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## Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N.B., SEPTEMBER 30, 1916  
COMMENT ON CARLETON VERDICT.

Speaking as a Conservative to Conservatives, Mr. J. L. Stewart, M. P., editor and proprietor of the Chatham World, has this to say of the Carleton county election:

"Whatever satisfaction we might feel as Conservatives, at the Conservative victory in Carleton, is overbalanced by the humiliating thought that it means the endorsement of Mr. Fleming and the rascally blackmail scheme he employed in bleeding lessees of Crown lands."

Just so. New Brunswickers are face to face with the fact that Mr. Fleming was endorsed and embraced by the local and Federal government parties, by the machine, by the party press—including the "Independent" section—and was held up as a grand man and a fitting representative by Premier Clarke, by Hon. Mr. Baxter, by the effusive Minister of Agriculture, by the Rev. Mr. Daggett, and by many another leader and lieutenant of the brazen circle that rules New Brunswick.

The reputation of the Clarke-Baxter government, and its chances, are discussed by the Montreal Herald in reviewing the Carleton vote. It says:

"It is a poor enough triumph for the Government which, in other constituencies, has found it impossible to get a new Minister of Public Works elected, owing to the indignation of the people at the long record of political dishonesty with which the present administration is handicapped. \* \* \* Possibly it may mean that they will be able to hang on to office for the rest of the term, which is nearly a year. New Brunswick will hardly congratulate itself on the outcome of this Carleton county election. It means that New Brunswick alone of all the provinces in the Dominion has failed to deliver a decisive rebuke to political dishonesty. It will be another story, however, when the province at large is heard from."

That is the general conviction here, at least. As to Carleton county, there was much doubt as to the result; but when the election in the other counties got a chance to speak, New Brunswick will follow Manitoba and British Columbia.

A few newspapers have tried to represent the victory of the Hon. Benjamin Franklin Smith as indicating a willingness on the part of New Brunswick to forgive and forget all the sins of Mr. Fleming and of the men who succeeded him and perpetuated his methods. The Ottawa Journal so misinterpreted the news from Carleton and spoke of Mr. Fleming as having been accused of "misuse of office." The Ottawa Citizen makes this rejoinder:

"How very nice 'misuse of office.' The royal commission found Premier Fleming guilty of taking money from government contractors, and of practically compelling them to pay it. Ex-Premier Fleming, however, has still, perhaps, a promising political career before him. He is the Conservative nominee for the next Federal election, to oppose Mr. Frank Carvell \* \* \* and of course ex-Premier Fleming sitting by Sir Robert Borden, and Hon. Robert Rogers, would be a truer representative of Canadian political ideals in the House of Pretence than the unconventional Frank Carvell with his two-edged sword of criticism."

The Fredericton Gleaner "congratulates Mr. Fleming upon the splendid endorsement which the people of Carleton gave him." As the government candidates endorsed Mr. Fleming, and as all of the cabinet ministers who spoke in Carleton county did so, making his cause their cause, the electors in the other counties know what they have before them. They know what the government stands for. It is well to have these matters perfectly understood. The Carleton county fight was well advertised. The government's public reunion with Mr. Fleming and its selection of Mr. B. P. Smith as head of the largest spending department, will unquestionably strengthen the public determination to strike down the government just so soon as the wretched ministry can persuade itself to go to the country.

### BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING.

Two newspaper men who edited daily journals here some years ago, and who are now engaged in that uplifting pursuit in British Columbia—Mr. C. H. Lugin of the Victoria Colonist and Mr. S. D. Scott of the Vancouver News-Advertiser—have been winning additional fame in connection with the recent elections in the Pacific province in which the Bowser government met overwhelming defeat. The new achievements of these former St. John editors are the subject

of amusing comment by a special writer in the Manitoba Free Press. He says:

"We have added to our scrap-book collection the leading editorial in the Victoria Colonist the day before the elections in British Columbia, predicting a glorious triumph for the Bowser government, and setting forth at length how no other outcome of the voting was possible. It is almost worthy of a place in company with certain vauntingly confident predictions that were made in this province before the general elections of two years ago."

"We have also put in our scrap-book the leading editorial in the Vancouver News-Advertiser on Friday last, the day after the elections." It says:

"We do not wish to disguise the fact that the government has met a reverse. The adverse vote of a majority of the electors who did not go to the war is a serious blow. It is not unlikely that Mr. Bowser may find himself in a minority, and that Mr. Brewster will be called upon to form a ministry."

"But the time for the victory has not arrived. If it shall be found, when our best citizens have been heard from, that the Bowser Ministry has been retired we shall learn the fact with regret."

"We do not wish to disguise the fact that the government has met a reverse, is good. It is worthy of preservation."

Peradventure the work of disguising the color of that which has overtaken the Bowser administration, and which to the public eye bears the bilious complexion of something even more than a reverse, will be a work of increasing difficulty. It is set down in the Gospel according to St. Matthew that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. Also, it is written there: "And if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch." And, again: "Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." Because a faithful servant of the McBride-Bowser combination had swallowed the Bowser camel for years with seeming pride and delight, it by no means followed that the electorate would do so. The by-elections in Victoria and Vancouver should have prepared almost any type of prophet to recognize the tidal wave when it arrived; but it would appear that in some cases a certain habit of thought, long pursued, dulls the edge of perception of blights frankness of speech and purpose. Those writers who sought to assist Mr. Bowser in keeping the lid on are in no small measure responsible for his downfall and for the harm he was able to do before the people, at last awake, plucked him from the place of honor they had given him.

**"CONGRATULATIONS"**  
Said Seneca, "He has committed the crime, who has 'defiled the prophet.' This," says one commentator, "as a general maxim is true, but not without some exceptions."

One of the most pleasing exhibits in connection with the Carleton county election was a sheet of congratulatory telegrams laid at the feet of the Hon. Benjamin Franklin Smith, in the hour of his victory, the victory of Mr. Fleming, the victory of the Rev. Mr. Daggett, and of Premier Clarke, the Hon. Mr. Baxter, the Hon. James Murray, and others who had actively to do with the recent "uplift" activities in Carleton county.

Foremost among the eager patriots who wired expressions of delight and relief upon learning that Hon. Mr. Smith had carried the day and that there would be no more royal commissions for the present, was Mr. J. W. Brankley. The name seems familiar, and upon second thought it appears that it was this gentleman who visited the Hon. James Fleming on one occasion which afterwards became famous, in the Premier's room at the Barker House. It was then that Mr. E. R. Teed was introduced to Mr. Brankley by Mr. Fleming who assured him that anything Mr. Teed said, did, or arranged, would be "all right."

The public will be interested in Mr. Brankley's telegram, and in others, because of the light they shed upon the government party's hypocritical pretence that the old and evil days of Fleming are gone and that after his departure all of the government's transactions were marked by purity and single-hearted devotion to the public interest.

Passing Mr. Brankley by after this identification, we discover a telegram from Mr. M. J. Robichaud. Presumably this is Mr. Martin J. Robichaud, M. P., colleague of Mr. A. J. H. Stewart, of Gloucester, who recently lost the number of his political mess through the activities of Mr. Royal Commissioner Chandler. It would, perhaps, be unfair to introduce here, as a sort of spectre at the feast, Mr. Commissioner Chandler's official opinion regarding Mr. Robichaud. Let us merely identify the author of the telegram and pass on.

"A thousand congratulations to your noble self and Mayor Sutton in your great victory." These burning words were despatched to the Hon. Benjamin Franklin by Mr. P. J. Mahoney of Westmorland. This glowing pronouncement is of interest merely as showing that Mr. Mahoney learned nothing from the verdict in Westmorland, and prefers to cling to the discredited government in the vain hope that the rest of the province may follow the example of Carleton rather than that of his own county.

"Congratulations; I knew you would do it." Such is the message of Commissioner Robert N. Wigmore. Do what, Mr. Wigmore?

And high on the list of these luminous company of congratulators is discovered Mr. James H. Crockett, from whom a message in this hour must be peculiarly gratifying to Mr. Smith because, only a few months ago, while the Legislature was in session, the Crockett publication warned Mr. Smith to be silent and to mend his ways as he had "already caused the party trouble enough." Evidently something occurred in the interval to the sensitive soul of this journalistic mediator between warring contractors, for he telegraphed to the victorious Ben-

## HEROIC BRITISH AVIATOR



Lieut. William Robinson, the daring English aviator who brought down a Zeppelin during the recent air raid near London.

jamin words which will excite quick laughter wherever read:

"As usual, you have also this time done it up artistically."

What meaning a sophisticated public is to draw from this sentence, and particularly from the words "as usual," is not precisely clear, but evidently the reference is to many other artistic achievements in the career of the Hon. Mr. Smith which naturally excited the approval and admiration of the Gleaner man. "Birds of a feather."

Mr. George B. Jones, M. P. of Kings, congratulated Mr. Smith upon winning in spite of the immense corruption fund employed by the vicious opposition. This is a happy conceit indeed, coming from Mr. Jones. The pub-

lic will enjoy it. Mr. J. K. Pinder, York county, a battered but faithful stalwart, who has been assailed at times by many leaders on his own side of politics, wires his congratulations and adds: "Lies and mud-slinging never succeed." By this, Mr. Pinder evidently means that he and Mr. Smith have both long been victims of slander, and it may be imagined that his mind dwells with particular resentment upon the exposure of transactions in connection with the famous Southampton railway. He can feel for Mr. Smith. Like Mr. Fleming, Mr. Pinder "intends to remain in public life."

Dr. O. B. Price, Mr. Thomas Nagle, Mr. Philip Grennan, and Mr. Fred Macneil are also included in the list of those who shared Mr. Smith's joy and triumph. Mr. Nagle describes the election as "a great victory for good government."

There is a man measured by his own words. And, finally, there comes a warm message from the Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, whose Federal candidate, Mr. James K. Fleming, was the leading figure on the government side in the Carleton county struggle. Having ushered Mr. Hazen into his self-chosen place in the glittering company described and identified, why say another word?

### HOW THEY STAND.

Omitting the great colonies which the Allies have wrested from Germany, which would, of course, much more than balance the account, the New York Evening Post gives the following table showing approximately how the belligerent Powers stand with respect to the territory they have taken from one another during the war:

Central Powers:	Square miles.
Belgium	11,075
France	9,170
Italy	100
Poland	49,180
Russia	57,500
Serbia	38,900
Montenegro	5,600
Albania	11,000
Dobruja	8,200
Total	180,675

The Allies:

The Allies:	Square miles.
Alsace .....	125
Austria:	
To Italy .....	700
Bukowina .....	4,000
Galicia .....	9,000
Transylvania .....	7,500
Turkey:	
Asia Minor .....	80,000
Mesopotamia .....	10,000

The German colonies already captured contain about a million square miles of territory, but although possession of these will undoubtedly exercise a strong influence upon the future of the belligerent nations, it is to territory in Europe and Asia that all eyes are turned today. During the first year and a half of the war Germany, on the aggressive everywhere, and successful because of its long preparation and the fact that the Allies were taken unawares, occupied a great deal of alien soil. But after the

first six months, as the Evening Post

points out, the Allied nations began to accumulate "a vast reserve of fighting men," by means of which they will be able to take from Germany, not only all of the Allied soil its forces still hold, but some of its own in addition. Since January 1 last the Allies have gained extensive tracts from the Germans in the face of the most desperate resistance. In fact, the Allies have reconquered 40,000 square miles of territory during the present year, during which time Germany and its partners have taken only about 3,400 square miles. Most of the Allies' gains have been since the beginning of this last summer, and at the rate of 10,000 square miles a month, which is the present rate, Germany's holding of enemy soil will soon be reduced to zero. (The Post expects the reconquest of Serbia, Montenegro and Albania in the near future, which would place 50,000 square miles additional to the credit of the Allies. Of the situation today the Post makes this impressive summary:

"Thus in the matching of area against battalions it is the battalions that have been winning. At the beginning of the war the conquests of the Central Powers were to the conquests of the Allies as 4 to 1. Today they are only as 8 to 1. And that is judging of the progress of the war by Germany's own standard. As a matter of fact, Bethmann-Hollweg's war-map had no meaning, because its basis was assumed. The British, French and German position at the beginning of the war was that of a stone wall and Russia was completely out of it. The only really permanent factor in the war-map situation was the one that Bethmann-Hollweg left out of the reckoning, and that was the sea. The Anglo-French have not been brought to a standstill. The Russians have come back bringing the Roumanians with them. Italy has reasserted herself. There is a Serb army in the field once more. But the sea is closed to Germany, and there is no one in Germany who doubts that it will remain closed. One can imagine France surviving with her occupied departments in Germany's permanent possession. One can imagine Russia going on after the loss of Poland and her western provinces. What is impossible to imagine is Germany surviving with the sea shut against her."

The Kaiser, in one of his boastful moods long ago, said that the future of Germany was on the water. He probably had been reading one of the books in which Bernhardine burned incense before enthroned brutality. The Kaiser made a gambler's bid for world power. Today wherever he may look he sees only the dark mists of humiliation and death.

**GIVE NOW—A DEBT OF HONOR.**  
Wednesday, Sept. 27.  
Sir Herbert Ames' lucid and striking presentation of the aims, claims and present position of the Patriotic Fund, and of the duty of all of us in connection with it, is among the most interesting and important news of this morning. By enabling a large number of his fellow-citizens to hear the story from Sir Herbert after dinner last evening, Senator Thorne performed, with his customary grace, a public service of no scant merit. That which the chief guest of the evening did so well for the national fund in the way of exposition and advocacy, was done for the local fund by Mr. C. B. Allan, who explained the value of the fund, the absolute necessity for raising it to the level of the need, and the equitable manner in which it is distributed.

Perhaps few if any ever before understood so clearly the duty of the community to those left behind by our fighting men as they understood it when Sir Herbert Ames finished his remarks last evening at the Cliff Club.

When the cause needed men most the volunteers were given certain explicit assurances concerning the support which the country would extend to their dependents. These were sacred pledges which must be met, fully, even generously. It is the duty of everyone here at

home to assist in meeting these obligations of honor. Failure to meet them would be shameful in the extreme.

The needs of the fund for next year are to be met by taxation, but the money still needed for this year is to be raised by voluntary effort. At present the fund is disbursing more than is being raised, and the deficit must be made good. It is, in the highest sense, a debt of honor. Each must give as he can, according to his ability, if he would be true to the men who are doing our fighting overseas. They have faced perils beyond any previously known in war. They have earned the right to demand an accounting from all who have remained at home. When they ask us how we have lived up to our obligations we should be able to answer without shame or hesitation. If we would do so the Fund must be completed. This is essentially a matter for immediate action.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Canadian war loan is already over-subscribed by \$100,000,000. In Monday's mail alone applications for \$27,000,000 were received in Ottawa. Doubtless another loan will be announced soon. The response is most significant.

Late is better than never. President Wilson abandons neutrality. In his speech of acceptance he said: "No nation can any longer remain neutral as against any wilful disturbance of the peace of the world." Will Mr. Hughes say more, or so much? Will he, like Mr. Wilson, adopt this view, which Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey long ago promulgated?

As an engine of war the Zeppelin is a confessed failure. As an instrument of murder it is successful. "There is," says the New York Tribune, "only one thing that German ferocity has accomplished in this world so far. It has dug a gulf between the German and the rest of civilized mankind. Millions of men for the rest of their lifetime will feel toward the German as most of mankind feels toward a snake."

"The change of one set of rulers for another will in itself accomplish little," says the Globe, in the course of an article on political honesty. Does it intend to suggest that the province keep the present administration in power and continue the glorious process of "reforming the party from within" which began by making Mr. B. Frank Smith Minister of Public Works with the assistance of Messrs. Fleming, Teed, et al? The Globe is vaguely critical of the opposition. Does it prefer the present rulers? Is a straight declaration of its position not in order, and overdue?

On the eve of the storming of Combes the New York Evening Post printed this:

"Should Combes fall into the hands of the French, as now seems inevitable, there will be enacted a drama indicating the present war with that of 1870 in the most interesting fashion. Beyond Combes is Mont St. Quentin where Smith-Dorrien retreated in August, 1914, after vainly attempting to stem the British retreat before overwhelming forces of Germans who, curiously enough, comprised the Ninth Corps of Von Kluck's army and who were North Germans from the coast lands around Hamburg and Bremen and the delta of Schleswig-Holstein. In the Franco-Prussian war this corps, under Von Manstein, engaged the French center on the great day of Gravelotte. And even more curiously it was the possession of St. Quentin by the Germans in 1870 which enabled them to shell the French in Peronne. If the French take Combes and St. Quentin they will be in a position to return the French to the German position of 1870 in shelling the German position at Peronne. History is repeating in a manner quite satisfactory to the Allies."

With the storming of Combes the shifting of the Germans to a new and shorter line, a retreat in order to escape a military disaster, is visibly nearer. The Anglo-French offensive, which Berlin had spent its force weeks ago, is gathering power. It is slow, but it is not to be resisted. It is tremendously costly, but its power is felt through and through the enemy's lines and the shock tells in Berlin and Vienna. There will be some weeks of good weather yet before winter sets in, and in this active period there are likely to be events more important than any since the Allies regained the initiative. How recent Allied progress affects the German military chiefs is to be seen in one or two sentences of the Berlin official statement of last evening:

"The successes obtained by the enemy to the east of Eaucourt l'Abbaye and the conquest of the villages of the line of Guedecourt-Bouchard must be recognized. But before all we must think of our heroic troops who faced the united Anglo-French preparedness and the massed employment of the whole world's war industry prepared during many months."

Late despatches this morning show that the Allies have taken Thiepval as well as Combes. The gains are evidently much more extensive than those given, or foreshadowed, in the early reports of last evening. In fact an extensive modification of the German front in the West seems to be imminent.

The Globe's passion for righteousness in public affairs suggests the case of the man who was spilling for a fight but couldn't find anyone to hold his coat. While Fleming and Smith and several cabinet ministers embraced publicly in the Carleton campaign, the Globe was silent. Not then, but now, after the voting, it faintly suggests that Mr. Fleming may efface himself or be effaced before the Federal contest. "So long as that election is in the future," says the Globe, "there is cause for hope that wiser counsels will prevail, and that the government party will present a less objectionable candidate." Of course, the Globe knows that Mr. Fleming was publicly endorsed, after the Dupar verdict, by the government and the Legislature, and that the endorsement was re-

peated in the Carleton campaign by several ministers of the Crown, including all of the men from whose number a substitute for Mr. Fleming as a Federal candidate could be chosen. These later proceedings have elected no protest from the Globe. If it felt strongly on these matters it suppressed its feelings as it suppressed a recent letter on farming out public printing. Candidates of the opposition who seek election to the Legislature should be scrutinized as to character and capacity. If any man has proof that any of them is unfit he should produce his evidence. A new government must come soon. It should be both honest and efficient. Care in the premises, therefore, is a public duty. But it is an obvious and pressing public duty to elect the government of the day. Mr. Stewart of the Chatham World is a critic of the opposition, it is true, but he has said, and still maintains, that the way to reform the present local government is to "kick it out." How says the Globe on that question? Will it speak not for the opposition—but for the public interest? Or will it continue to nurse its share of the patronage of two governments and pose as a chaste independent?

Government newspapers report that Mr. Allan, a Northumberland M.P., receiving an appointment in connection with the penitentiary. Mr. Allan will not meet many politicians in the penitentiary, but after a long study of certain transactions under the present government, followed by an examination of the records of men in Dorchester, Mr. Allan will undoubtedly be driven to reflect that some who are outside looking in should be inside looking out, if all the circumstances were weighed and the Blind Goddess of the Scales were busy in New Brunswick.

Already New Brunswick hears of tragedies in the hunting woods. "Conservation" issues this warning:

"Each year the shooting season records a long list of accidents due to carelessness of hunters in the forest and in the use of firearms. A gun going off accidentally and killing the owner, climbing fences with the gun loaded and cocked, or shooting at a companion in mistake for an animal, are stereotyped causes. With the knowledge of the danger of handling firearms, it is surely incumbent upon hunters to exercise every precaution and keep continually before them the motto 'safety first.'"

An old sportsman gives The Telegraph three rules for hunters:  
No. 1. Don't shoot yourself;  
2. Don't shoot the other fellow;  
3. Don't let the other fellow shoot you.

During the Westmorland contest the Gleaner was silent except when it tattered on the edge of revolt. In the Carleton election it espoused the Smith-Fleming cause with burning zeal. Now the Gleaner congratulates Mr. Fleming upon his vindication at the hands of the electors. The same Royal Commission that convicted Fleming flung a contemptuous phrase or two at Crockett-Fleming persuaded a contractor to "come over" with \$2,000. In that line of endeavor Crockett afterwards raised the ex-Premier \$500—getting \$2,500 for his "advice and assistance." The interchange of congratulations by Mr. Fleming and Mr. Crockett—two martyrs in the cause of purity—is one of the most affecting incidents in the history of the Uplift in New Brunswick.

### Corrupting Effects of Patronage.

(Toronto Globe.)

Now that all doubt as to the overthrow of the McBride-Bowser party in British Columbia has vanished it is the part of wisdom for outsiders, as well as for the British Columbians themselves, to clearly ascertain the causes of its ruin and sincerely resolve to profit by the resulting discovery. The party has held office during the past thirteen years, and has during that long interval been sustained by sweeping majorities at four general elections. It has fallen because it had kept itself in power partly by squandering the resources of the province and partly by the exercise of patronage as a means of securing political support. These devices were sure to lose sooner or later their election efficiency, but it was not expected that the downfall of Mr. Bowser and his present colleagues would come so suddenly or prove so complete.

Of the two forms of party patronage—the alienation of the crown domain and the corruption of the electorate by the distribution of road money—the latter is the meanest, worst, and most degrading. It is a continuing sin, for a constituency in a position to decide whether the public money entrusted to him for local public works shall be spent in one district or another, under one overseer or another, and among one group of voters or another. The information from the electors that this intolerable system must come to an end makes it incumbent on the coming Brewster government to devise and put in force some system which will be less debasing to the members of the legislature, less demoralizing for the electors, and less discreditable for the province at large. Unless it is discontinued absolutely the Brewster government will, like its predecessor, pass eventually to the scene into merited ignominy and political obscurity.

### If Sorrow Came Not.

(By Richard Cheneyvich Trench.)  
If sorrow came not near us, and the love  
Which wisdom working sorrow best imports  
Found never time of entrance to our hearts;  
If we had won already a safe shore,  
If our changes were already o'er,  
Our pilgrim being we might quite forget.  
Our hearts beat faintly on those manly  
Where there shall be no sorrow any more.  
Therefore we will not be unwise to ask  
This, nor secure exemption from our share  
Of mortal suffering, and life's drearer task.  
Not this, but grace our portion so to bear,  
That we may rest, when grief and pain are over,  
With the meek Son of our Almighty Love.

## The Troop Train.

Through peaceful fields the long train rushes by.  
And o'er the rumbling roar of hurrying wheels  
Rises the sound of cheering, loud and high.  
While every crowded window-pane reveals  
The eager lads, who wave a cheery hand,  
Bidding farewell to this most pleasant land.  
A pleasant land, yet one whose very peace  
Makes its appeal, that all her sons  
To guard her well until her wars shall cease,  
To peep all for her they hold most dear.  
Battling against the waves of that grey  
Rolled back across the fields of Picardy.  
From this, the heaven of peace, to that strange land  
Of ruined village and of shell-ploughed earth.  
Where they shall meet the foemen hand to hand,  
They triumphantly to prove it worth.  
To share a glorious labor, will begin,  
To carry on for those whose task is done,  
So shall they cheer when up the death-streets lead,  
They charge, unheeded of the fiery blast,  
And thence and steel fulfil the desperate hope,  
Winning the crown of victory at last in those young, ringing voices, proud and gay.  
There sounds the pledge of triumph in the fray!  
—Townstone, in London Daily Mail.

## SCHOOL GARDEN FAIR.

Haupston, Sept. 22.—On Thursday afternoon in the assembly hall of the Consolidated school the pupils held their first school garden fair and the present intentions are to have it established as an annual event.

Among those present were R. P. Steeves, provincial director of school gardening, and Assistant Director E. C. Robinson.

The exhibits included produce from school gardens, home plots, woodwork, cardboard work, sewing, preserves, pickles, pressed plants, weed seeds, cultivated flowers, wild flowers, plasticine work, writing and drawing.

The following judges were appointed: Mrs. G. Howard, Mrs. J. E. Anderson, C. Robinson, garden produce; Curtis Hicks, woodwork.

Certificates were awarded to the following pupils who won two or more prizes:  
Jack Angeline—1st, green tomatoes; 1st, hal-rack; 2nd, pea tomatoes.  
Dorothy Mabey—1st, bouquet nasturtium; 1st, sewing (grade VIII); 2nd, peas.  
Leah Frost—1st, sewing grade VI; 2nd, onions.  
Lillian Campbell—1st, carrots; 1st, jelly.

Genevieve Frost—1st, bouquet sweet peas; 2nd, bouquet asters.  
Laura Manning—1st, aster bouquet; 1st, sewing (grade V).

Sadie Ross—1st, wild flowers; 1st, cardboard work.

Moebel Carter—1st, pressed plants. During the afternoon short addresses were delivered by Mr. Steeves to the different grades and altogether the affair was a very pleasant one.

## LUMBERMEN TO ORGANIZE.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 26.—Lumbermen of Maine and New Brunswick are planning to organize an association that will embrace all branches of the lumber business, with membership including mill owners, operators and timber land owners. The preliminary meeting for the purpose of forming this organization has just been held in Bangor and a second meeting will be held early next month. A. W. Brown, of Van Buren, an official of the St. John Lumber Company, the largest lumber company in New England, acted as chairman of the first meeting, and others who were present included John Smith, manager of the Lumber Co., Bangor; James Q. Dunne, president of the Bangor Lumber Co.; H. H. Bangor, president of the Houlton Lumber Co.; and John Morrison, of Fredericton (N. B.).

The organization will be international in character and for the mutual benefit of the lumbermen members. It is intended to have a big, live and progressive organization.

## Albert County News.

Hopewell Hill, Sept. 23.—J. S. Hayward, who has been conducting a general store at Riverside for the past few years, is closing out his business. George W. Chivers has taken over the place, has purchased a considerable part of Mr. Hayward's stock, including dry goods, groceries and boots and shoes.

Mrs. Bessie Graves has bought out the stock and is taking over the millinery business of Mrs. Hayland, at Albert. Mrs. Richard Hawkins, of Westsawin, Alberta, who has been spending some weeks at her old home here, has been quite ill and confined to her house the past week. Dr. Murray, of Albert, has been attending her. Mrs. Hawkins' friends will be glad to know she is now convalescent, though still quite unwell. That the value of things are appreciated till they are missing, was well illustrated yesterday when the telephone service was closed down during the afternoon and evening, on account of the change in the switchboard at the Albert Central. The workmen were several hours effecting the change, during which communication with the outside world was cut off.

## SHOT A BEAR.

Welsford, Sept. 27.—William Speight shot a fine bear on Saturday last in the vicinity of Speight Settlement. It weighed 200 pounds.

Harvest festival services were held last Sunday at the Anglican services, which were well attended. The churches were beautifully decorated, and special sermons were delivered.

The Methodist pulpits last Sunday were filled by the Rev. A. D. McCully, of Salisbury, he having exchanged with the pastor here.

## A FINE CROP.

Hopewell Hill, Sept. 27.—Bradbury Robinson has some Salsfeet potatoes, which, if they are a sample of product in this line hereabout, would certainly indicate a bumper crop. Six of the tubers shown by Mr. Robinson weighed seven pounds. As Salsfeet are a variety not supposed to be of particularly large growth, this would seem to be a pretty good record.

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 26.—Mrs. T. W. Van Iderstine, Sunny Brae, had a narrow escape last evening when a rifle bullet crashed through the window in her house. The bullet, a .308, went through the clock and a wall, lodging in the door. Whether it was fired by a hunter or by a careless youth is unknown.

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Montreal, Sept. 27.—Some of the big munitions of war, several Ontario munitions of war, proved a revelation to the great reference to the great munitions of war. That munitions are able to do are doing is due in no manner in which taken up in work which be considered unutilized. Not only have in a large number in assist in the great war, has proved amazingly so, that in certain operations is admittedly superior.