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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 25, 1915

THE ARABIC.

The sinking of the steamship Arabic, bound from Liverpool to New York with a passenger list that included more than a score of American citizens, is positive proof that Germany has no intention of abandoning her murderous warfare on the high seas.

The destruction of the Arabic without warning is a direct challenge to the American notes to Germany following the Lusitania massacre. At that time the United States government served warning on Berlin that Germany would be held strictly accountable for any further outrages against American citizens travelling on the high seas.

If the early reports regarding the sinking of the Arabic are borne out by the statements of the survivors, it does not seem possible that President Wilson can longer continue diplomatic relations with the German government. Many of the leading newspapers and a large portion of the public have long been clamoring for satisfaction in the case of the Lusitania, and the appeal to Washington for prompt and decisive action will doubtless now become unanimous.

While the destruction of the Arabic does not parallel the Lusitania disaster in horror, it is nevertheless a flagrant violation of the rules of civilized warfare and adds one more to the long list of sickening crimes committed by German submarine crews at the orders of the German admiralty. In this case as in the case of the Lusitania and the Falaba, there was needless loss of life. Had the Arabic carried as many passengers as the Lusitania, the loss of life would undoubtedly have been as great, or greater, for she disappeared in eleven minutes whereas the big Canarder remained afloat for more than twenty minutes. It is a crime that ought to bring young men from all parts of the Empire to the colors with a rush.

THE WAR.

As long ago as August 6, just after the fall of Warsaw, a well informed military observer said that the proportions then assumed by the German campaign in Poland could only mean that Germany was not content with taking Warsaw, but intended to carry the war into Russia. The events of the last ten days have been a striking vindication of that opinion.

While no one can now forecast the extent or the immediate result of this German invasion, the point of interest still is the fate of the Russian armies; that is to say, whether or not the Grand Duke will be able to extricate his field armies without very grave disaster.

But while the news bearing upon this point is at the moment discouraging, it is well to consider the fact, recently made plain by several military observers, that Germany had not stopped at Warsaw for the simple reason that it was impossible at that stage of the campaign to disentangle her forces from the Russian grip and establish a new front which could be fortified and held by the comparatively small force. Could she have done that, she would have been able to transfer a vast force to the western front in France and Flanders, and perhaps to threatened territory in the Balkans as well.

ive of the British and French which must now be assumed to be due. Some of us who are disposed at times to read the newspaper despatches with a sense of foreboding will do well to remember that the Allies are in constant touch and are acting with perfect understanding, and that if the Allied offensive in the west has been long delayed—as it has—the loss of time has been due to the fact that those in supreme command believe better results will follow complete preparation than could have been achieved had an attack been made before now, unsupported by a sufficient reserve of guns and munitions of war.

While the Russians are in retreat, and while their armies are undoubtedly in greater peril for a time than ever before, it still must be remembered that the British and French—and particularly the British—have at their command great armies which will presently be giving a good account of themselves.

In the meantime it is for us in Canada to make daily a new effort to realize the terrific nature of the struggle and to make every endeavor to increase the stream of troops which must go steadily forward from this country until the tide has turned and victory for the Allies is accomplished. Russia fights doggedly on, and without any thought of final defeat. That tremendous country is handicapped by lack of artillery and of munitions, but it has still an innumerable host of fine soldiers, and they cannot be decisively beaten. We in Canada should be inspired by their magnificent courage, and should see to it that this country does its full share. To do our share, fully and promptly, is our task in this great war, and we must discharge it like true sons of the Empire.

WHAT MANITOBA'S VERDICT MEANS.

Some Conservative newspapers profess to see in the great Liberal majority in Manitoba a danger to the Liberal party itself. The almost complete annihilation of the Conservative parliamentary following in that province, they would have their readers believe, will sooner or later, result in trouble for Premier Norris and his advisers.

In advancing these arguments partisan writers ignore all that was at stake in the recent elections in Manitoba. There conditions demanded a verdict that could not be misunderstood throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. The Parliament buildings and other wrongdoing were so disgusting to all sense of public decency that the electors were astounded at the barfaced attempts of a member of the Federal cabinet and his political associates in the province to befog the issue and deceive the public, and it was widely felt that the only way to save Manitoba's reputation was to completely shatter the Rogers forces in the field.

This view is strikingly set forth by the Presbyterian of Toronto, which, under the title "Manitoba Acquitted," declares that what Manitoba has done "other provinces ought to do and will do when their trial comes up." The important and influential Province of Manitoba has been on trial. The charge was that it loved darkness rather than light, partyism rather than purity, dishonest dealing rather than fair play, the privilege of the few rather than the opportunity of all.

The charge was well and truly tried before the electors of the Province. Advocates were heard by the people—who are the judges—and the jury in all such affairs—and full and free chance was given to party supporters and the opponents of high principles to defend or attack, to command or criticize, and no advocate's mouth was shut.

While the trial went on very many people in every Province in Canada waited impatiently for the day when the verdict should be brought in, and there was an intensity of anxiety in the Province of Manitoba itself on the part of the large body of the people—as we now know—from Manitoba, should elect to stay under the decaying rule of the past years, or get new masters and enter upon a new order of life in the Dominion where Manitoba plays such an important part.

Referring to the alleged hold-up of liquor licenses holders, he said: "A charge has been laid at the door of the present government of compounding with men engaged in the liquor traffic. The truth or falsity of this charge remains to be proved. However, we believe that the best way to repudiate a charge is not to evade, but to invite investigation. While the government may be wholly innocent as to the matter referred to, if a thorough investigation be made, they may forever rest under the stigma. Nothing should be feared by them. If any follower of the party has received the money, as charged, it must be known to the government. No evidence has been presented by any member of the press that the people's verdict is not negatively by his government. We trust that he will exert his power to keep the very strength of his government from becoming its undoing."

Probably no one recognizes more fully than Mr. Norris the heavy responsibility which he and his colleagues have assumed. And there is no reason to fear that they will not discharge that responsibility to the very best of their ability. The people of Manitoba have placed their faith in Premier Norris without reserve and he must know perfectly well that if he does not justify that faith he and his government must go the way of the discredited group of politicians led by Sir Rodmond Roblin. He has made a good beginning, and it is the confident expectation of the people of the province that he will give Manitoba good and honest government.

MAY GET HIS PASSPORTS



Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States. The indications are that he will be handed his passports to mark the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany.

Board of Trade, and that these statements have never been made public. The whole matter ought to be laid before the full Board of Trade without delay. So many contradictory statements have been made that the public should no longer be kept in the dark.

Any statement by Mr. Guelius that favors the west side route is only important because it represents the opinion of his superiors. A few weeks ago Premier Clarke announced that the route for the Valley road, which was reported to have been changed, was fixed by legislation. A day or two later the two ministers of the Crown told the council of the Board of Trade that the railway ought to come to St. John by way of the western bank of the river from Gagetown to Westfield, and from there through to Fairville and across the harbor, or near Navy Island. Therefore the Premier's latest announcement only adds to the confusion of the public mind with respect to what the government is actually doing, or proposes to do.

This confusion should be cleared up at once. The whole transportation situation should be dealt with in public. The Board of Trade and the City Council should insist upon having all the facts laid before them. The city has already suffered, and is bound to suffer more, from the inexcusable and costly delay.

CONCEALING THE EVIDENCE.

The Standard Thursday, in its Frequent report, deliberately garbled the words of the Grand Chief Templar in reference to the recent hold-up of liquor licenses. The Standard, in its report, made an effort to mislead its readers, and give them the idea that the Grand Chief Templar had said nothing concerning the position of the local government in view of the unanswered charges made by E. S. Carter, Liberal Organizer. The Telegraph's report of the Grand Chief Templar's address, or of that portion of it which is now under review, is as follows:

Referring to the alleged hold-up of liquor licenses holders, he said: "A charge has been laid at the door of the present government of compounding with men engaged in the liquor traffic. The truth or falsity of this charge remains to be proved. However, we believe that the best way to repudiate a charge is not to evade, but to invite investigation. While the government may be wholly innocent as to the matter referred to, if a thorough investigation be made, they may forever rest under the stigma. Nothing should be feared by them. If any follower of the party has received the money, as charged, it must be known to the government. No evidence has been presented by any member of the press that the people's verdict is not negatively by his government. We trust that he will exert his power to keep the very strength of his government from becoming its undoing."

It is perhaps not surprising that a Journal like the Standard follows the plan of garbling or concealing the evidence. It has done so in connection with the Kent and Gloucester scandals. It did so in some degree in connection with the Dugal charges. It has followed the same plan with respect to the disclosures in Manitoba and the scandals in British Columbia. The temperance people who met in Fredericton make the very obvious point that the local government should have made a full and prompt investigation of the Carter charges. Mr. Carter offered to produce his evidence, and to stand or fall by it. Instead of providing machinery for the investigation or enlarging the scope of Commissioner Chandler's work, so that he could hear the evidence, the local government refused any form of investigation, and presumably directed its journalistic organs to indulge in the disgraceful abuse of Mr. Carter which

list. One of these writers makes this thoughtful effort to analyze the situation:

"The chief trouble, we believe, as has been said before, is that up till the present time the great masses of our young men have failed to realize the significance of the events in Europe and the perilousness of the situation. The past decade in Canada has not been one well calculated to induce serious thinking. It has been a period of expansion, inflation and general whoop-her-up; a period of expectation of getting rich quick, a period in which hard grinding drudgery has been discounted. It has been the very worst sort of preparation for this great war; and it takes some time for our young men to be jolted into a realization of the situation. Perhaps the authorities both in Britain and in Canada have not given the proper lead. There has been too great a tendency to lay emphasis upon ultimate victory rather than upon immediate necessities. We are too ready to take it for granted that the British Empire is bound to come out victorious. In the early days of the war we were all too ready to believe that Germany would 'crack' suddenly, and that the war would end as abruptly as it began. Nor is it necessary to be pessimistic today or more doubtful of the ultimate result. It is necessary to remind young Canadians that the ultimate result may depend upon them, and that just as the Canadians at St. Julien saved the day, so it may be the high destiny of the hundreds of thousands who have not yet answered their country's call to save the day for the British Empire."

This is a fair presentation of some aspects of the case, but no presentation of it can be satisfactory. The best men in the British Empire, by giving their lives in many cases, and by risking them daily in all cases, will ultimately turn the scale in this war. When the present armies have been thinned by the daily toll taken by the guns, it will still be imperative necessary that the British Empire shall have a tremendous force of fresh troops ready to throw into the balance. In fact, these fresh troops must be poured in steadily as the war proceeds, and in addition to these constant and heavy reinforcements, there must still be a great host ready to finish the work.

Those young men who hesitate to enlist, comforting themselves with the false thought that they may go some day if the need seems greater than it seems now, should remember that while they are hesitating other men, more honest and more fearless are dying for them. And they must remember, also, that men are not trained for this war in a day, but that the man who enlists at this hour must be drilled and equipped, trained so that his company may act in perfect unison with his brigade, his brigade with his division, and his division with the field army to which it is attached. These things take time, and the brains and the courage which are today shaping British strategy ought not to be handicapped by hesitation among the young men of the Empire—hesitation that must soon be called by an uglier word. The need for recruits was never greater than at this hour. In war, as in charity, he gives twice who gives quickly. Life is a most precious possession but, after all, not the most precious.

NOTE AN DOCUMENT.

Germans have been intriguing to use the United States as a club to strike Britain, and they did not care what became of the club—Toronto Globe.

WHAT ARE THEY SAYING ABOUT US?

What are our men in the trenches saying about the rest of us, who are carrying on the ordinary pursuits of peace, business and pleasure, comparatively undisturbed as yet by the anxiety and horror of the great war? We who dwell in security because of the brave men at the front discuss their deeds or their deaths at the breakfast table, and occasionally express wonder or anxiety because they have not yet driven the German armies across the Rhine. Perhaps most of us are less free in the matter of criticism than we were earlier in the war, for this war has been so tremendous that it has made an impression upon even the arm chair critic. Presently we shall begin to realize what the men in the trenches are saying about other men who have not yet put on the uniform.

A Canadian officer who returned to Canada to recover from a serious wound, and who saw much fighting in Flanders, brings word that when Canadian newspapers reach the trenches and the officers and men get time to read them, they notice the names of former friends and comrades who are still at home and who are mentioned in connection with social, sporting, and athletic events. There are so many men at the front from nearly every important community, that among them they may be said to know everybody here at home. And their comments upon those who dwell here as in time of peace, so this officer tells us, are bitter enough. Some of them are asking why they should be hourly facing death and undergoing bitter and unprecendented hardships when men just as fit physically for the trenches, and without ties sufficient to excuse them from service are living at their ease and in perfect security here in the homeland. One writer, commenting upon this searching question, tells us that men at the front are asking concerning the stay-at-homes: "Are they worthy of the blood of the gallant gentlemen which has been spilled like water for them?" That is a question to which the men of active service age, still remaining in Canada, must make answer.

Many observers have been discussing the cause for slow recruiting in this country, by which they mean undue hesitation on the part of young men to enlist. One of these writers makes this thoughtful effort to analyze the situation:

The New York Evening Post points out that the sinking of a British transport in the Aegean brings out in clearest light the extraordinary work done by the British navy in protecting the transports which by the hundred, from the beginning of the war, have piled back and forth across the channel. Says the Post: "Whatever the precautions the British navy has taken, the fact is that the Germans have been unable to use their submarine weapons upon this vital supply line of the British army. Poor little steam trawlers they can sink by the dozen—ignoble game that they are, and having no serious relation to the food supply of Great Britain. But for all the threatening of Von Tirpitz, they have not bogged a single provision ship in the Channel, much less a transport. It is a fact upon which, curiously enough, Captain Persius and the other Berlin naval experts cannot find space to comment."

have had Britain as an ally. What would have become of us, even after the Battle of the Marne, if the German fleet had driven us from the seas and had blockaded us, if Germany had been able to revictual herself in America and elsewhere? Britain goes to war; immediately the German fleet is forced to confine itself to its own territorial waters; Germany is blockaded and cut off from the whole world, she is cut off from countries which supplied her with cotton, metals, and munitions of all sorts, from countries where reside one million of her reservists, who are unable to rejoin. Our army is reinforced by an army which is being made up slowly but surely."

Thoughtful people throughout the United States are calling for the detection and punishment of the assassins who stormed the Georgia State Penitentiary and lynched Leo Frank, one of the prisoners serving a life sentence for murder. According to authentic reports of the crime the Georgia authorities cannot be acquitted of negligence, for the lynching was carefully and rather openly prepared. Apparently politics had a good deal to do with the whole disgraceful proceeding. The duty of the Georgia government is plain, and if it does not wish to stand openly disgraced before the world it will make every effort to run down and punish the murderers of the unhappy criminal with whom the law has already dealt.

The announcement that Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy have declared cotton absolute contraband of war causes no surprise, as their decision had already been unofficially announced. The United States government may make a formal protest, but the question is not likely to create any serious controversy between the countries concerned. Leading Americans throughout the Union are urging that the Allies are well within their rights, to say nothing of the fact that they are fighting for the freedom of the world. The United States would appear to have more weighty problems to solve just now than any that have arisen from the cotton situation.

In view of developments how taking place the following programme, said by the Cologne Gazette to have been published by "a hostile colonel," is of more than passing interest:

In the West—No change for the present, but in October the beginning of a French offensive which will reach the Rhine in December.

In the East—A Russian retirement in the first case, followed in August by the intervention of Roumania, and in September by a general attack upon Austria by Italy, Serbia, and Roumania, who will recover Galicia in October and invade Austria from three sides, causing the Austrian government to take refuge in Germany. In October retirement of the Germans from Courland and East Prussia. In November evacuation of Poland and Silesia. In December, German request for a truce. The fall of Constantinople is predicted for September.

The Canadians Won Through. (Canada.) "The Canadians gave fresh proof of their wonderful powers of courage and endurance in the Festubert area. They had to wade through water, scramble in single file through a hedge to an accompaniment of an incessant rain of bullets and eventually captured an orchard held by the enemy in great force."—Newspaper Report.

Do you ask for a song of the great West land? Do you seek to fathom her wealth? Do you wish to know of her soldier band? Will you drink to their glorious health? You may hear, if you will, the wonderful song Which the boys from the West are singing; It will live through the years in memory long— It has set the Empire ringing!

Have you read of their charge and desperate dash, Though a hail of lead fell around? How they fled through the hedge, waited the clash— Then stormed the trench at a bound? How they captured the orchard during the night, Though the point had been dearly bought? How the enemy ran and the boys held tight? You chered when you heard how they fought. It's a song full of deeds from the great West land, Where service is greater than wealth; And were proud of that glorious soldier band— Canada! We drink to your health!—Walter Hayden.

RED CROSS TEA AND CONCERT AT INCH ARRAN

Dalhousie, Aug. 20.—One of the most enjoyable teas and concerts of the season was given by Mrs. J. E. Dean and Mrs. J. H. Jenner, assisted by the guests of the Inch Arran House, on Friday, the 18th inst., in aid of the Red Cross Society, the proceeds to be devoted to providing good things for the soldiers. In the afternoon tea was furnished on the wide and spacious veranda overlooking the beautiful Bay Chaleur, with its lovely scenery, dotted with islands. The veranda and its surroundings were tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags, and colored lanterns, under the direction of Mrs. J. H. Jenner, of the direction Montreal, and Dr. H. N. Broadbridge, of Boston, who proved themselves artists in that line of work.

A number of small tables were placed at which those who came partook of tea, cakes and confections. The main table was presided over by Lady Foster, assisted by Mrs. Desbarats, of Ottawa, Mrs. Gerald White, of Pembroke (Ont.), and Mrs. W. W. Pickett, of Montreal. A most artistic and tastefully decorated table of beautiful flowers, the work of Mrs. Dyer, of Montreal, was greatly admired. These flowers were sold by several pretty young maidens, until all were disposed of at prices which added greatly to the receipts of the day.

The candy table, which was in charge of Mrs. T. Gorman, of Ottawa, also proved to be a great success, not alone financially but because the goods were so much appreciated by the purchasers, on account of their purity and flavor. Too many thanks can be accorded to the ladies who by their talent and industry, and who truly could be called the bear brand "Pure, Home Made in Canada."

The tea proved to be a great success, and was patronized by many from the surrounding districts, who by their assistance showed that their desire, like unto all others participating in such functions, was to assist a most worthy cause, that of providing funds for those of our soldier boys who have gone, or may still go, to assist the empire in its great struggle for home and right, and bring the German tyrant to his knees.

Mrs. J. A. Polkinghorne, of Ottawa, and Miss B. A. McLeod, of St. John, received the admittance fee, seated at a small table, beautifully decorated with flowers, at the entrance to where the tea was being served. In the evening one of the most enjoyable concerts ever given beneath the roof of the Inch Arran House, took place, the proceeds of which, as well as of the tea given in the afternoon, will be devoted to the same worthy object. The large room, which had been prepared specially for the occasion, was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags (the Union Jack predominating), was filled with an enthusiastic and appreciative audience. The proceedings were opened by the singing of God Save the King. Dr. H. V. Broadbridge, of Boston, acted very efficiently as chairman and he was accepted such as a compliment to an American citizen, to preside over a gathering of the kind, especially as the object of which was such a worthy one, and he desired to assure them of his hearty support. He said a glowing tribute to the Canadian boys who had fought so nobly and well, and said in the roll of honor their names would be indelibly engraved as long as time exists, as heroes, and his desire and wish was that when the war is over and these conquering Canadian boys return to their homes, they might be permitted to join in the great welcome that they are entitled to receive.

He felt that the cause they were fighting for was indeed a worthy one, and was like unto the motto adopted by the American republic, under whose flag he lived, "Liberty and Justice for all." Liberty and freedom would be won again by the Allies from that despot German Kaiser who is endeavoring to destroy every vestige of happiness among nations. He spoke as a great sympathizer of the Allies, and he felt that his sympathies and utterances were echoed by thousands of his countrymen in the United States. At the conclusion of the doctor's remarks he was loudly cheered. The programme was then opened by an instrumental duet by Madame A. Bonin, of Montreal, and her daughter, Miss Eveline, which received great applause.

Miss Janet Robb, of Valleyfield, delighted everybody by a solo, entitled "Mother Machree," which was beautifully rendered in a soft, sweet voice, showing great grace. She received an encore, and in reply gave "You'll Git Heaps o' Lickings."

Miss Neta McDonald, of Campbellton, gave a reading entitled Mrs. Ripley's Trip, which was well received and vociferously encored. She gave in reply, A Modern Samson, a rendition of which she delivered with great talent and culture, and each of her selections was loudly encored.

Miss Desbarats' piano solo was faultlessly rendered, showing great musical study as well as natural ability. Miss C. M. MacMartin, of Montreal, gave a solo, entitled "The Men Who Fight," showing great musical talent and culture, and she received well merited plaudits and gracefully complied to an encore, Violets.

FROM ALL OVER TO MARITIME PROVINCES

(Continued from page 1.) Rev. Hugh Miller and Mrs. Sunday evening Mrs. McCain occupied the pulpit drew's Presbyterian church and to a large and appreciative audience on Monday evening he the speakers at the patriotic visit; to relatives in Bathurst. Mrs. Donald McBeth, of Bathurst, was the guest of Mrs. Cameron Adams. Miss Hena Caldwell, of New Brunswick, was a week-end visitor to St. John. Miss Lou Gilker has returned with friends in Halifax. Mrs. Malcolm Patterson, of the guest of Mrs. S. B. James. Mrs. J. H. Jenner, of St. John, is visiting for Winnipeg to visit Mrs. George G. McKenzie. The Misses Greta and Helen of Moncton, are visiting Mrs. Gremley.

Mrs. John Henderson, of Dalhousie, the guest of Mrs. Mott. Miss Katherine Carpenter, of her home in Moncton, pleasant visit with friends in St. John. Mrs. Olive Carter, of St. John, the guest of Mrs. H. phrey. Miss May McIntyre, of Bathurst, is visiting her parents in town. Mrs. John McIntyre, has been on the nursing staff of the Hospital, Bathurst. Lieutenant George Wallace Battalion, Valcartier, was in week, the guest of his parents Mrs. W. H. Wallace. Miss Christie McDonald, of the guest of Campbellton friends. On Monday evening of last Freda Davison entertained a friends very pleasantly, in the Misses Fowler, of Montreal, those present were Miss Elsie Mrs. Leon Nelson, Miss Sarah Ethel Lingley, Miss Sophie Mowat and Miss Isa. The Misses Rice and Ellice real, and the Misses Carter were the guests of Mrs. J. Cape, d'Espoir, recently. Mrs. G. Gallivan, of Chatham, the guest of Mrs. J. B. Mr. John C. Ferguson was last week, the guest of Mr. William Currie.

Miss Marion Miller, of Bathurst, the guest of Mrs. Shiner. Mr. and Mrs. Reid, of Chatham last week, the guests Mrs. S. S. Harrison. Mr. S. S. McLean, who has his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. returned to his residence, 10 Signaller L. S. Scott, of the tallon, Valcartier, was in town visiting his parents, Mr. and Scott.

Mrs. A. Murchie and two of her children, were the guests of Mrs. Campbellton friends last week. Miss Freda Davison was in week, the guest of Miss Hall. Miss S. McPherson has returned to her home in Bathurst after a visit with Mrs. Edgar Shirr, Signaller Harry McLennan Battalion, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McPherson, of Valcartier. Bathurst was presented with a hand watch by the staff of the town.

Mrs. Thomas G. Marqu York, and her mother, Mrs. Marquis. Mrs. S. J. St. George, Aug. 19.—Epps left on Tuesday for Bathurst will enter the Burdette was accompanied by her father as St. John, her step-mother Boston with her.

Mrs. M. N. Ferette, with the guest of her mother, of the guest of Mrs. L. B. for her home in New Ham. A social dance was held at the hall, Penfield, on Wednesday. The proceeds in aid of the Society from here attended. Mrs. J. H. Valcartier, Bathurst, was the guest of Mrs. Florence this week. Miss Jessie Dewar, of Bathurst, is visiting her mother here.

Mr. J. Journeau, of St. John, is visiting for the charge of the C. P. R. station. The absence of James B. but his vacation. Miss Laura Brown spent the week with friends in Penfield. Ex-Mayor Hugh R. L. returned to Hillboro, Albert. He will bring his family home with him. Mr. L. children have been spending at her former home. Miss Geneva Hennessey, from a pleasant visit at town.

Mrs. Gideon Wetmore and Mrs. G. Wetmore, are active in town. Miss Louise Reardon and Joseph, are spending a week grandmother, Mrs. Reardon. Miss Ray Camley is home. Mr. J. H. Valcartier, of St. John, is visiting friends at Letice. Mr. Morton E. Baldwin Monday from Moore's Mill visited his wife's relatives, where he has large harvest. Mrs. Wm. Dargave of Chatham, is visiting her parents, Daniel Riordan, at Utopia. Mrs. W. A. Gallant, of Bathurst, is visiting friends in town. Mrs. Ella Moore is the daughter, Mrs. M. C. Miss Carrie Gillmor has from a pleasant visit with the Shiretown.

WESTFIELD. Aug. 19.—Mr. V. Paddock were Saturday. Mrs. C. H. Leonard, Miss Addy, of St. John, are visiting Miss Roberts Tuesday. The friends of Mr. C. will be sorry to learn the loss of his home. Miss Gertrude Phillips is visiting for Woodstock to visit Fisher. Mrs. W. Beattie, of St. Saturday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Peter. Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Mac, Mrs. Claire Gilmour, Mrs. G. G. Hamm left for up-urday intending to spend the