FROM 'AURENG-ZEBE'

WHEN I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favor the deceit;
Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay:
To-morrow's falser than the former day;
Lies worse; and while it says, We shall be blest
With some new joys, cuts off what we possest.
Strange cozenage! none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
And, from the dregs of life, think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.
I'm tir'd with waiting for this chimick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old.

JOHN DRYDEN.
(Born August 9, 1631; died May 1, 1701.)

FREEING THE ARABS

THE casual student of war-maps must often have been fascinated by the great blank space labelled "Syrian Desert" or "Arabia" which intervenes between our armies in Palestine and in Mesopotamia. It must seem to him full of unknown terrors, threatening at any moment to cut short the progress of our victorious forces. The blank space is so large, compared with the area occupied by our armies, that our military efforts may appear to be puny and ineffective, and the freedom of the Arabs, which the late General Maude promised to the inhabitants of Baghdad in March, 1917, may look a remote possibility. In reality, the situation is far more promising than the map would suggest. In the first place, though the great Arabian Desert, which stretches from the Indian Ocean to the mountains of Armenia and from the Tigris to the Syrian plains, is a region apart, it is by no means self-contained and self-supporting. The Arabs have to trade with the outer world, exchanging their produce for European goods and arms. Their chief markets are in Syria and Mesopotamia, to which they make periodical visits. But the British blockade of Germany and Turkey has closed the Syrian marts, and the occupation of the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys has placed the Mesopotamian marts under British control. The Arabs must now conduct their trade under our supervision. Without our approval, they could import or export nothing of commercial value. The remote oases of Arabia, to which few Europeans have ever penetrated, are as much subject as Berlin or Constantinople to the all-prevading influence of the British Navy. This economic factor, so little regarded, counts for much in the effect which our Eastern campaigns have undoubtedly exercised over the Arab race as a whole. Our armies may be only on the fringe of Arabia, but they impress the Arab, who is above all a keen man of business, by their obvious mastery of his outlets for trade. From the Turk he can get nothing; through the British he can get almost everything that may be imported in time of war. Trade is a great teacher, and the moral of British economic superiority must have been impressed by now on many an Arab tribe that has never seen a British soldier.

Another important fact is the fundamental antagonism between Arab and Turk. They have nothing in common but their religion, and that bond of union has ceased to possess its old efficacy. Centuries have passed since the Turks, coming from Central Asia, overthrew the Arabian Caliphate, and gradually made themselves dominant over all the Arab lands. But the Arabs, though they yielded to the Turks and served their new masters well in military and civil positions, have always cherished a contempt for their conquerors. There is indeed all the difference in the world between the quick-witted and imaginative Arab, who has a passion for learning, and the dull heavy Turk, who cares for none of the arts and graces in life. It the Arab is the Frenchman of the East, the Turk is the Prussian without the Prussian's desire to accumulate knowledge. So long as the old Turkish Empire endured, Arabs and Turks could live side by side without much friction. The Sultan did not care whether the Arabs were docile subjects provided that they did not interfere overmuch with his control of the Holy places of Islam. A Turkish writ did not run in Arabia beyond the confines of the Turkish posts, but Constantinople was content to exercise a general supervision by means of intrigues and bribes. The advent of the Young Turks changed all that. The Arabs at first welcomed the Revolution, believing that it would bring them better government. They soon found that the Young Turks meant to follow the policy of Rehoboam and to subject them to a far harsher rule than they had ever known. For the Young Turks made it clear that they would have no more semi-independent races. Every subject of Turkey must be a good Turk. Armenians, Syrians, Arabs, Greeks, and Kurds must abandon their racial idiosyncrasies and become Turks once for all. The Armenians, being Christians, were the first to suffer. Obviously they could not be made Turks, and therefore they were exterminated. The Greeks were treated almost as cruelly; though they were not massacred wholesale, many thousands were robbed and expelled from the country. It was then the turn of the Syrians and their Arab kinsmen. The Young Turks took advantage of the war and the mobilization directed against Egypt to institute a systematic persecution in Syria, executing all the Syrian Moslem leaders whom they could catch and reducing the Maronites of the Lebanon by famine. The direct result of this fiendish policy was the revolt in the Hedjac, where the Shereef of Mecca proclaimed war on the infidel Committee of Union and Progress who had slaughtered the faithful Moslems of Syria. The Shereef assumed the title of King of the Hedjaz, and speedily justified his claim to sovereignity by capturing all the Turkish garrisons in or near Mecca. At Medina, the terminus of the Hedjaz Railway, the Turks held firm, presumably because the Arabs lacked siege artillery. But the Red Sea coast was swept clear of the enemy, and the railway was subjected to incessant raids, extending as far as the Dead Sea, which is eight hundred miles to the north of Mecca. There is still a Turkish garrison in Yemen, the province at the south-western corner of Arabia, bordering on our Aden Protectorate, but it is completely isolated and helpless. Apart from this force, the Medina garrison, and the scattered posts along the railway, the Turks have no longer any hold on Western Arabia south of Amman. The Hedjaz rising has thus been successful. There can be no doubt, moreover, that the success of the Hedjaz Arabs, coupled with the British victories in Palestine and Mesopotamia, has had a great moral effect on all the Arab peoples, stimulating their dislike of the Turk and giving them new hopes of liberation from his tyranny.

We hear little or nothing of Central Arabia or Nejd, where the powerful Amirs, Ibn Rashid of Hail and Ibn Sa'ud of Riyadh, have long striven for supremacy. Ibn Sa'ud, whose domains extend to the Persian Gulf, is a good friend of ours, and has visited Basra during the present war to inspect the British Army. But Ibn Rashid, whose smaller and less powerful kingdom lies farther north, midway between the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, is an old ally of the Turks, who helped him in his struggle with his rival. It would be interesting to know how far the course of the war has affected Central Arabian politics, and to what extent Ibn Rashid has seen fit to modify his pro-Turkiah attitude. Lord Robert Cecil has stated that Ibn Rashid has been absent from his capital for a year. We may safely conjecture that Hail, the remote oasis which Doughty describes in his *Arabia Deserta*, is feeling the pinch, especially now that the Middle Euphrates Valley has been cleaed of Turks, and the traffic in arms from Aleppo is thus made far more difficult than before. To the north of Nejd, the powerful confederacies of the Anazah and Shammar control the nomads of the Syrian Desert, and they too, like Nejd, are divided by ancient feuds. But the Turk never had much influence over these wandering tribes, and must have still less now that he has little to offer them as a set-off against the solid attractions of our good government in Mesopotamia and our trading facilities. The Arabs, though torn by tribal dissensions, have a strong feeling of kinship and are united by their economic interests. Nomad chiefs who own land in the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys are naturally predisposed to a British occupation which makes their property more secure, and therefore more valuable. One nomad who feels that he has gained by our advent is likely to impress the fact on others, and we may be sure that all Arabia has by now a shrewd idea of the superiority of British control over the misrule of the Turk. These considerations are greatly strengthened by the innate antagonism between Turk and Arab, and by the Hedjaz revolt, which has shown that the Turk, although a Moslem, can be lawfully fought by other Moslems. It will be seen, then, that the British armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia have already exerted a marked influence over the whole of that vast region which separates their fields of action, and that there is nothing fantstic in the programme of freeing the Arabs which General Maude announced at Baghdad.

Only one word of caution is necessary in conclusion. If what we hope for cannot reasonably be achieved—or rather, if what has already been achieved cannot be secured—with the strength we are now using, that would not be an argument for pouring more troops into the East. Victory will be won or lost in Western Europe, and ultimately the Arabs will be freed or further enslaved according to the result.—*The Spectator.*

WEEK'S BRITISH LOSSES

London, July 27—British casualties reported in the week ended to-day total 12,893, compared with the aggregate of 16,981 reporten in the previous week. These are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 128: men, 1,764. Wounded or missing, officers 304; men, 10,697.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

August 3.—Sir William Wallace captured, 1305; Christopher Columbus sailed on *Santa Maria* on first voyage of discovery, 1492; Hudson's Bay discovered by Henry Hudson, English navigator, 1610; Jeremy Taylor, Anglican divine, author of *Holy Living*, died, 1667; Grinling Gibbons, English architect and wood-carver, died, 1721; Sir Richard Arkwright, English mechanician, inventor of the cotton spinning jenny, died, 1792; Lord Jeffrey Amherst, British Field-Marshal and colonial administrator, benefactor of Amherst College, Massachusetts, died, 1797; Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, former Governor-General of Canada, born, 1847; Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, former Canadian Cabinet Minister, born, 1855; Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) visited St. John, N. B., 1860; Haakon VII King of Norway born, 1872; Germany declared war on France and Belgium, 1914.

August 4.—Capture of Calais, France, by the English, 1347; Joseph J. Scaliger, French classical scholar, son of Julius Cæsar Scaliger, born, 1540; Percy Bysshe Shelley, English poet, born, 1792; Admiral Lord Duncan, British naval commander, died, 1804; Lake Victoria Nyanza discovered by John Hanning Speke, English African explorer, 1858; Harry Lauder, Scottish singer and entertainer, born, 1870; Cardinal Sarto elected Pope, with name of Pius X, 1903; Great Britain declared war on Germany, 1914.

August 5.—Admiral Lord Howe, British naval commander, died, 1799; First steamship, *Royal William*, built in Quebec, crossed the Atlantic, 1833; First Atlantic cable message transmitted, 1858; Henry B. Irving, English actor, born, 1870; Ballot first used in a Dominion of Canada election, 1874; General Philip H. Sheridan, American military commander, died, 1888; Empress Frederick of Germany, daughter of Queen Victoria, died, 1908.

August 6.—*Transfiguration.* Anzac Cove, 1915. Anne (Hatheway) Shakespeare, wife of William Shakespeare, died, 1623; Ben Jonson, English poet and dramatist, died, 1637; Velasquez, Spanish painter, died, 1660; Dr. W. H. Woolaston, English chemist, born, 1766; Daniel O'Connell, Irish orator and patriot, born, 1775; Lord Tennyson, English Poet Laureate, born, 1809; Pierre Dupont de Nemours, French statesman who settled in America, died, 1817; Bolivia became independent of Peru, 1824; Lord Strathcona, Scottish-Canadian statesman and Empire builder, born, 1826; The Reformed Parliament met in London, 1832; Duke of Edinburgh son of Queen Victoria, born, 1844; Military revolution in Mexico in favor of Santa Anna, 1845; Opening of the Canal of Corinth, Greece, 1893; Admiral Dewey demanded the surrender of Manila, 1898.

August 7.—*Name of Jesus.* Old St. James's Day. Grotto Day. Battle of Thermopylæ, 480 B. C. Cardinal Richelieu, French statesman, died, 1788; Napoleon Bonaparte sailed for St. Helena on H. M. S. *Northumberland*, 1815; Elisa Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon, died, 1820; Stanley Weyman, English novelist, born, 1855; Ottawa, formerly Bytown, named as capital of Canada, 1858; General elections in Canada, 1867; Miss Billie Burke, American actress, born, 1876; Sir William C. Van Horne became President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1888.

August 8.—Jerusalem taken by Titus and razed to the ground, 70; Admiral Robert Blake, British naval commander, died, 1657; George Canning, English statesman and editor of *The Anti-Jacobin*, died, 1827; General Nelson A. Miles, American military commander, born, 1839; First Bridge over the Falls at St. John, N. B., collapsed, 1837; Smithsonian Institution at Washington founded, 1846; B. Anstey (Guthrie), English humorous author, born, 1856; Madame Vestris died, 1856; Senor Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, assassinated, 1897.

August 9.—Izaak Walton, English merchant, and angler, author of *The Compleat Angler*, born, 1593; John Dryden, English Poet Laureate, born, 1631; Montcalm took Fort Henry, 1759; Ashburton-Webster Maine-New Brunswick Boundary Treaty signed at Washington, 1842; Third Parliament of Canada dissolved, 1878; Island of Heligoland ceded to Germany, 1890; Coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, 1902.

CUSTOMS RETURNS FOR THE PORT OF ST. ANDREWS FOR JULY, 1918

Duty collected,	July, 1918	$6011.66
Free Goods imported,	" "	8802.38
Dutiable Goods imported	" "	44836.64
Exports	" "	21342.00

MRS. AYSCOUGH'S LECTURE

We are unable this week to do do more than make a brief announcement concerning the most interestihg address on "Art in the Far East" delivered by Mrs. Ayscough in the Casino of the Algonquin Hotel on Friday evening of last week, but we hope to be able to give a full report next week, as those who were present would like to have a permanent record of the address, and those who were not will derive great pleasure from its perusal.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.
Metapedia, P. Q.
Aug. 31st, 1908.

$5.00 Reward. Lost, Black and Grey Silk Handbag. Finder please return to Mrs. Henry Joseph at the Algonquin Hotel and receive the above Reward.
5-tf

WANTED — Second Class Female Teacher. Apply, stating salary, to
H. H. BARTLETT,
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ST. Andrews, N. B. Attractive cottage to let for the summer months. Completely furnished. Eight rooms and bath. Hot and cold water. Address
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FOR SALE—Heavy draft team; dark bays; kind and good life; weight about 1400 lbs. each. Also 8 h. p. gas or kerosene engine, with good threshing and wood-cutting outfit. Will sell cheap. For further particulars apply to
MARY E. MacFARLANE
1-5wp Bayside

FOR SALE—1 Driving Horse; 2 Work Horses; 1 Double Sloven, crank axle; 1 Cushion-tire two-seated Top Surrey; 1 Brass-mounted Double Driving Harness; 2 sets Single Driving Harness. Apply to
WM. J. MCQUOID,
St. Andrews, N. B., Phone 29.
49-tf.

FOR SALE—Desirable property, known as the Bradford property, situated on the harbour side of Water St., St. Andrews, consisting of house, ell, and barn. House contains store, seven rooms, and large attic. Easy terms of payment may be arranged. Apply to
THOS R. WREN,
44-tf St. Andrews, N. B.

FOR SALE—My House on Adolphus Street, recently occupied by Mr. G. W. Babbitt, Manager of Bank of Nova Scotia. Ten rooms and bath-room, large dish cupboards, and plenty of closets throughout the house. Artesian well 250 feet deep; large soft-water cistern. Will include in sale two vacant lots adjoining, on Water Street, and a piece of land close to the shore, thus giving unobstructed view of harbor and water, and facilities for bathing houses. Occupation can be given at once. Address
MISS E. FRYER, St. Andrews, N. B
49-tf

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Next term begins Oct. 2nd, 1918.

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Next term opens Sept. 4th, 1918.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

ATLANTIC DAYLIGHT TIME

PHASES OF THE MOON

August
New Moon, 6th ..... 5h. 30m. p.m.
First Quarter, 14th ..... 8h. 16m. p.m.
Full Moon, 22nd..... 2h. 2m. a.m.
Last Quarter, 28th ..... 4h. 27m. a.m.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	H. Water a.m.	H. Water p.m.	L. Water a.m.	L. Water p.m.
August							
3	Sat	6:20	8:48	9:50	10:16	3:58	4:27
4	Sun	6:21	8:47	10:47	11:09	5:04	5:27
5	Mon	6:23	8:45	11:40	11:56	6:00	6:20
6	Tue	6:24	8:44	0:29	12:40	6:48	7:06
7	Wed	6:25	8:43	1:08	1:12	7:28	7:46
8	Thur	6:26	8:41	1:22	1:51	8:06	8:25
9	Fri	6:27	8:40	2:03	2:29	8:42	9:01

The Tide Tables given above are for the Port of St. Andrews. For the following places the time of tides can be found by applying the correction indicated, which is to be subtracted in each case:

	H.W.	L.W.
Grand Harbor, G. M.,	18 min.	....
Seal Cove, "	30 min.	....
Fish Head, "	11 min.	....
Welshpool, Campo.,	6 min.	8 min.
Eastport, Me.,	8 min.	10 min.
L'Etang Harbor,	7 min.	13 min.
Lepreau Bay,	9 min.	15 min.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

CUSTOMS

Thos R. Wren, ...Collector
D. C. Rollins, ... Prev. Officer
D. G. Hanson, ... Prev. Officer
Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, 9 to 1

OUTPORTS

INDIAN ISLAND.
H. D. Chaffey, ...Sub Collector
CAMPOBELLO.
W Hazen Carson,..... Sub. Collector
NORTH HEAD.
Charles Dixon, ... Sub. Collector
LORD'S COVE.
T. L. Trecarten ..... Sub. Collector
GRAND HARBOR.
D. J. W. McLaughlin, ... Prev. Officer
WILSON'S BEACH.
J. A. Newman ..... Prev. Officer

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

The publication of the usual shipping news in this column is suspended for the time being, in patriotic compliance with the request issued to all papers by the Admiralty.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

George F. Hibbard, Registrar

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Daily. Sundays and Holidays excepted.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF

Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte:—

CIRCUIT COURT: Second Tuesday in May and October.

COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.

Judge Carleton

The Fall Term of The
FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
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Students can enter at any time.
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MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 30th August 1018, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years. 6 times per week on the route Back Bay and St. George, commencing at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of St. George and route offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. John, N. B., July 13th, 1918.
H. W. Woods,
4-2w Post Office Inspector

TRAVEL

Grand Manan S. S. Company

After June 1, and until further notice, boat of this line will leave Grand Manan, Mon. 7 a. m. for St. John, arriving about 2.30 p. m.; returning Tuesday, 10 a. m., arriving Grand Manan about 5 p. m. Both ways via Wilson's Beach, Campobello, and Eastport.

Leave Grand Manan Wednesday, 7 a. m., for St. Stephen, returning Thursday, 7 a. m Both ways via Campobello, Eastport, Cummings' Cove, and St. Andrews.

Leave Grand Manan Friday, 6 a. m., for St. John direct, arriving 10.30 a. m., returning leave St. John, 2.30 p. m., arriving 7 p. m.

Leave Grand Manan Saturday for St. Andrews, 7 a. m., returning 1.30 p. m. Both ways via Campobello, Eastport, and Cummings' Cove.

Atlantic Daylight Time.

SCOTT D. GUPTILL,
Manager.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE

On and after June 1st, 1918, a steamer of this company leaves St. John every Saturday, 7.30 a. m., for Black's Harbor, calling at Dipper Harbor and Beaver Harbor.

Leaves Black's Harbor Monday, two hours of high water, for St. Andrews, calling at Lord's Cove, Richardson, Letite or Back Bay.

Leaves St. Andrews Monday evening or Tuesday morning, according to the tide, for St. George, Back Bay, and Black's Harbor.

Leaves Black's Harbor Wednesday on the tide for Dipper Harbor, calling at Beaver Harbor.

Leaves Dipper Harbor for St. John, 8 a. m., Thursday.

Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., 'Phone, 2581. Mgr., Lewis Connors.

This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Revd. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. (7.30 p. m. during July and August.) Sunday School, 2.30 p. m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Hicks, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 12.00 m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Revd. Father O'Keeffe, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Revd. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sundays 8.00 a. m. 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a. m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7.00 p. m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7.30.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. William Amos, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sunday School after the morning service. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7.30. Service at Bayside every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock except the last Sunday in the month when it is held at 7 in the evening.

The Parish Library in All Saints' Sunday school Room open every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon from 3 to 4. Subscription rates to residents 25 cents for two books for three months. Non-residents $1.00 for four books for the summer season or 50 cents for four books for one month or a shorter period. Books may be changed weekly.

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE

ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster

Office Hours from 8 a.m to 8 p.m.

Money Orders and Savings Bank Business transacted during open hours.

Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. In addition to the postage necessary, each such letter must have affixed a one-cent "War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the 5 cent rate applies do *not* require the "War Tax" stamp.

Post Cards one cent each to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico. One cent post cards must have a one-cent "War Stamp" affixed, or a two-cent card can be used. Post cards two cents each to other countries. The two-cent cards do *not* require the "War Tax" stamp.

Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces.

Arrives: 11.55 a.m.; 10.55 p.m.
Closes: 6.25 a.m.; 5.40 p.m.

Mails for Deer Island, Indian Island, and Campobello—Daily
Arrives: 11 a.m.
Closes: 12.30 p.m.

All Matter for Registration must be Posted half an hour previous to the Closing of Ordinary Mail.

Readers who appreciate this paper may give their friends the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of THE BEACON *will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B. Canada.*