poland was completely absorbed by Russia, Germany and Austria.

During the first quarter of a century of her slavery Poland was treated best of all by Russia. And when in 1815, the Congress of Vienna redivided the country wrested from Germany, a large part of what she had previously obtained, and handed this over to the Czar, there must have been considerable relief to the Poles. The greater part of the land was formed into a kingdom, and Czar Alexander was crowned king in Warsaw. This Czar announced that he was going to make his Polish subjects a free and independent people. He issued a proclamation to this effect, and the booming of cannon announced the restoration of Poland. A parliament was established, amnesty was granted to all who had borne arms against Russia, freedom of the press and person and unqualified use of language was assured. History repeats itself. The proclamation of Czar Nicholas a couple of months ago, must have reminded the Poles of the similar action on the part of his predecessor. But, alas! Czar Alexander became reactionary a few years later, laws became repressive; Russia began to be harsh to the people to whom she had guaranteed constitutional liberty. The better and higher day had completely faded away by 1830 when the Poles rose in rebellion were easily crushed, and henceforth were treated by Russia as a people who were to be governed by the knout and the lash, by methods of merciless tyranny.

From 1830 down to the present both Russia and German Poland have received nothing but harshness from their conquerors. Austria has been kinder to her Polish subjects than any of the three spoilers. From the year 1830 both Russia and Germany have pursued the policy of trying to crush out of the Poles their sense of nationality. We have heard much of the cruelty of Russia in this respect.

THE AGONIES OF POLAND AND APPROACHING DELIVERANCE

Belgium and Poland are to-day, as they have been in the past, the most unfortunate countries in Europe. They are buffer states. And it has always been the lot of the buffer state to suffer from the ravages of its stronger neighbors. Palestine was the buffer state of the ancient world, and it was that little country lying between Egypt and Persia which gave the word Armageddon to the world's literature of doom and eclipse. Armageddon, or to give it the more common name, "the field of Esdracron," was the great plain in northern Palestine which echoed time and again to the clash of the warring hosts of east and west. The Armageddon of to-day is the Belgian low country and the plains of Poland.

Yet, while Belgium suffered terribly in the sixteenth century, when she resisted "the devildoms of Spain," and less so, but considerably, when she furnished Europe with the field of Waterloo, her agnies past and present have not been equal to those of Poland. For Belgium has never been finally conquered by the oppressor; she has never seen her territory gobbled up by her strong neighbors. She has gone down near to extinction, but she has never been in utter despair. So much cannot be said for Poland; a country which has been fittingly called "the Land of the Bleeding Heart." Of all the black pages of history the violent seizure of Poland and her dismemberment by her cormorant neighbors is possibly the worst. Acting in conjunction in 1772, Frederick the Great of Russia, the Empress Catharine of Russia, and Queen Maria Theresa of Austria, forced the members of the diet of Poland, under the pressure of bayonets, to sign away the territory and liberty of their native land.

By this act of dismemberment, Austria received an accession of 27,000 miles, and a population of 2,500,000. Russia seized the lion's share, 42,000 square miles and a population of 1,500,000. The King of Prussia, who was unblushingly cynical about the affair, came off the worst of all, but not badly, for he became master of 13,000 square miles of Poland and of 90,000 of the population. A remnant of territory was left to Poland, and a paramour of Queen Catharine, Stanislaus, was made king in 1791, however, Catharine and Frederick, each took another slice of territory, Prussia receiving a little more than one-quarter as much as Russia. And after the insurrection of 1794, in which Kosciuszko made his glorious but unavailable effort to win back liberty for his native land, the country was completely divided up among its greedy neighbors, Prussia getting the best part of the spoils, Eastern Poland, including Warsaw. In 1795 Poland was completely absorbed by Russia, Germany and Austria.

During the first quarter of a century of her slavery Poland was treated best of all by Russia. And when in 1815, the Congress of Vienna redivided the country wrested from Germany, a large part of what she had previously obtained, and handed this over to the Czar, there must have been considerable relief to the Poles. The greater part of the land was formed into a kingdom, and Czar Alexander was crowned king in Warsaw. This Czar announced that he was going to make his Polish subjects a free and independent people. He issued a proclamation to this effect, and the booming of cannon announced the restoration of Poland. A parliament was established, amnesty was granted to all who had borne arms against Russia, freedom of the press and person and unqualified use of language was assured. History repeats itself. The proclamation of Czar Nicholas a couple of months ago, must have reminded the Poles of the similar action on the part of his predecessor. But, alas! Czar Alexander became reactionary a few years later; laws became repressive; Russia began to be harsh to the people to whom she had guaranteed constitutional liberty. The better and higher day had completely faded away by 1830 when the Poles rose in rebellion were easily crushed, and henceforth were treated by Russia as a people who were to be governed by the knout and the lash, by methods of merciless tyranny.

From 1830 down to the present, both Russia and Germany Poland have received nothing but harshness from their conquerors. Austria has been kinder to her Polish subjects than any of the three spoilers. From the year 1830 both Russia and Germany have pursued the policy of trying to crush out of the Poles their sense of nationality. We have heard much of the cruelty of Russia in this respect

but history proves that Germany has been the more tyrannical of the two powers. From the very first the Germans have looked upon the Poles as part of the Slavic race, with which she had ultimately to come into contact. She has, therefore, tried her best to wipe out the use of their language among her 4,000,000 Polish subjects. She has even insisted that Polish should not be used even in addressing letters. A couple of years ago her mandate that even the catechism could not be recited by Polish children in their own tongue led to a strike of 200,000 children in the Germanized schools. Another anti-Polish move was to colonize the country with German settlers. Since 1886 more than \$100,000,000 have been spent on this scheme, but it has been a great disappointment to the kaiser's government. For to-day after the passage of a century of rigid German rule, the Poles are far from being Tentonized.

The history of Poland proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is impossible to rob a nation of its soul. The Russian knout and the German schoolmaster and the Austrian military service have been powerless to bludgeon the national spirit of this proud and patriotic people into submission. Whether flashing into revolutions or doggedly submitting to the laws imposed upon them by their conquerors, the Poles have gone on using their own language, reading their own literature, supporting their own church, and keeping alive their ancient spirit of liberty and passionate patriotism. They adore Russia and they hate Germany. Austria is tolerated, partly because the empire is such a heterogeneous mixture of Slav peoples. But we can easily imagine that the proclamation made by the Czar of Russia has aroused the liveliest hopes in the heart of every Pole in the three empires. Their country is to-day a cockpit flowing with the blood of Russians, Austrians and Germans; their fields and cities will be laid waste; they will suffer, as the Belgians have already done. But they will endure this present agony with stout hearts, because they are looking forward to the day when once more they will be a free and independent people. If "Freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell," as the poet has said; Freedom will sing a "Hallelujah!" chorus of thanksgiving when the Russian steam roller presses over the German oppressor.

GERMANY MUST WIN AT ONCE IN ORDER TO LIVE

Must at All Hazards Attempt to Crush British and French Wall of Steel.

London, Oct. 13.—Now or never is Germany's motto. Having captured Antwerp and released from 60,000 to 100,000 troops, Germany must at all hazards attempt to crush the French and British troops and break down their wall of steel before Russia secures a victory on the Vistula.

The Germans know how true is the statement of their field marshal, Count Von Schlieffen, that dragging wars are impossible when the existence of a nation depends upon the uninterrupted continuation of its industry. Hence the new offensive German movement to command the coast line from Antwerp to Calais in the hope of aiming a blow at the allies and flanking the army, perhaps even resuming an effort to hack their way to Paris. The German doctrine that the navy should co-operate with the land forces leads to the anticipation that the German fleet will also show some activity shortly.

Situation in Russia. The Times in an editorial, seeks to correct the assumption that if Russia wins the pending battle on the Vistula she will be able to advance on Berlin at motor car speed. The Russian general staff has not likely overlooked the moral of Von Kluck's failure in mid-France. His army was before Paris, but nearly starved, although his line of communications were ample and unmenaced.

The Russian difficulties with food and ammunition therefore, must be far greater and progress on Berlin much slower, but the Times is consoled by the reflection that Germany will be hard hit directly the Russian troops are across the frontiers.

The loss of the Silesian coal mines which are the greatest in Europe, will be a staggering blow. Moreover the homes of all the powerful Prussian junkers are mostly east of the Oder and their pride will be humbled from the east long before Berlin is reached.—Windermere.

WAR NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS

A British submarine has made another raid close to the German base in the North Sea, and has torpedoed the German torpedo boat destroyer S 126.

By a special order in council just issued in London any Germans or Austrians engaged in business there who since the outbreak of war have adopted English names will be required immediately to resume the use of their own names. Until further notice, says the order, no "alien enemy" will be allowed to change his name without a special permit from the secretary of state.

Earl Grey, former governor-general of Canada, in an address on October 18th, in London before the proposed Institute of Industry and Commerce, commented on the half-million Canadians of German descent. "These Germans," he said, "love the conditions which they find in Canada as much as they hate the conditions which they leave behind, and if we can obtain a larger influx of such Germans into our dominions, we shall have a combination of German culture under free institutions founded not upon might, but upon right."

It is asserted in a London despatch that the Emperor William has sent the following proclamation to his army in East Prussia—"The Holy Spirit has descended upon me. As the German Emperor I am the instrument of the Most High. I am the sword and the rod. Wee and death be unto those who resist my will and who do not believe in my mission. Wee and death unto all cowards and enemies. The German God demands their destruction. God, through me, commands you to fulfil His will."

English and French warships have captured an Austrian steamer which was masquerading under the Greek flag. The steamer had a cargo of arms and ammunition and was destined for Albania, where the Austrians were arming the Malissori tribesmen against the Montenegrins.

At Lloyd's policies are being issued by underwriters at a premium of 40 guineas per cent. "to pay a total loss only in event of peace being declared between the United Kingdom and Germany on or before March 31 1915." Let us hope that they will all be paid.

The wives of municipal councillors in France have been given the right to vote, in place of their husbands, on urgent matters such as sanitation and relief funds. They will retain their new political rights while their husbands are away at war.

Lieut. Col. Hughes, Minister of Militia, having gone to England, the Hon. J. D. Hazen will act as deputy minister during his absence. Col. Hughes will probably pay a visit to the scene of war in France.

Two of the British Premier's sons who volunteered for service, are with their regiments in France, but the third, just recovering from a serious illness, failed to pass the doctor.

The report is again current that the young Grand Duchess of Luxembourg is a prisoner of the Germans, and is incarcerated at Nuremberg, Bavaria.

It is reported that thirty-two German merchant ships, including a number of steamers, have been blown up in the port of Antwerp.

Germany, according to a London despatch, has imposed a fine of \$100,000,000 on Antwerp as a war indemnity.

Turkey is still neutral. She refuses to join in the march of European civilization.

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LOCALS and PERSONALS

The many friends of Mrs. John Knowles are pleased to see her out again after her recent illness.

Miss Ball, of Vancouver, niece of Mr. Fletcher North, is spending a couple of weeks visiting Mr. and Mrs. North at their home on Fourth street.

Rev. A. R. Gibson, the new pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, on the corner of Queens avenue and Fifth street, will occupy the pulpit at the service to be held at 2.30 in the afternoon.

The regular meeting of the Junior Auxiliary, Holy Trinity Branch, will meet at Miss Williams, School Cross Road, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and again next Saturday, November 7th at the same hour.

"Now, Charlie, teacher says you are the smartest boy in her class. Here is one I want you to say three times as quickly as you can: 'A lump of red rubber—a red rubber lump.'"

Every time you buy a Rexall Preparation, a portion of your money goes to the Canadian Patriotic Fund being raised by the 400 Rexall Stores of Canada, and besides you help in keeping Canadian employees busy. Ask for list of Rexall products.

Next Sunday, November 1st, is the twenty-first Sunday after Trinity, All Saints Day, in the Anglican church. At 8 a.m., Holy Communion at St. Andrew's; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer at Holy Trinity, and at 7.30 p.m., Evening Prayer will be held at St. Andrew's.

The I. O. G. T. held its regular weekly meeting in Berquist's small hall on Monday evening last. The evening was taken up chiefly with business, but a short social time was enjoyed, during which several readings were given from Tennyson and were thoroughly enjoyed.

Capt. L. Adamson returned Wednesday evening from his trip to Edmonton. He reports having had a splendid time and seeing much new scenery, as he made the trip out by way of Prince Rupert over the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and returned by way of the C. P. R. Edmonton is still booming and apparently is not effected to any great extent by the hard times reported elsewhere.

Amid showers of rice and good wishes Miss — and Mr. Frank Cooper were given a hearty send-off at the V. & S. depot yesterday noon. Frank's bluff was unique, as he went to the station in his working clothes with the intention of evading the curious crowd assembled, but at the last moment, whilst the gentle tears were falling, he jumped aboard and— but the same evening he came back alone.

Mr. Percy Shrimpton has returned to Sidney after a summer's work in a surveying party under the direction of Mr. McCaw, the survey work being done mostly in the Pentecost country. Percy, who was the star goal keeper, captain and coach of the local football team last season, is looking well after his summer's outing. He expects to go back again next season as the work just suits him.

Mr. J. B. Knowles is rapidly recovering from the recent severe accident to his hand. Some two or three weeks ago he received a blow on the back of his hand from a hammer and as it did not hurt very much he paid no attention to it. Shortly after it began to swell and on the doctor making an examination it was found that the bone had been splintered. The piece of bone was removed and Mr. Knowles now states that he will be back at work again in a day or two.

The Review is not yet in a position to be able to announce the date of the drawing for the launch donated by Capt. L. Adamson to the Patriotic Relief Fund. One thing, however, is certain the tickets are not by any means all sold yet. There are still quite a number on hand and anyone desiring to add his quota to the fund can find no better means of doing so than by buying a ticket on this beautiful little launch. Go out to Robert's Bay and have a look at her and see if she is not worth the small price of \$1.00 asked for the tickets, then go to almost any of the leading stores and purchase the number you desire. Anyone desiring further information in regard to the manner of the drawing can obtain the same by calling up 28, or by making a visit to the Review Office.

The man who reads aloud about a Russian victory seldom makes a pronounced success of it.

The Quarterly Official Board of the Methodist Church will meet on Tuesday evening, November 3rd, in the North Saanich Methodist church.

Mr. Horace R. King, manager for British Columbia for the Western Life Assurance Company, of Winnipeg, accompanied by the Victoria representative of the company, paid Sidney a short business visit on Thursday afternoon.

It is now arranged that the Sidney Methodist Choir will render the cantata, "Under the Palms," in the South Saanich Methodist Church on Monday evening, November 23rd. The cantata will not be given at Deep Cove Institute Hall in November as proposed, but will be put on at a later date, perhaps some time in December.

Next Sunday, November 1st, is Sacramental Sunday in the Methodist churches. After each service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered for any who remain. At the morning service in Grace Methodist church, Third street, the subject for discourse will be "The Veil of the Temple" was Rent in Twain," and in the evening at North Saanich church Rev. Mr. Miller will preach from the text "The Garden of Eden and the Garden of Gethsemane."

Thousands of people in every part of Canada are helping the Rexall Stores raise a fund for the Canadian Patriotic Relief Work. They are doing it by simply buying Rexall Toilet Goods, Rexall Remedies and Rexall Merchandise from October 15th to December 31st. Five per cent of the total purchases of these goods by the 400 Rexall Stores in Canada is being contributed by them to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The buying of Rexall goods also means helping to keep Canadian employees busy. Will you lend a hand?

A quartette of Sidney sportsmen, Messrs. Geo. Brethour, F. J. Roche, J. Nichols and Jack Roberts, put in a couple of days' hunting on Salt Spring Island last week. They were successful in bringing home a deer and several brace of partridge. It is not quite certain which of the gentlemen brought down the noble animal but some people are ill-natured enough to suggest that the deer dropped dead of heart failure after getting one good square look at the outfit. We absolutely refuse to concur with this idea, as we always inclined to the belief that the gentle deer had more sense than to do such a trick. However, to get to the point where the deer was divided into four quarters and each of the quartette went home happy and contented. Mr. George Brethour's launch was the "Empress of Asia" for the party on this occasion.

I. O. D. E.

The regular monthly meeting of the members of the "Allies" Chapter, North Saanich, will take place on the first Tuesday in the month at 3 o'clock in the rooms in connection with Berquist's hall. Will those members who have taken sewing kindly bring it to the meeting on Tuesday, November 3rd, writing their names on the outside of the parcel.

WORLD WIDE ON THE WAR.

This splendid weekly publication is performing an unusually important service to Canada during this greatest of all international wars of the world's history. "World Wide" selects and presents to its readers every Saturday the ablest articles by the ablest writers in Britain and America on the war situation and its consequences. It thus reflects the current thought of both hemispheres in these critical times.

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Waverly or Eocene Oil in bulk, 35c gallon, cash price 30c

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