THE PAPACY AND THE WAR

IL PAPA, L'ITALIE E LA GUERRA. By Guglielmo Quadrotta. (Milan: Ravà. 2 lire.)

THE attitude of the Vatican towards the present conflict has been the subject of much discussion, and many of the acts of Benedict XV have caused considerable disapproval on the part of the Governments and peoples of the Triple Entente. Signor Quadrotta in his volume has attempted to lift the veil and explain the intentions and ideas of the Holy See; but although he has set forth a number of interesting facts and opinions, his tone is so polemical and so frankly hostile to the Papacy that the reader is led to doubt his impartiality, especially as he abstains from giving the proofs of many of his assertions. The first chapter deals with the career of Pius X, who is represented as a "mediævalist Pontiff" and an uncompromising enemy of united Italy. The latter accusation is surely unfair; for if some of Pius's utterances might lend themselves to such an interpretation, his acts belied it, for he undoubtedly authorized the Catholics and Catholic organizations to take an active part in Italian public life, in which their influence, presumably with his authority, almost always supported the Constitutionalist parties.

Benedict XV, according to the author, is no less hostile to united Italy than his predecessor, and his whole attitude in connexion with the war, Signor Quadrotta declares, is inspired by his desire that Italy should not intervene or participate in the future Peace Congress, where the Holy See must be represented so as to raise the question of the Temporal Power; but, save as far as concerns the desire of the Pope to participate in the Congress, we do not think that these assertions are by any means convincing. Signor Quadrotta greatly exaggerates the Pope's Temporalist proclivities; the protest for the freedom of the Church in the encyclical *Ad beatissimi* is expressed in the mildest language and has all the air of being a mere formality which must not be omitted out of respect for tradition, while in none of the Pope's acts can one detect the least trace of hostility to the Italian Government. Further with regard to the war, the author accuses the Pope of being frankly favorable to the Central Empires; but at most all that can be said is that he has been lukewarm in his condemnation of German atrocities in Catholic Belgium. It must not be forgotten that the Vatican is torn between conflicting tendencies, as there are large bodies of Catholics on both sides, and to espouse one cause too openly would place the Catholic Church in antagonism with the Catholics on the other side. Also the Vatican greatly fears the spread of Orthodoxy which, rightly or wrongly, it believes would follow on the triumph of Russia. Perhaps the real error of the author and of others who share his views lies in the fact that the importance of the Vatican in international politics has been much exaggerated.

An interesting point for British readers brought out by Signor Quadrotta relates to the attitude of the Irish clergy in Rome. Whereas the Irish in Ireland have proved as patriotic as any other citizens of the Empire, and have paid in full their tribute of sacrifice on the fields of France and Belgium, the Irish clergy in Rome have shown no sympathy with the British cause, remaining strictly aloof from the new British Legation to the Holy See. Signor Quodrotta attributes this to German intrigues; he states that the Irish prisoners of war have been treated by the Germans with especial consideration, and that Irish priests from Rome have been sent to Germany at the expense of the Imperial Government to minister to their spiritual needs. Possibly there is another reason for the behaviour of these Irish ecclesiastics—that hitherto they were the official representatives at the Vatican of the Irish in Ireland, and sometimes even acted unofficially as intermediaries between the Vatican and the British Government, whereas since the arrival of Sir Henry Howard and his staff they have been shorn of this halo of semi-diplomatic glory.—*The Times Literary Supplement.*

PRISONERS OF WAR

Extract from a speech delivered April 27 in the House of Commons, Westminster, by Mr. Donald MacMaster, K. C. (The Member for the Chertsey, or North-West Division of Surrey).

* * * * *

IN saying that, I associate myself with the opinion expressed by speakers in this House as to our gratitude for the co-operation that we have received from the American authorities, as they express it, "in the cause of humanity." Really, our position would have been worse if it had not been for this intervention. I think every concession has been granted except one—a notable one—through the intervention of the American authorities.

One more statement in regard to this letter of Major Vandeleur. [Major Vandeleur was taken prisoner by the Germans, and described his ill treatment in a letter, which we have not space to print.] Notwithstanding the character of his statement, his plain circumstantial statement, it has never been explained, it has never been contradicted, and it has never been apologized for, though it has been in the possession of the German authorities for nearly four months.

With regard to the position of German prisoners in this country, one hon. Gentleman said that in the early stages they were not quite so comfortable as they have been at the later stages. I think that in the early stages the best provision was made for them that possibly could be made. Certainly they were not short of food. There may have been some burdens that they had to bear during the preparation of the camps. However, at a very early stage, they were most comfortably housed and provided for, not merely in country houses, in castles I was going to say, but in some of our finest ships, which were retained by the Government at enormous prices in order to accommodate them. Therefore everything, even in the early stages, was done that possibly could be done to provide for the German prisoners, and there was no excuse whatever for any uneasiness in Germany on that score. In those early stages the Government informed the German Government through the American Embassy exactly the kind of housing provision and comforts was provided for the German prisoners in this country. If that fact was not communicated to the German people, it is not the fault of the people of this country or of the Government of this country.

As to the comforts of German prisoners in this country, I have seen something of the conditions. Like the hon. Gentleman who spoke a few minutes ago (Mr. Gershom Stewart) and the hon. Baronet (Sir Henry Dalziel), I happened to be one of the Committee which has been visiting the German prisoners in the camps and steamers where they are interned, and I have had an opportunity of seeing the conditions under which they are cared for and maintained. I can say this in regard to the huts, that they are infinitely more comfortable than the huts in which our own soldiers and our own officers were housed for a large part of last winter. I have seen the huts in which our officers were housed and those in which the German prisoners have been housed, and whereas the walls of the huts used by our own officers and soldiers were very often perfectly bare and with only one-ply board lining, in every one of the huts used by the German prisoners, I found there was a three-ply board lining inside so as to protect them from moisture and draughts.

There is no question in regard to the food of the German prisoners in this country. We found in our inspection that invariably it was admitted that the food was good, though sometimes there was a little complaint about monotony. There was no complaint in regard to bedding or sleeping accommodation, none in regard to ventilation in buildings, and none in regard to ill-treatment in any respect. In some of the camps and steamers there was no complaint whatever, but in others there would be comparatively small complaints which would inevitably be the case with people more or less deprived of their liberty and suffering from conditions of *ennui* such as we see on ship board in people of different sorts. As a rule the prisoners acknowledged, either in the mass or through their representatives, that they were well clothed, well fed, well housed, and that in respect of latrines and baths and everything of that kind, no better provision could possibly have been made. I will give an instance or two. Take the German prisoners interned at Hollyport, near Maidenhead. I visited them along with my colleagues. This is a place where officers only are imprisoned. We found 102 officers there with their servants. We minutely examined the officers in the presence of their own "captain" and asked them if there was any complaint to make or anything they could suggest. The captain (who was "commander" of the "Gneisenau") said there was nothing to complain of and that they were perfectly comfortable in every respect. It could not have been otherwise, because, on examining the rooms, we found that everything was comfortable. They were not overcrowded in the rooms. In every bedroom—though the weather was fairly fine, and in my own home we had not then a fire in every room—we found a coal fire burning, and there was the most absolute comfort in so far as comfort could be provided under the circumstances. There were not only several baths luxuriously provided, but there was a swimming bath, fifteen or sixteen feet broad and twenty-five feet long, supplied with the purest running water. Therefore, if they were not satisfied with the ordinary hot and cold water bath in their bathroom provided for their comfort, they could have this cold bath.

When I read the details of our own poor unfortunate countrymen confined in German prisons without the privilege of a bath, and that some of them have never had a bath, though they have been interned there for months, yet with no prospect of a bath, I could not help thinking of the very different treatment we are providing for German prisoners in this country. In the long dining room in that house I found that the chairs were padded. Of course, I do not object to comfort being provided for these people; every reasonable comfort should be provided for them. They should be treated humanely and should not be made uncomfortable by the lack of provision or the lack of attention or by insult. We also visited the great encampment at Dorchester and found every provision made for the private soldiers and the few civilians interned there. There are magnificent grounds where they can play at games and enjoy themselves. The drainage was so excellent that there was an utter absence of dampness, and we found a fire in every one of the huts. In the main barracks, which was used by a large number of prisoners, every comfort was provided, and in that building there were thirty-six bathrooms provided for those who were housed in the huts, and eighteen bathrooms provided for those in the barracks. I am not going to say anything in regard to Donington Hall more than this: If one has a good bedstead upon which to rest and a good mattress with ample covering, and gets abundant food and has every facility for baths, as as they have there, with six baths and a shower bath for seventy-two men, and lives among the finest scenery that you could possibly look upon, breathing the best fresh air in the country, living in large airy rooms and having extensive grounds in which to take exercise, then there is absolute security for perfect health and nothing could be more comfortable. There is ample opportunity to play tennis and any games they like, and they are welcome to it. I trust that the nation will never be so mean as to deny to such men the opportunity of preserving their health in reasonable comfort.

I may say of our Foreign Secretary that he did vigorously protest against the treatment to which our countrymen were subjected in Germany, and, though he did not take the country into his confidence as much as I think he should have done, yet he did protest in adequate language and call the attention of the German authorities through the American authorities to the condition of our people, and to the fact that the proprieties, the necessities, and the decencies of life were denied to them. But I do hope that if the Government will from this forward take the whole country into their confidence, and if they will let the light shine upon our relationship with Germany more than they have done in the past, they will find that there is public strength behind them, which will stand them in much better stead than reliance upon arguments or upon any sort of persuasion. I trust that this debate may have the effect of procuring better treatment for our fellow-countrymen who are prisoners in Germany.

Though the course which has been taken was taken in good faith, I think that it was a great mistake for any one to have said that we will give different treatment to submarine prisoners from that which we give to others. I believe that when the facts are investigated and known, it will be found that the submarine prisoners in this country are getting all the humane treatment which The Hague Convention provides for them, and that it is all moonshine about their being kept in close confinement, though it has been made an excuse for Germany to intern some of our people under very severe conditions.

Mistake though it is, it may not be too late to retract it. I believe that the best thing to do now is to have these submarine prisoners inspected, their conditions ascertained, to give the result to this House and let it go forth to the public, to the world, and to Germany; and if Germany in the face of all that pretends to make the excuse that they are not properly treated and goes on to persecute our prisoners in that country, we may not help it for the moment; but I believe that a day of reckoning is coming, and Germany must be told, through the force of public opinion in this country, that the day of accountability will come, and that it will not be those in subordinate positions who executed the orders who will be held to account, but those in high authority, because we know that by one word from them this bad treatment might have been stopped. We know that the insensate hate of England might have been prevented if the German Emperor and those associated with him in the conduct of this war, had issued but the faintest suggestion that their wish was that our prisoners should receive the humane treatment provided under The Hague Convention. Nothing will deter them from continuing their course except they see that we are firmly resolved to take note of what they are doing, and to hold them to strict account when the day of reckoning comes. We may remind them that their seat of power is not secure, that we have sent a greater man than William to St. Helena, and that we will yet have to deal with the German authorities who have so prosecuted our countrymen.

CAMPOBELLO

May 31.

The remains of Percy Edward Alexander who died in the Massachusetts hospital after an unsuccessful operation, from which he never rallied, were brought here on Tuesday, May 25, for interment. Funeral services, conducted by Rev. G. E. Tobin were held on Wednesday afternoon, and the occasion proved to be a very solemn one, as deceased young man was a general favorite, and one who possessed excellent qualities. The hymns "Lead Kindly Light", "Unto The Hills Around" and "Abide With Me", were appropriately rendered by organist and choir.

A striking address was given by the clergyman in attendance, his theme being "Death and Paradise."

The floral tributes were many and beautiful, all tending to show the respect and affection held not only for deceased but for the bereaved family.

Mr. James Alexander and sister, Miss Dorothy, returned home from their school on Tuesday to attend the funeral of their brother Percy.

Miss Gertrude K. Lank and Miss May Alexander have obtained employment at Watertown, Conn., where they have recently gone.

Mrs. E. Towle, of Boston, Mass., is at present a guest on the Island.

The public schools around the Island were lately visited by Inspector McLean.

We note among the names of the wounded on the battlefields of Europe, that of Colonel Archer Shee. The colonel is one of Campobello's summer residents, and has a fine cottage here. The hopes of all are that the Colonel's wounds may not be of a serious nature.

Mrs. Dibblee and son returned to their home in St. John on Monday.

The Misses Ada and Etta Calder spent a few days of last week with friends at Eastport, Me.

Mrs. Thankfull Calder is the guest of Mrs. J. A. Newman at Wilson's Beach.

Stanley, the sixteen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Mitchell, was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis during the past week, and removed to the Chipman Hospital, where he underwent an operation on Saturday. He was reported comfortable in last accounts.

Mrs. Edgar Mitchell and Miss Etta, Mitchell are the guests of Mrs. Charles McCormick at St. Stephen.

Mr. George M. Byron made a business trip up the river last week returning on Friday.

Captain Shepherd Mitchell and son, Cleveland, who are employed at St. Andrews, spent Sunday at their home here.

Mrs. J. A. Malloch spent the past week with relatives at St. Andrews.

Mrs. Walter Parker, who for some weeks has been an inmate of the Jamaica Plain's hospital, returned home this week greatly benefited by her treatment.

Mrs. Silas De Shon spent Saturday at St. Andrews.

Messrs. Limond Batson and Robert Calder visited friends at St. Andrews on Saturday.

WILSON'S BEACH

May 31

Mr. Dean and son, Edgar, Dipper Harbor, N. B., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Langmaid for a few days during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Newman, Jr., Eastport, Me., spent Sunday with Mrs. Allison Newman.

Among the travellers to visit the merchants here during the week were: Messrs. Mitchell, Lockhart, Dever, Oberondorffer, Crawford, Shrels and McNiel.

Misses Lillian and Gladys Taylor, New York, arrived here on Saturday last, and expect to spend some time with their aunt, Mrs. Joseph Boyd.

Mrs. Edison Mitchell and daughter, Ida, are visiting friends and relatives at Tiverton, N. S.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and son, Eastport, Me., spent Sunday here with Mrs. Edgar Newman.

Mr. Alva Langmaid of this place has enlisted for home service in Co. C. 71st regiment, at Halifax, N. S.

Miss Theda Lank, Welshpool, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Maurice Cline, for a few days during the past week.

Mrs. Ralph Jackson spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Sylvester Richardson, at Leonardville, Deer Island.

Mrs. Jeremiah Newman, Eastport, Me., is visiting friends and relatives here.

NORTH HEAD

May 29

Mr. William Cronk passed away on the afternoon of Friday last at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. Burnham. Mr. Cronk spent his early life on North Head, but moved to St. Andrews some years ago. He returned home two weeks ago. He leaves two sons and three daughters to mourn. The funeral service was held on Sunday morning May 30.

Mr. William Ellingwood has returned home from St. John, where he has been with the 26th Battalion, having received his discharge on account of ill-health.

Mr. George Dalzell has received word that his son George, who is serving with the Royal Field Artillery, has been wounded in France and is in Ramsgate Hospital. This is the second time George Dalzell has been wounded since the beginning of the war.

The village of North Head is in the hands of the grippe, everybody is getting their share of it.

Mrs. A. Robinson, Eastport, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lambert.

Seal Cove won the Base Ball game from North Head, on the 24th.

Mr. James Griffin is having his house shingled.

Owing to high winds the fishermen have not been able to do much fishing this week.

Mrs. B. McDonald, Grand Harbor, visited her sister, Mrs. J. Scovil, this week.

A cable was received on Tuesday from the Minister of Defence, Australia, stating that Pte. J. R. O'Donnell, grandson of James Scovil, had been wounded in action at Dardenelles. O'Donnell, who is not 23 years old, left about five years ago to go round the world. He has visited points in the west, Alaska, and Japan, and held a position in Canton in Chinese Maritime Customs. Afterwards he went to Australia in the sheep business, and was so engaged when the war broke out. He was one of the first to enlist.

Mrs. Eben Gaskill is very ill.

The *Lady Aberdeen*, Government steamer, is here landing supplies at the stations.

Mrs. Harold Pentz has been ill with pleurisy, but is somewhat better.

Mrs. Kierstead, returned missionary, will speak on Missions in the R. B. Church on Tuesday, June 8. Everybody is invited.

Mrs. Annie Murphy has the record for raising chickens; she set fifty eggs and has fifty chickens.

The *Hattie McKay* was in this week with a load of weir material.

GRAND HARBOR

May 31.

Miss Flora O'Neill, who has been at Point du Chene for a few weeks, returned home last week.

Watson and John Titus, Elmer Dakin, Chester Guptill, and Harold Wilson, who have been at Point du Chene, engaged in putting up herring for J. L. Guptill & Sons, returned home last week.

The many friends of Mrs. Wesley Newton will be sorry to hear that she is ill.

It is not very often that two funerals occur in one day here, but on Sunday Mr. William Cronk of North Head and Mr. Leonard Bancroft of Castalia were buried; and on Monday Mr. Andrew Johnson was buried.

There seems to be a great deal of sickness on the Island at present, and the doctors are kept very busy.

Mrs. B. H. Cronk and John Cronk are on the sick list.

CASTALIA

May 31

Mrs. Roy Guptill and two sons, Francis and Laurence, arrived home on Wednesday's boat, after an absence of about six weeks.

Mr. Loring Sinclair left Monday by stmr. *Grand Manan* en route for New York, where he expects to spend the summer.

Mr. Ralph Winchester arrived home on Wednesday from Point Du Chene, where he has been employed in the smoked herring business.

Mrs. George E. Dalzell, who has been spending a few days with friends in St. Stephen, arrived home on Saturday's boat.

SEAL COVE

May 30

Seal Cove and North Head base ball teams met at North Head the 24th for the first time this season, in a game in which North Head was defeated; score 4-9, they are to play at Seal Cove 3rd June.

Geo. Russell received two new cars last week. Mr. Albert Cook has taken one of them.

The scrub team called the "Bullrushers" of Seal Cove, seem to be on the quiet now, owing to their many defeats, never mind, cheer up "Bullrushers," you may get a game yet before the season is through.

Mr. Allen Wilson, Gannet Rock light keeper, made another flying trip to the mainland and back last week on business.

Mr. Donald Wilson, who has been sick with the mumps the past three weeks, is out again and is quite all right now.

The *Maud S.*, Capt. Pushee, is here again with another load of weir stuff.

WHITE HEAD

May 25.

Our teacher, Miss Martha Cheney, gave a concert for the children on Empire Day, May 24. The programme consisted of patriotic songs, tableaux, dialogues, recitations, and reading of essays on England's great men, the Boer war and the present war. A solo was rendered by Mr. O. L. Outhouse. A sum of $11.75 was realized.

The schr. *Fred & Norman*, Capt. Boardman Cheney, has gone to Nova Scotia for a load of lumber.

J. A. Frankland and Frank Zwicker are on the sick-list.

Thomas Frankland and Archie Trecarten made a flying trip to Lubec on Saturday.

BOCABEC

May 28

Mrs. Osburn Mitchell and two children, St. Stephen, spent a few days last week with Mr. Mitchell at their summer cottage here.

The many friends of Mr. Albert Holt, who has been to Boston for medical treatment the greater part of the year, are glad to see him home again, greatly improved.

Victoria Day passed quietly. Some St. Andrews parties, including Postmaster Thompson, Mr. Rigby, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Mell McCarroll, Miss Ethel McCarroll, and Mr. Otis Reid, spent the day in fishing on the lakes. Fisherman luck in most cases.

The children of Upper Bocabec held a picnic on McMillan mountain on the "twenty-fourth," with the Canadian flag planted on the highest peak. The day passed all too quickly for the little folk.

Miss Mabel McCarroll and Mr. Carter, St. Stephen, were over-Sunday guests of Mrs. Howard Mitchell.

Miss Rachel Holt called on her sister, Mrs. Harold Mitchell, recently.

Miss Mabel Bell has returned home from Chamcook.

Mr. S. Hayman, St. Stephen, drove to Bocabec on business last week.

SHERIFF'S SALE

There will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, at SAINT ANDREWS, in the County of Charlotte, on Wednesday, the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1915, at the hour of Two of the Clock, in the afternoon:

All the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, either in law or at equity that Leonard E. Foster, of the Parish of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, had on the 9th day of January, last past, or has now, of, to or in the following described premises and the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Grand Manan, aforesaid, and more fully described in a certain Mortgage, dated the 7th day of June, 1909, from said Leonard E. Foster and Katie, his wife, to The Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, and recorded in Book 70, pages 462 to 467, of the Charlotte County Records, as follows:

"All that lot of land and premises situate and being at Grand Harbor, in the Parish of Grand Manan, formerly known as the Bennett lot, and owned and occupied by David Fry during his lifetime, with the exception of a small corner sold off for a mill site to one John McDonald, by the said David Fry, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a cedar stake fixed by Wm. Gillespie, Deputy Land Surveyor, at the stump of a spotted spruce tree at the south-west corner of Glebe lands formerly owned by Saint Paul's Church and now occupied by Isaac Newton on the banks of the Great Brook, so called, thence north twenty-four degrees east fifty chains to a fir stake on the line of land at present owned by Albert Levi and formerly owned by Joel Ingersoll and John Daggett, thence north sixty-five degrees west nineteen chains and seventy-seven links to a fir stake, thence south seventy-four degrees thirty minutes west twenty-three chains to a birch stake; thence south six degrees east nine chains and ten links to a fir stake; thence south eighty-four degrees west three chains and fifty links to a fir stake standing on the shore of the Great Brook, thence down stream following the middle of said Great Brook on the plan hereto annexed made by said William Gillespie, D. L. S."

The same having been seized by me under a Writ of Fieri Facias lately issued out of the Charlotte County Court at suit of James Clark against the said Leonard E. Foster, endorsed to levy the sum of $261.47, with interest, Sheriff's fees, poundage, etc.

R. A. STUART,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, Saint Andrews, N. B.
May 12th, 1915. 42-8w

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES

FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION

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WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

60 Years Old Today

Feels as young as ever

PEOPLE who are able to talk like this cannot possibly have impure blood—they just feel fit—no headaches, dyspepsia or bilious disorders.

These diseases can be cured by

Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters

A true blood purifyer containing the active principles of Dandelion, Mandrake, Burdock and other medicinal herbs.

Sold at your store 25c. a bottle. Family size, five times as large $1.00. 7

THE BRAYLEY DRUG CO., Limited, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Dr. Wilson's Deadshot Vermetick, in candy form cures worms, Reliable, Harmless.

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NEW EMPIRE WALL PAPER CO., Ltd.

The finest and cheapest Room Paper made in Canada.

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Agent

MINIATURE ALMANAC

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

PHASES OF THE MOON

JUNE

Last Quarter, 4th	12h. 32m. p.m.
New Moon, 12th	2h. 57m. p.m.
First Quarter, 20th	10h. 24m. a.m.
Full Moon, 27th	0h. 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.
JUNE							
3	Thu	4:50	8:02	3:54	4:30	10:26	10:56
4	Fri	4:50	8:03	4:54	5:31	11:26	11:59
5	Sat	4:49	8:04	5:54	6:30	0:18	12:27
6	Sun	4:48	8:05	6:53	7:26	0:59	1:27
7	Mon	4:48	8:05	7:51	8:18	1:57	2:24
8	Tue	4:47	8:06	8:46	9:06	2:52	3:15
9	Wed	4:47	8:06	9:36	9:51	3:42	4:02

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.
A. J. Clark, ... Sub. Collector
NORTH HEAD.
Charles Dixon, ... Sub. Collector
LORD'S COVE.
T. L. Trecarten ..... Sub. Collector
GRAND HARBOR.
L. I. W. McLaughlin, ... Prev. Officer
WILSON'S BEACH.
J. A. Newman ..... Prev. Officer

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

May 25–June 1 1915.

Entered Coastwise

May
25 Schr. Effort, Olgilvie, Parrsboro.
27 Stmr. Viking, Johnson, St. Stephen.
29 Stmr. Viking, Johnson, St. Stephen.
" Stmr. Grand Manan, McKinnon, North Head.
31 Stmr. Connors Bros., Warnock, Lord's Cove.
June.
1 Stmr. Viking, Johnson, St. Stephen.

Cleared Coastwise

May
27 Schr. Effort, Olgilvie, Parrsboro.
29 Stmr. Grand Manan, McKinnon, North Head.
June
1 Stmr. Connors Bros. Warnock, St. George.

Entered Foreign

May
26 Motor Barge, Lowell, Cook, Eastport.
27 Motor Bt. Athena, Phillips, Robbinston.
2" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
8 Motor Barge, G. B. Otis, Waite, Robbinston.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
" Motor Schr. Joker, Mitchell, Robbinston.
29 Motor Schr. Olive G., Green, Lubec.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Stmr. Grand Manan, McKinnon, Robbinston.
" Motor Barge, Lowell, Cook, Robbinston.
31 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
" Motor Bt. Athena, Phillips, Eastport.
" Motor Slp. Lillian, Wentworth, Eastport.
" Motor Barge, G. B. Otis, Waite, Robbinston.
" Motor Bt. Trilby, Marshall, Eastport.
" Motor Barge, Lowell, Cook, Robbinston.
" Stmr. Viking, Johnson, Eastport.
June
1 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.

Cleared Foreign

May
26 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
27 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Motor Bt. Athena, Phillips, Robbinston.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
28 Motor Barge G. B. Otis, Waite Robbinston.
" Motor Schr. Joker, Mitchell, Lubec.
29 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Motor Schr. Olive G., Green, Lubec.
" Stmr. Grand Manan, McKinnon, Eastport.
" Motor Barge, Lowell, Cook, Eastport.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant Calais.
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" Motor Slp. Lillian, Wentworth, Eastport.
" Motor Bt. Trilby, Marshall, Robbinston.
" Motor Barge, G. B. Otis, Waite, Eastport.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
June
1 Motor Barge, Lowell, Cook, Robbinston.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.

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An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle fitted with Roller Chain, New Departure Coaster Brake, Detachable Tires, high grade equipment, including Mudguards, $22.50

Sundries and Tools at Wholesale Prices.

Send for FREE 1915 Catalogue, 48 pages of Bicycles, Sundries, and Repair Material. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.

T. W. ROYD & SON,
27 Duke Street W., Toronto, Ont.

Ask For Business

ONLY one's most intimate friends go to one's home uninvited, and the extent of one's calling list is determined by the number of one's calls.

In business the same facts hold. Every merchant in Charlotte County knows scores of families here and in the country round about, whose custom he does not possess.

Mutual acquaintance is the first step towards getting these families as customers, and acquaintances can most surely be developed by invitations or calls made through the medium of advertisements in the BEACON.

To the Merchants of Charlotte County

Show your desire for business by asking for it. A merchant who does not ask for business is supposed not to want business very keenly.

Shop Where You Are Invited to Shop

Reef in!

No use trying to tack in the face of these facts.

Here are the toughest, strongest, longest-wearing, best looking boots you ever laid eyes on.

They won't leak, crack, peel or tear open.

They're brown—not black.

Made like the famous Goodrich Auto Tires in the same World's largest rubber factory.

The same new rubber goes into them that goes into Goodrich Tires—the toughest known.

The same famous "unit-molded" process vulcanizes them under high pressure into a single inseparable piece.

No others can compare—no others made this way.

The fit is thirty fathoms better. They're built on lasts the shape of your foot when you're working.

Save money—get more wear—more comfort—more looks.

Go to your dealer's. Ask for and *get*

Goodrich "HIPRESS" Brown Rubber Boots with the "Red-Line" 'round the top

They have no equals. Booklet free if you give dealer's name. Goodrich "Hipress" is the original brown and white rubber footwear line. No other brown or white boots or shoes are *made strong as auto tires.* Be sure you get the original Goodrich "Hipress."

The B. F. Goodrich Co.
Factories:
Akron, Ohio

DEALERS—Write nearest Branches: Boston, New York, Detroit, Chicago, Seattle, Kansas City, Denver, Akron.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

TRAVEL

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Panama - Pacific Exposition San Francisco

Tickets on Sale March 1 to Nov. 30. Limit Three Months.

$113.70
—FROM—
ST. ANDREWS

Going and Returning via Chicago.

Going via Chicago and Returning via Vancouver, or vice versa $17.50 additional.

W. B. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHANGE OF TIME

Grand Manan S. S. Company

From June 1, Steamer "Grand Manan" leaves Grand Manan via Campobello, Eastport and Grand Manan Mondays at 7 a. m., arriving St. John 2.30 p. m., returning at 10 a. m. Tuesday for Grand Manan.

Grand Manan-St. Stephen, Wednesday 7 a. m., returning 7 a. m. Thursday via Campobello, Eastport and St. Andrews

Grand Manan-St. John direct. Friday 6.30 a. m., returning 2.30 p. m.

Grand Manan-St. Andrews. Saturday 7 a. m., returning 1.30 p. m. via Campobello and Eastport.

Atlantic Standard Time

L. C. GUPTILL, Manager

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows:

Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., on Saturday, 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letite, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letite or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting.

AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B.

'Phone 77; manager, Lewis Connors, Black's Harbor, N. B.

The 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. Sunday School, 2.30 p. m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST CHURCH—Revd. R. W. Weddall B. A., Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 12.00 m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Revd. W. S. Tedford, M. A., Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2 p. m. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7.30.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Revd. Father Meahan, D. D. Pastor. Services Sunday at 8.00 a. m., 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.

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.

MAILS CLOSE.

For all parts at 4:55 p.m.
All matter for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the closing of ordinary mail.

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 First Tuesday in October.

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

Judge Carleton

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

Geo. F. Hibbard, Registrar.
Minerva P. Hibbard, Deputy Rgr.
Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Daily Sundays and Holidays Excepted.