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GEN. SCOTT TO RETIRE AS CHIEF OF STAFF

WILL PROBABLY BE SUCCEEDED BY GENERAL KUHN

MAJOR-GEN. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff, reaches the retirement age to-day, and while there has been a great deal of speculation as to his being retained in active service under the war-time emergency provisions of the law, it seems probable that he will at once be relieved as Chief of Staff. It is understood that he will be continued in active service, however, and will be asked to undertake some special work. Major-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, who has been performing the duties of Chief of Staff ever since Gen. Scott was ordered to accompany the United States Mission to Russia in 1916, is expected to be promoted to succeed him, but Gen. Bliss will reach the retirement age on December 31 of this year.

The choice of a new Chief of Staff is said to lie between Major-Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn and Thomas H. Barry, but the chances seem to favor the former. Gen. Kuhn is one of the youngest major-generals in the army, and has only recently passed his fifty-third birthday, while Gen. Barry will be sixty-two years of age in October. One of the reasons that would seem to favor the appointment of Gen. Kuhn is his intimate knowledge of the German military system. During the present war Gen. Kuhn served as military attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin, and witnessed many of the German military operations. Shortly after his return to this country in the latter part of 1916 he was made a brigadier-general, and was designated as president of the Army War College and assistant to Gen. Scott, an unusual honor for a newly appointed general. In August of this year he was nominated to be a major-general, and is now in command of the division at Camp Meade.

It is known that Gen. Kuhn is anxious to see service on the battlefield, but in view of his special qualifications it is thought likely that he will be chosen as Chief of Staff. He is an engineer officer, and has shown marked ability in his profession. He graduated from West Point on his twenty-first birthday, first out of a class of thirty-nine. Gen. Barry also has a personal knowledge of the German military system, having attended the grand manoeuvres of the German army in September, 1906. He was an observer with the Russian army during the Russo-Japanese War, and was president of the War College in 1905 and 1906. He has served in both the cavalry and infantry, but by far the greater part of his service has been in the Adjutant-General's Department.

GEN. SCOTT'S GOOD WORK
The retirement of Gen. Scott will mark the passing of one of the most unique and outstanding figures of the army. Although a warrior by profession, his greatest achievements have been as a pacifier. In this role he has won the love and respect of the American Indians, the Cubans, the Filipinos, and, according to many of his admirers, of the Mexicans. His patience, his unswerving desire to settle disputes without loss of life, his strict honesty in dealing with uncivilized peoples, and his bravery and persistence at all times have won for him an enviable reputation. To him more than to any one man belongs the credit for the happy culmination of the Indian troubles in the early nineties. When he was ordered home from the Philippines in 1897 to become the superintendent of the Military Academy, the people of the Sulu Archipelago, of which he had been Governor, expressed a very keen regret. He served as Governor of that Archipelago and of Jolo for three years. Much of the time he was engaged in warfare against the rebellious Moros, but his sense of justice and desire to help the uncivilized inhabitants, along with his great knowledge of the savage mode of reasoning, won the hearts of the natives before he was recalled.

If he has not made a brilliant Chief of Staff it is because he is a cavalryman rather than a bureaucrat. He is considerably more at home on the back of a horse or on his own feet in the field than in a comfortably upholstered chair in a super-heated office. He is an outdoor, not an indoor, man. He is rather an adjuster than a builder. His unassuming, modest, retiring, attitude is better suited for the adjustment of misunderstandings than for the welding of a great war machine. It was probably because of his ability as a pacifier that he was chosen to accompany Elibu Root on the Mission to Russia.

Almost from the moment he entered the Military Academy, in 1871, his name became a synonym for bravery and modesty. It was while he was a student at the Academy that he rescued a classmate from drowning at the risk of his own life. In 1883, while leading a scouting party against the Crow Indians, it was found necessary for the party to cross the Little Missouri, which was swollen to a width of 150 yards and filled with logs and driftwood by a freshet, due to melting snow. Volunteers to swim the river with a line gave up after testing the icy water. Gen. Scott, then a lieutenant, stripped and swam the river himself. During the early part of his stay in the Philippines he was wounded severely in the hands, losing some of the fingers, but, after having his wounds dressed, took the field in pursuit

of natives, and for three months trailed them until he was able to bring them to account.

SETTLED MANY DISPUTES
In spite of his many heroic deeds and his truly wonderful work in settling the Indian troubles, it was not until recent years that Gen. Scott received a reward commensurate with his services to his country. Upon his graduation from the Military Academy, in 1876, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Ninth Cavalry. A month later he was transferred to the Seventh Cavalry which had been cut to pieces at the Battle of the Little Big Horn. For many years he served at frontier posts, and during that time became known to and understood the Indians. He studied the character and the sign language of the Indians and was instrumental in the peaceful settlement of many disputes. Two years after he received his commission he was promoted to first lieutenant and served in that grade for seventeen years, when he was promoted to captain.

In 1898 he accompanied his regiment to Cuba, and later served as adjutant-general, Department of Havana, under General Ludlow. He was assistant to Major-Gen. Leonard Wood when he was Military Governor of Cuba. In 1903 he was given his majority, and transferred to the Fourteenth Cavalry. The same year he was sent to the Philippines, and during his stay there abrogated slavery in the Sulu Archipelago.

MET VILLA
His next assignment was as superintendent of the Military Academy. In March, 1911, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and five months later was made a colonel. In March, 1913, he was promoted to brigadier-general, and two years later received the rank of major-general. Early in the Carranza revolution against President Huerta in Mexico, Gen. Scott was assigned to command troops along the Mexican border. It is while acting in this capacity that he met Francisco Villa and gained his friendship, a friendship which officials at Washington, and even Gen. Scott's close friends, have never been able to fathom, but which is believed to have prevented much bloodshed along the border. It is asserted that within a week after Gen. Scott met Villa the latter's treatment of prisoners of war changed entirely, and it was not many months later that the Mexican leader sent to his "good friend Gen. Scott" a present as a token of his esteem.

During his career in the army Gen. Scott has been commended several times by his superiors. Of his service in Cuba Elibu Root, Secretary of War, wrote: "I know of no chapter in American History more satisfactory than that which will record the career of the Military Governor in Cuba. The credit for it is due, first of all, to Brig-Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the islands, and Col. H. L. Scott, adjutant-general of the Department."—The New York Evening Post, Sept. 22.

PITY THE POOR PROSPECTOR

TRAVELLER COULD NOT FIND ONE IN YUKON WHO HAD GAINED WEALTH

Roger Foster, who has recently made the journey up the Yukon, and has written of it interestingly in the *Springfield Republican*, says that the primeval forests on the river banks have, in most places, no inhabitants save moose, caribou, bear, lynx and other wild animals. "Some of them," he continues, "can be seen from the boat, upon the shores or swimming in the water. Here and there are a few Indian cabins or the lodge of a wood chopper, who supplies the steamers with fuel, and a few mining camps now almost empty." The country is still rough, but not inhospitable. The old Alaskans are a sturdy race, this witness testifies; intemperance among them is rare, which is not true of the canners of clams and salmon on the coast. The land is full of prospectors. "Winter after winter," Mr. Foster writes, "for 15 years many of them have gone alone or with a single partner, into the wilderness to search for mines. After careful inquiry I could not find a single case where a prospector has retired with a fortune, or even a competency, as the result of his discovery."

PUT BLAME ON PROHIBITION

Old John Barleycorn as a friend of "output," and temperance as a foe of industrial stability, is a presentation of the economic incidence of prohibition that decidedly reverses usually accepted principles.

"Now that they can't spend their money for strong drink," says a Seattle lumberman in all seriousness, "the men have too much money and are too prosperous and independent. They can live better with less work than formerly. Hence their tendency is to knock-off frequently and to be very susceptible to the influence of agitators."

The lumbermen are convinced that prohibition is the cause of no small part of their present labor difficulties.

PRACTICAL JOKERS WARNED

Burglars have robbed the safe in the South Chicago police station. Those fellows think they are funny, but they'll go a little too far one these days. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HONOR ON THE LINKS A LAW FOR MOST GOLFERS

SHORT SHRIFT FOR THE CHAP WHO CANT COUNT

PROBABLY there is less toleration shown to the man who cheats at golf than at any other game in the world. A story is told of a member of a prominent club in this city who played a fairly good round. He entered a tournament, and was paired with a young fellow who had never taken part in a big event before. At one of the holes the young fellow was sure that his opponent had taken no less than six strokes, but the other claimed he had only needed four. The youngster, thinking he had counted wrong, put it down as four; but three holes later, the boy distinctly saw his opponent take five strokes to get out of a bunker and two putts, so that his score was eight strokes. The other man said he had only a six, and demanded to know if he thought he was cheating.

A friend of the younger player saw him after the qualifying round was over, and advised him to go to the committee about it. As most of the players were out-of-town men, the committee decided that the best thing to do would be to say nothing, but keep an eye on the chap. The golfer in question was paired with a man who had been tipped off to keep his eyes open, but nothing out of the way happened until near the end of the round, when the suspected player told his opponent that he could not compete the following day, and that, for a certain consideration, he would be perfectly willing to lie down for the next three or four holes and let the other man win. He was told where he got off, and his partner reported the occurrence to the committee, who promptly postponed his match in the beaten eight as a defaulted one. When the cheater turned up the next day he wanted to know why his match was defaulted, and he was told of the two incidents and informed that the committee would rather have his room than his company.

CHEATING ON THE LINKS

All this should have served as a lesson, but it did not as the man could not play straight golf. A month or two later he took part in a big tournament at one of the local clubs, and a contestant, who knew of the out-of-town incident, asked the man with whom the cheater played if anything out of the ordinary had happened, and was told of a repetition of the affair. In this case the committee immediately barred him from the event, and by this time his own club had heard of the two incidents. It is a pretty serious affair to accuse a man of cheating unless you have the proof, but his home club learned that the facts were as stated, and expelled him. He was indignant and howled about having a public hearing, and was told he could have all the hearings he wanted. But he evidently thought better of it, for he disappeared without more ado.

Now the golfer who does these things deliberately, who refuses to take the penalty strokes which he knows he should, is simply inviting trouble for himself, for sooner or later, no one will play with him and it will affect his business, as the man who cheats at cards or golf will bear watching in business matters. If, when playing a medal round, you neglect to take out the standard when your ball is only a foot away and you cannot possibly miss the putt, the ball hits the flagstick, there is only one thing to do, and that is to take the two-stroke penalty. Of course it seems absurd, but if you are going to play the game, the honorable way is the only one worth while. If you prefer to play the other way you can make up your mind that it is only a question of time when no one will play with you.

PENALTIES IN OTHER SPORTS

No one likes the man who will cheat. In the old days, out West, particularly in Arizona and other States where the bad man used to thrive, nearly every crime in the world was forgiven, but one, and the man who cheated or stole got what was coming to him very quickly. The card cheats who used to infest the ocean liners have been driven off the seas, and there is no quicker way of being forced out of any club than that of being caught cheating. For every mistake you make in any sport you have to pay the penalty. If you are offside in football it costs your side yards. If you commit a foul in basketball it gives the other five a chance to shoot for a goal. If you drop a fly in baseball in many cases it means a run. If the pitcher makes a balk it means a base, and all the way down the line, for everything you do that you should not do, there is a penalty.

Golf is different from any other game in the world in that it is absolutely individual. The tennis player scores when his opponent drives the ball into the net or out of bounds. The baseball team scores when the other side makes errors, or when the pitcher weakens; and so it goes through all lines of sport; but this is not so in golf. No matter what the other fellow does, you cannot win unless you do better than your opponent. His topped drive does not help you unless you hit your own true. If he misses a two-foot putt for a win, it does not help you unless you can run yours down. And from tee

to green it is not so much what the other fellow does that counts as what you do.

If there is a mean streak in the player, golf will bring it out, as there is nothing in the world that brings out the good and bad points as the royal and ancient game. If when playing a match your opponent has sliced and you have hooked into a bunker, your lie is bad and he cannot see you, there might be a temptation to sole your club or move your ball where it can be easily hit. If there is a streak of yellow in the player, he may do that very thing, but if he is true blue he will treat that lie as if his opponent were standing by him.

There is the man who wonders why so many of the players he used to make the round of the links with, have engagements when he seeks a game with them. If his eyes should fall on this, here is the reason. He usually plays in a four-ball match. Many times when the balls are on the green his ball will be in the way of the other players. Rather than putt out he has got into the habit of placing a small coin where his ball lies and after the others have putted he will replace the ball. All of which is right and proper. But those who formerly played with him began to notice several things. First, that when he lifted up his ball he would sweep his hand across the spot where the ball lay and then put his coin down, but strangely enough, the coin never went down where the sphere was originally, but always an inch or so ahead. Then

when it is time for him to putt he would pick up the coin, sweep the green again, and then would place his ball not where the coin lay, but still nearer the hole. Every time he did it he would gain several inches.

Then here is another little trick. There is a rule that mud on a ball does not make it unplayable, and that you cannot remove the mud from the ball while it is in play. After you have holed out you may clear the rubber cover, but not before. Several times it was noticed that when his ball landed on the green there was mud on it, but after he had picked up and put the coin down to mark it, and it had come his turn to play, there was no mud on the ball. Then they noticed that when he picked up the sphere either the little finger or some part of his clothing would come in contact with the ball, and every time the mud would be missing when it came his time to play. These two little tricks did not occur once, but scores of times, so the fellows who played with him just decided that they did not care for that sort of a companion on the links. He is still wondering why they have engagements when he asks them to play.—The New York Evening Post.

The golf links lie so near the mill That almost every day The laboring children can look out And see the man at play.


—Sarah N. Cleghorn

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SUNNY Breakfast

Fresh Fruit
Tea or Coffee

Dinner
Cold Roast Veal
Mashed Potatoes
Bread and Butter
Oatmeal Cooked

Supper
Tomato Salad
Fruit in Season
Tea

MILK

MONDAY Breakfast

Oatmeal Porridge
Eggs (soft Cooked)
Toast
Butter

Dinner
Beef Stew
Potatoes
Bread
Milk

Supper (or Lunch)
Cream of Tomato Soup
Apple Sauce
Tea

The recipes for Graham Cream of Tomato Soup are as follows:
Graham Biscuits—
Make as tea biscuits one half Graham flour
Cream of Tomato Soup
1 quart of skim milk,
1 pint tomato juice (or ripe tomatoes and sauce),
1 teaspoon of soda,
2 tablespoons of flour,
2 tablespoons of butter,
Salt and pepper to taste,
grated onion.
Make the milk flour, ings into a thin white tomato add one quarter soda, and as soon as it reaches combine the milk and serve at once.

TUESDAY Breakfast

Fresh Fruit
Graham Bread
Coffee or Tea

Dinner
Mutton
Potatoes
Apple and Bread-Crumbs (Brown Butter)
Sugar

Supper (or Lunch)
Creamed Fish
Waffles
Baked Pears
Tea

The recipes for Grahamed Fish and Brown Breadcrumbs above, are as follows:
Creamed Fish—
Any left-over boiled or served as cream fish fully and adding a good white sauce.
Graham Bread—
3½ cups of Graham flour,
2 cups of soft milk,
½ cups of molasses (No. 1),
1 teaspoon of soda,
1 teaspoon of salt.
Bake in a slow oven.

Brown Betty Pudding—
2 cups of apples sliced,
1 cup of bread crumbs,
1 tablespoon of butter,
Cinnamon to season.
Butter the pudding, alternate layers of apple apples in bottom, and fill on top, and dot with Sprinkle with cinnamon and bake forty minutes, cover and brown.

WEDNESDAY Breakfast

Fresh Fruit (Berries)
Oatmeal Porridge
Onionet
Toast

Dinner
Roast Beef
Potatoes
Brown Bread
Cottage Pudding

Supper (or Lunch)
Potato Soup
Stewed Fruit
Cornmeal
Tea

The recipes for Potato meal Muffins, mentioned above, are: