

News of the Sea

Amsterdam, July 25.—The *Holland* reports that the German steamship *Nordsee*, with a cargo of coal, was torpedoed in the North Sea on Monday. She is aground off the south coast of Texel, Frisian Islands.
London, July 26.—The American sailing vessel *Augusta Well* was sunk last Saturday. The crew was saved. No details of the sinking have been received. The *Augusta Well* was a wooden vessel of 1,221 tons. She was owned by A. R. Reed, of Waldoboro, Me. Its port of registry was Boston.
Amsterdam, July 26.—Two German vessels have been sunk and two German steamships have been taken to England by British destroyers, according to the correspondent of the *Amsterdam*. One of the German steamships which had been torpedoed, the correspondent adds, has arrived at Denhelder.
Paris, July 27.—A German submarine was destroyed on Thursday on the French coast west of Calais. The undersize boat stranded and the crew, unable to free her, opened the gasoline tanks and set fire to the vessel. The members of the crew reached the shore, where they were made prisoner.
Halifax, July 28.—News has been received here of the sinking of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's steamer *Heathcote*, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on Thursday. She was in collision with a Dutch steamer, which escaped with slight damage and succeeded in rescuing the entire crew of the *Heathcote*.
The *Heathcote* was loaded with limestone from Port Arthur, Ontario. She was a 2,345 tons gross, registered in Sydney, N. S., and was built in Sunderland in 1898.
Amsterdam, July 28.—A German submarine has sunk a large elevator for the Montevideo, Uruguay, waterworks, which was being towed from Rotterdam to Montevideo by a Dutch tug, which was also sunk.
Plymouth, England, July 28.—The American bark *Carmela* has been sunk by a submarine. The crew was landed in safety.
London, July 28.—The Norwegian steamer *Thorsdal* (2,200 tons gross), has been sunk by a German submarine, says a Norwegian Foreign Office report transmitted by the Central News correspondent at Copenhagen. Twenty of the crew were rescued.
The sailing vessel *Vaabad* also has been sunk, according to the same authority. The crew was rescued.
The bark *Carmela*, of 1,370, was built in 1873 at Glasgow. She sailed from the United States, June 23, for Havre. Capt. John A. Johnson was in command, with a crew of twenty, including six Americans.
St. John's, Nfld., July 29.—A furious storm last night made a hopeless wreck of the Norwegian-American steamship *Kristianfjord*, which ran aground near Cape Race two weeks ago. The work of lightening the cargo was in progress, and with good weather it had been hoped to float this week, but she pounded heavily in the sea, numbered 250, who remained on board after the passengers were removed, were forced to abandon her. She was fast going to pieces when the last of the men left her. The crew will be brought here to-morrow.
The *Kristianfjord* was a vessel of 10,601 tons. She was built in Birkenhead in 1913. When she went on the rocks in a fog she was bound from New York and Halifax for a Norwegian port, with passengers and a general cargo. The passengers were rescued without accident and brought here to await the arrival of another steamer.
London, July 30.—The British cruiser *Ariadne*, of 11,000 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an official statement issued to-day by the British Admiralty.
The *Ariadne* was an old British cruiser, having been built in 1898. She was 450 feet long, 59 feet beam, and had a maximum draft of 27 feet. Her complement consisted of 677 officers and men.
The *Ariadne* carried sixteen 6-inch guns, twelve 12-pounders and a number of smaller guns. She also was equipped with two submerged 18-inch torpedo tubes. She was a sister ship of the cruiser *Nisus*, of the Canadian navy.
Halifax, N. S., Aug. 1.—Steamer, with returning soldiers, went ashore this morning on Red Rock, off Portuguese Cove, near entrance to harbor. There are 542 returned men on board, including 52 maritime province men.
London, Aug. 1.—The American steamship *Montana*, 2,730 tons gross, was sunk by a Teuton submarine on July 31. Twenty-two survivors have been landed.
St. John, N. B., Aug. 1.—The steamer *Thorsdale*, Capt. Peterson, which sailed from Newcastle, Miramichi, on July 12th for a British port, is reported torpedoed and sunk, without loss of life. The *Thorsdale* was laden with spool wood from the mill of B. C. Clark, and carried a deck-load of deals, shipped by John Maloney. This was the first and only cargo this season from Newcastle to British or European port.
Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

News of the Week

London, July 30.—The production of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in June was 72,003 fine ounces, valued at £321,950. In May the output was 70,791 fine ounces, valued at £299,271.
London, July 30.—Winston Spencer Churchill was re-elected to-day, member of the House of Commons for Dundee, the by-election being made necessary by his recent appointment to a cabinet position. Mr. Churchill polled 7,302 votes. His opponent, Edmund Scrymgeour, prohibitionist and laborite, received 2,006 votes.
London, July 31.—British casualties in all theatres of military operations, published in the newspapers during the month of July, total 71,832 officers and men. The officers killed, wounded, or missing, total 2,503, while the men number 69,329.
Havana, July 31.—Acting Mayor Florencio Guerra, of Cienfuegos, was assassinated last night as he entered his home on the outskirts of that city. The assassin fired five shots, all of which took effect. The Cienfuegos police report they have found no clue of the assassin.
Senor Guerra took charge of the city Government of Cienfuegos on Monday afternoon, replacing Santiago Rey, who left for Havana on a leave of absence.
Butte, Mont., Aug. 1.—Frank Little, member of the executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World, and leader in labor troubles in Arizona, was taken from a lodging house early to-day by masked men and hanged to a railroad trestle on the outskirts of the city. Little in a speech here, referred to the United States troops as "Uncle Sam's scabs in uniform."
London, July 26.—A German submarine operating off the Azores has sunk the Norwegian steamer *Hanset*, says a Norwegian Office report transmitted by the Central News correspondent at Copenhagen. The crew of the steamer was saved.
MORE AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN EUROPE
A European, Port, July 28.—Another American contingent has safely arrived and disembarked. The American troops arrived by the same steamer wherein, Kermit Roosevelt, his wife and children travelled.
Representatives of the general staff watched the disembarkation. There was no civic demonstration. Only a few spectators knew of the landing. These cheered and the troops cheered back. The men entrained quickly and left for their new quarters. A signal company remained at the port for some hours and these were the only representatives of the contingent which the public saw.
FOREIGN CONCERNS IN CHINA
According to the latest statistics compiled by the Shanghai Customs Office, there were in China at the beginning of the year, 4,724 foreign concerns and 185,613 foreign residents. They were classified according to countries as follows:
United States, 187 concerns, 5,580 persons; Austria, 19 concerns, 296 persons; Belgium, 17 concerns, 286 persons; England, 644 concerns, 9,099 persons; Denmark, 16 concerns, 397 persons; Holland, 29 concerns, 277 persons; France, 116 concerns, 2,379 persons; Germany, 281 concerns, 3,792 persons; Hungary, 2 concerns, 34 persons; Italy, 44 concerns, 400 persons; Japan, 1,838 concerns, 104,373 persons; Norway, 7 concerns, 327 persons; Portugal, 47 concerns, 2,293 persons; Russia, 1,422 concerns, 55,235 persons; Spain, 28 concerns, 356 persons; Sweden, 4 concerns, 423 persons; and others, 8 concerns, 159 persons.—Philadelphia Commercial Museum.
BERLIN DIPLOMATS FROM CHINA
San Francisco, July 28.—The third party of German diplomats and their families to arrive from the Orient on the way to Berlin are here to-day. The group consists of thirty-one persons, headed by Consul J. Merkinghaus, of Changsha. He will arrange transportation, through Swiss Consular officials here, to New York. All of the Consuls have been attached to the German diplomatic service in China for the last five years and have not been away from their posts in that time. United States Secret Service officials will accompany them to New York.
SECESSION MOVE IN CHINA
London, July 28.—The outlook in China is most serious, and a complete rupture between the north and south seems inevitable, according to a dispatch from Shanghai to the *Times*. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who recently was reported to be leading the rebels near Swatow, has gone to Canton to organize a league of the southern and southwestern provinces. Proclamations refusing the Government at Peking have been issued in Kwangtung, a southern province.

GOLF IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

WHEN a golfing enthusiast journeys to a perfectly appointed clubhouse, amazes a trained caddie, and makes a round over links that are "tried and true," he seldom thinks of any one playing the game under different conditions. Yet it stands to reason that golf must be played under diverse circumstances in many countries on this mortal coil, and they say it is only when a devotee has seen the game in strange lands under queer conditions that he can really appreciate his home links.
Years ago, before golf had travelled far beyond Great Britain, exiled golfers had to possess their souls in patience until the exigencies of the work upon which they were employed enabled them to return. In a few distant spots it was possible to get a game, and naval officers when taking a run ashore at some Eastern possession would hastily mark out temporary links and make the best of things. But only during the past two decades has golf become general in unlikely places. During the early decades expatriated golfers contemplated overcoming the difficulties presented by unpromising ground; to-day links—of sorts—exist where it was once believed impossible to make them.
In India golf has long flourished. The Bombay course, where, owing to the public recreation ground, being used for the purpose, canvas screens (which are erected and removed as required) take the place of bunkers, has existed for many a year, and the Calcutta links are the pride of Bengal. Indeed, the Calcutta Golf Club, with its model greens, admirably kept fairway, not too much rough, and well appointed clubhouse, is a most proper institution. But if Calcutta holds the premier position, a number of up country clubs run it close. At Poona, for instance, a rocky expanse was turned into an excellent course by dynamiting the rocks into smithereens, clearing away other obstructions, and laying down earth. A number of links which exist elsewhere have been prepared in similar manner. In some places masses of rock are converted into inclines by means of endless cartloads of earth, and in several instances not-to-be-denied enthusiasts have sown the ground with grass-seed to avoid the nuisance caused by the dust.
COOLIES BUILD LINKS IN INDIA
Huge trees have also had to be uprooted, and when the dried-up bed of a river has intervened, coolies have laboriously filled the part which interfered with the drive by emptying countless buckets of earth into it. Natural hazards, about most of them being deep-water courses, small ponds, "nullahs," which are ditches varying in width from six to twenty feet, and clumps of mango trees. Other obstacles are furnished by droves of unruly bullocks, pecking about the feet of the player, and straggling flocks of geese. The St. Andrews rules are, however, augmented by countless local rules, thus making things less difficult for the player.
Although the "cold weather" of the East is generally pleasant, during the rest of the year one gets in an atmosphere resembling a Turkish bath. Long before reaching the first hole the player is steaming, and by the time the full round has been completed he is ready to drop with exhaustion. At Colombo, for example, the moist steamy heat which prevails for the greater part of the twelve months speedily wiles the most energetic golfer to a limp rag, while the mugginess of Singapore, in the tropical Malay states, is even worse. At Sourabaya, in Java, where the enthusiasts play on a discarded oil-field, the glitteriness is truly appalling, while at Sarawak, Borneo, the awful mugginess, coupled with the extreme roughness of the ground, positively makes a tramp around the course a penance. Nor is it possible successfully to fight the heat even if one's garments are restricted to the thinnest possible, the atmosphere weights down the player, finally reducing him to a wreck.
HOT WEATHER FOR GOLF
Golf is played under much the same atmospheric conditions in Burma, half the golfer's time being taken up in wiping the streams of perspiration from his face and neck. The Sierra Leone climate is equally unpleasant, while the mugginess, which during the summer rains, becomes a huge swamp, is by no means agreeable to play on. Fortunately it dries quickly, the water disappearing after the fierce sun has shone on it for a few hours.
The game flourishes in Africa, from the shores of the sparkling Mediterranean to Capetown, and from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. But not without difficulties, for in the north the Nile overflowing its banks, places several courses under water during the summer months, play being impossible until the destructive river resumes its normal dimensions. In other places the strong grass interferes with good lies, and as the trees and greens are of sand, there is a chance of the ball bounding far when it is pitched. The Egyptian courses are, however, satisfactory, and in the winter months it is possible to play on them without experiencing discomfort. During the summer, however, the heat is most unpleasant, while the flies and the mosquitoes make it possible to believe in the ten plagues of Egypt.
Elsewhere in Africa clubs sometimes suffer from lack of members, and if a player taking the law into his own hands, chastises a woolly-headed native caddie, the chances are that the links will be severely boycotted by the aborigines, the golfers being left to carry their clubs under a sweltering, blazing, pitiless sun.
Nor in India, Ceylon, Burma, and Straits Settlements is it advisable to do more than gently admonish an erring colored caddie. Should intense exasperation, brought on by the stifling atmosphere, the difficulties of the ground, the aggravating behavior of the native passers-by, who make a special point of getting in the way, result in the angry exile applying the business end of a club, there is certain to be trouble. In lonely parts of Assam the keen golfer is sometimes reduced to teaching one of his native servants how to play the game rather than run the risk of growing rusty. Neither the Assamese nor the Chinese takes kindly to golf, which in their hearts they consider a childish recreation and quite unworthy of a grown man's attention.
Golf balls are lost in large numbers—to be found directly after the player's back is turned—wherever native caddies are employed, be it India, Ceylon, Egypt, the Malay Peninsula, South Africa, or China. The moment the game is over, the sharp-eyed caddie having marked the spot where he has hidden the ball, visits the local receivers of stolen property and ascertains which of the rascals will pay the highest price. Balls being more or less scarce, the infuriated golfer is forced to buy back his own property or to go without a game. Nor is it easy to bring the offenders to task, for even the mildest punishment is liable to result in the boy's deserting in a body. The native caddie-master also gives trouble, and, if deeply affronted, his revenge may take the shape of damaged greens and enlarged holes.—New York Evening Post.

SIR ERIC GEDDES ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT

London, July 23.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, was elected without opposition to-day member of the House of Commons from Cambridge Borough. Almeric Paget resigned this seat to make place in the House of Commons for Sir Eric.
A well-high perfect handbook on the keeping, breeding and raising of poultry, whether in a large way or a small way, has been issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The title of the work is "Poultry-Keeping in Town and Country" and its official style is Bulletin No. 89 of the Division of Poultry, the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Mr. F. C. Elford, being the author. In his introduction to the 48 pages of which the bulletin consists, Mr. Elford points out that poultry is suited to all conditions, takes a small outlay to start an interest in, makes regular returns, finds a good market, is cheap to feed, can be made profitable as a side line, and then proceeds to describe the methods that should be followed, and the requirements in backyard, farmyard or any other form of poultry-raising. With 70 appropriate illustrations, he deals with housing, feeding, choice of varieties, proper and profitable management, selection of birds for mating, hatching and rearing, marketing and, in short, everything appertaining to poultry husbandry. As poultry-keeping is contributing not only to private gain but to the pocket and health, but also gain in both pockets and health, there should be an exceptionally wide demand for this bulletin, which can be had free by applying to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Every Man

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W Trust To With Stra... Yet al And, f Wha I'm th Wac... The secret of success sterilization, that is the de parts of the jar that come entrance of these organisms. Scalding—Boiling, then... Sterilizing—The jars... Cold Dip—Dip fruit of the skin, set the color and Scalding and blanching... A good rubber will s... without being affected. S... allowing them to stand fo... than one season. The equipment for ca... the work, but it near the... jars coming too near the... The fruit or vegetable... ping, then packed in jars a... canned. This cold pack m... highly sweetened product... The advantages of the... makes it possible to can... the case of fruits, the flav... One of the greatest advant... stoves. The food may be... window and thus the hot... Select firm, well gl... 2. Choose vegetables... 3. Best results are obt... to size and quality, so tha... 4. Can all fruit and ve... failure to do this results i... 5. Avoid dirty jars. 6. If the fruit or vege... slightly salted water until... 7. Prick skins of pluin... 8. When packing food... and arrange the food caref... 9. Never use tin or ir... them, causing a bad color... cloth, discolored, or... 10. Do not seal jar up... from boiler. 11. To make the s... western method is 6 cups o... as possible, as flavor is lost... Canned fruit, not "pres... fruit, reliable in necessary... water is sufficient for abou... fruit, or three quart jars of... fruit. With only a few exc... packs loosely or closely in... berries, pack closely and... 12. Do not allow jars... or solder paper will prevent... CAN... Canning may begin in... Rhubarb is the first produ... canned without heat. "Was... and pack them as closely a... is a waste of time since it... jars with cold water, allow... that no air bubbles remain... lose its color, but it is as... The following method is... can be cooked with the sk... other fruitable in necessary... In the case of fruits for... peel. Cut in pieces, the de... syrup, put on rubber ring a... jars in boiler, fill with tepid... water. Remove from boiler... Scald-peaches 1 minute... whole, quartered or sliced, a... tops in position and steriliz... The following method... water the same as rhubarb... proportion being 6 cups... Clean berries carefully, fi... fill with syrup and proceed... Stem berries, wash in c... syrup. Place rubbers and... All vegetables except to... packed in jars. Tomatoes... necessary the three days' st...