

Impressive Appeals for Peace at Great St. Louis Congress

St. Louis, May 4.—I have no doubt that your readers will be interested in the great Peace Congress now in session in St. Louis. It is the fourth of the kind that has been held and is attracting attention from all parts of this country. There are delegates here from every State of the Union, from Canada and from several of the Latin States of South America. Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, was to have been present, but the unfortunate difficulty which has arisen between the National Government and the State Government of California has detained him so long at San Francisco that he cannot get here until the Congress has closed. His absence leaves Mr. Carnegie the centre of attraction and interest. And well does he deserve the centre of the stage, although the unostentatious and unassuming little man covets no such distinction.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GREAT ADDRESS.
His address delivered at the opening session of the Congress was a masterpiece. He read it from a printed draft, but with such freedom from his copy that it had all the effect of an extemporaneous address. His theme was "the baseless fear of invasion" and he showed conclusively how preposterous a thing it was to anticipate invasion of the United States from any of the nations either of Europe or of Asia. One by one he took them up and in an exceedingly bright and spirited manner reasoned out his thesis to its convincing conclusion. His mastery of his large audience was complete. At one point he was interrupted by a questioner who asked, "What about Japan?" The answer came like a shot from a gun. The speaker instantly compared the naval strength of Japan with that of the United States, giving the details with as much accuracy and thoroughness as if he were the war Minister of the Republic.

A STRIKING SCENE.
The interrupter continued, however: "Some people are in mortal terror just the same." "Speak for yourself!" said the little Scotchman, and then, stepping out from his desk, he cried out, "Let every man in this audience who is not afraid of invasion from Japan, or believes in the impossibility of invasion from Japan, stand up." The whole audience was on its feet in a moment, platform and all. Then the speaker, when they sat down, called upon those afraid of invasion from Japan to stand up. No body stood. "Why don't you stand up?" said Mr. Carnegie. "Are you afraid to stand up?" Then it became clear that either the sense of the interruption had been misunderstood or that the interrupter had undergone a very sudden conversion. "Mr. Carnegie," he said, "I think it is simply scandalous that the jingoes and war mongers of this country should be trying to scare the American people with such bogus cries as that of a Japanese invasion. I don't believe in it any more than you do. It is all a scare to get more battle-ships that we have no need of." Thus the incident ended and the grand old man proceeded with his address.

SOUTH AMERICAN CRITICISM.
The interest in the afternoon was divided between the addresses of the South American delegates at the St. Louis University Auditorium, and an oratorical contest at the Baptist church auditorium where students from six of the western universities competed for a prize of \$100. The speeches of the South American delegates were exceedingly interesting.

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cure many common ailments which are very different, but which all arise from the same cause—a system clogged with impurities. The Pills cause the bowels to move regularly, strengthen and stimulate the kidneys and open up the pores of the skin. These organs immediately throw off the accumulated impurities, and Biliousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Kidney Troubles, Headaches, Rheumatism and similar ailments vanish. **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills** Save Doctors' Bills

There was a striking note of criticism in one of the addresses, that of the Minister of Peru, which was, however well received and not resented. He thought that the people of the United States knew too little about their friends in South America and that it would be well for them to pay a little more of the same kind of attention to their neighbors to the south, that the latter gave to the geography and history of the United States.

TWO NOTABLE ADDRESSES.
I should have mentioned as one of the attractions of the afternoon session a remarkable speech by Mr. Charles F. Beals, Director of the Central-West Department American Peace Society on the subject: "From Jungles to Internationalism." The subject was treated from a scientific and humanitarian point of view and the speech was one of the most interesting I ever heard. But the interest of the day culminated in the speeches of Thursday evening. The age of eloquence is not gone. There was an address delivered at this evening's session by a Mr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Director of the Abraham Lincoln Centre, Chicago, which so completely captivated the immense audience that at the close, the orator received a quite remarkable ovation. And it was a well-merited tribute. "Peace, not War, the school of Heroism," was the text, and the discourse was a thrillingly eloquent performance.

Mr. Jones was described as the philosopher poet and preacher of Chicago. He sustained all the titles. There was humor and satire that evoked the laughter and the cheers of the audience and there was pathos that drew tears from the eyes of not a few. The speaker had been a soldier in the war and one of his illustrations of heroism was the self-sacrifice of a widow and child left to struggle with the world by the death of one of the speaker's comrades in battle. The pathos of the story was so restrained and so genuine that it met with an instant response and created a deep impression.

MR. FAIRBANKS' SPEECH.
The address of Mr. Fairbanks was one of peculiar interest to a Britisher. It must not be forgotten that he was a Republican Vice-President not many years ago. His contribution to the discussion was largely an examination of the Panama Canal question, on which his views are so magnanimous and so emphatic that they left nothing to be said from a British point of view. He saw only one side to the question and that was the British side. There was really nothing to arbitrate, because there was no question that could be raised. The words of the Treaty were to his apprehension so clear and plain that there could never be any fair question as to their meaning. The sentiments of the speaker seemed to be those of the audience generally, and if the feeling of the Nation can be judged by that of the assembly here gathered, there will be no need of an arbitration on the question of the Panama Canal tolls.

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S STORY.
Then came Booker Washington. Everybody knows something about him, a representative of the colored race who has done more to raise the status of his people than any other agency or all operative agencies put together. He began with a little story that put everybody in a particular good humor. He was, he said, in the predicament of a colored friend of his whom he once had occasion to bring to book for failing to keep an appointment. The explanation was that his friend had had a lot of trouble. Someone had left the door of his hen-coop open and the chickens "all went home." His thoughts that he had, as he supposed, when he came to the meeting, had left him and "gone home." But there were, nevertheless, enough left to furnish a more than respectable feast. Of course, it was a peace speech, and one of his points was to recall some of the taunts addressed to his people, who were compared, to their disadvantage with the North American Indians. The latter had the courage to "stand up for their rights and fight their oppressors, while the negro had no courage. He simply submitted and took the blow lying down. But what were the results? The Indian was a vanishing race. The negro was in-

creasing and multiplying, becoming more wealthy every year, and more efficient and respected. Even the barbarities of lynch law were growing less frequent, in response to the public opinion created by the articles of journalists and the speeches of governors and judges. He is a first-class speaker, clear, grammatical, forceful, knows what he wants to say and says with effect.

I must say in conclusion that I do not remember ever having attended any conference, anywhere, of any kind, where the speaker was sustained at so high a level as at this Fourth American Congress. Even the orations of the college boys were remarkable for their maturity of thought and freedom from sophomoric bathos.

B. RUSSELL. NEW WIRELESS SERVICE.

London, May 7.—H. F. Baxendale, the managing director of the Universal Radio Syndicate, which controls the Poulsen system of wireless telegraphy, said yesterday, that although the contract which had been arranged with the Canadian Government for a wireless service between Great Britain and British North America provided that the service must be in operation within twelve months, he had no doubt it would be in operation in September.

A site for their station on this side of the Atlantic at Bally Bunnion, near the mouth of the River Shannon, had already been erected. Two or three places on the other side of the Atlantic were now under consideration as possible sites for a Canadian station, in regard to which a decision would be arrived at shortly.

As to the efficiency of the Poulsen system over long distance, the Universal Radio Syndicate had agreed to a test between Arlington (Washington, U. S.) and a certain European station over a distance of thirty-five hundred miles, which should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical as to the merits of the Poulsen system for long distance transmission.

The distance over which they proposed to operate in the Anglo-Canadian service was twenty-four hundred miles. It had been incorrectly reported in some of the cable messages from Ottawa that despatch messages at a rate of four hundred words a minute. It should be four hundred letters or eighty words of five letters a minute. As to toll they proposed to charge eight pence per word for cable message and four pence per word for plain messages. Both classes of messages would be treated as urgent. There would be no such thing as "deferred" messages in connection with this service.

A SPLENDID EXAMPLE.

We are all indebted to the Hon. William Jennings Bryan for a very convincing demonstration of the fact that because a conventional limitation of personal freedom of action has remained unchallenged for a long period, it does not necessarily become sacrosanct in the process. More specifically Mr. Bryan has shown that it is possible for nine ambassadors, representing, with their wives, the culture and intellect, as well as the might and the wealth of the civilized world, to sit down to a wineless dinner, and even to sit through it without the machinery of diplomatic intercourse coming to a shattering pause because of the lack of what has been believed to be one of the most effective lubricants. Nor, if reports are to be believed, did the dinner differ in any essential particular from other diplomatic dinners, when the choice of the wines was only less important than the choice of subjects for conversation. There seems to have been the usual number of kindly sentiments, expressed in the customary phrases, and accepted with neither more nor less than the conventional sincerity of such occasions. The convictions of both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan that liquor should not be served anywhere or at any time were not satisfied that the external usages of diplomatic intercourse might continue intact a little longer, and at least the digestion of the ambassadors of nine Powers are probably the better in consequence. The Peace of the World which can be preserved only in alcohol may not, after all, be the Peace of the world for which we are all looking.—Montreal Star.

Badly Ulcerated Leg ZAM-BUK CURED HER WHEN SO BAD SHE HAD TO USE CRUTCHES.

For varicose sores, bad leg, or chronic ulcers, Zam-Buk is without equal as a healer. A proof of this is just to hand from Montreal. Mrs. T. Edwards, of 164 Amberst St., writes: "Some time ago a bad sore broke out on my left leg near the ankle. For a week or two I did not heed it, but it got so bad that I could hardly walk. I sent for our doctor, and he told me that I would have to lay up with the wound. I did so for three weeks. At the end of that time the ulcer healed a little, but I could only move about by using crutches.

The sore then broke out badly, and the doctor told me that the only thing that would cure it would be an operation, and that I should have to lay up for a year. This, I knew, was impossible, as I had a family to attend to. My son had cured a bad cut on his finger by using Zam-Buk, and he advised me to give this balm a trial. I did so, and in less than a week's time it gave me wonderful relief. It stopped the pain, which had been so bad that many nights I did not get a wink of sleep. In a very short time the wound was so much better that I was able to move about and do my work. I persevered with Zam-Buk, with the result that the wound is now perfectly cured, and the limb is as sound and strong as ever. To any person suffering from ulcerated sores I would say, "try Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk is just as good for piles, abscesses, boils, scalp sores, blood poison, festering wounds, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, eczema, eruption, and all other injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores 50c. box or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful substitutes and imitations. Have you tried Zam-Buk Soap? 25c. table.

CENTENARY OF WATERLOO.

(From the Boston Transcript.)
If Great Britain concludes to celebrate one hundred years of peace with America in 1914, it probably will at the same time observe its happy exemption for a century from war with France. Chronologically the century of peace with either country does not terminate in 1914. Fighting between Americans and Britons went on very briskly in the early weeks of 1815, for it was not until February 11 that the treaty of peace signed at Ghent on Christmas Eve reached this country. Waterloo was fought on June 18, 1815, and the British troops marched upon the French capital forthwith. If these facts are to be taken into consideration in making up the celebration schedules, the observances would be spread over several months. It is convenient therefore that a date, not too arbitrary should be adopted. France and Great Britain are now on such friendly terms that the French may be expected to forget "ancient unkindness," but whether a great British celebration of the centennial of Waterloo would not chill their cordiality is an interesting question.

Market Quotations

The quotations below are this weeks ruling prices which are furnished us by one of Bridgetown's representative merchants.

RETAIL	
Apples, per bbl.	\$1.50 to 2.50
Beans, per lb.	.06
Butter, choice dairy, per lb	.25
Butter, packed, per lb.	.23
Beets, (table) per bus.	.60
Beef, fresh roast, per lb.	.14 to .18
" steak, per lb.	.18 to .20
" corned, per lb.	.08 to .14
Carrots, (table) per bus.	.60
Cranberries, per qt.	.08
Chickens, per lb.	.20
Cabbage, per doz.	.60 to 1.00
Celery, per doz.	.20
Cider, (sweet) per gal.	.18
Eggs fresh, per doz.	.10 to .12
Fowl, per lb.	.18 to .22
Ham and Bacon, per lb.	.04
Onions, per lb.	.30
Potatoes, per bus.	.15
Parsnips, per pk.	.12 to .18
Pork, fresh, per lb.	.16
" salt, per lb.	.10 to .12
Turnips, per bbl.	.60
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Pork, by carcass, per lb.	.09 to .11
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