

The Beacon

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1917

VOL. XXVIII

NO. 36

TRAVEL

Manan S. S. Company
for Oct. 1 and until further notice
Grand Manan leaves Grand Manan
leaves 7.30 a.m. for St. John, returns
leaves St. John Wednesdays 7.30 a.m.,
leaves via Campbell, Eastport and
St. John's Beach.

Grand Manan Thursdays 7.30
a.m. for St. John, returns Friday
leaves via Campbell, Eastport and
St. John's Beach.

Grand Manan Saturdays 7.30
a.m., round trip St. Andrews, returning
via both ways via Campbell and
St. John's Beach.

Atlantic Standard Time.

SCOTT D. GUPPILL, Mgr.

WINTIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

While the S.S. "Connors Bros." is temporary off her route the auxiliary boats "Connors" and "Page" will supply place till further notice.
Leave St. John N. B. Thorne Wharf Warehouse Co. on Saturday, 7.30 a.m. for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver, Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. for St. John, returning via St. John's Beach, Black's Harbor, Dipper Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide weather permitting.

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

Phone 2581; manager, Lewin Connors, Black's Harbor, N. B.
This Company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the Company or Captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

Methodist Church—Rev. W. M. Weddell, P. A., Pastor. Services Holy Communion Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7.30.

St. Andrew Church—Rev. Father Mahan, D. D., Pastor. Services Sunday at 8.00 a.m., 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

All Saints Church—Rev. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Holy Communion Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Wednesdays. Evening Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7.00 p.m. Friday, Evening Prayer Service 7.30.

Baptist Church—Rev. William Amos, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School after the morning service. Prayer Service, Wednesday, 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. at Bayville every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock except the last Sunday in the month when it is held at 7 in the evening.

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 office 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 letter must have a cent stamp.
"War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the lowest 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 Tax" stamp. Letters to which the lowest rate applies do not require the "War Tax" stamp.
Newspapers and periodicals to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces.

ARBITERS: 12.20 a.m. (L.O.S.E.S.: 5.05 a.m. as per notice for Registration sent to Postal Staff on last Monday to the Chief 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:
County Court: Tuesday, May 8, 1917, Chief Justice K. B. D. McKinnon; Tuesday, October 2, 1917, Justice Chandler.
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.
George F. Hibbard, Registrar
Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

Advertise in the Beacon

H. O'NEILL
UP-TO-DATE MARKET

Dealer in Meats, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

OLD AGE

THE seas are quiet when the winds give o'er; So calm are we when passions are no more. For then we know how vain it is to boast Of fleeting things, so certain to be lost. Clouds of affection from our younger eyes Conceal that empires which age deceives. The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed, Lets in new light through chinks that Time hath made: As they draw near to their eternal home, Leaving the old, both world and self, that stand Upon the threshold of the new.

EDMUND WALLER
(Born March 3, 1605; died October 21, 1687.)

ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES

ALI BABA left his home with excellent digestion, high spirits, and the love of humanity in his heart. He set out to make his fortune, which was imperative necessity for him to do, since he was miserably poor, as is natural for young men with good digestion, and hearts filled with humanity.

As he was pacing to and fro in front of the bazaar, gleaning with the gorgeous merchandise of Samarcand and China and Ophir, and as he was examining the quaint gewgaws that came from the western countries inhabited by foolish and lying Franks, there approached an old man, of a long white beard bespoken reverence.

"Friend," said the old man, "are you seeking your fortune?"

"It is astounding," said Ali Baba, "that you have divined my purpose at once. I do indeed seek my fortune."

"Then come with me," said the old man. He led Ali Baba to the booth of a rug merchant, who dealt in the finest wares of Iran. "This man," he said, "seeks an apprentice. Observe him, and tell me if you would take service with him."

Ali Baba saw the merchant unravel his wares and heard a customer offer one hundred and fifty dinars for a carpet. The merchant refused and swore by the grave of his father that he had himself paid one hundred and ninety dinars for it. But when the purchaser turned to go, the slave called him back and the merchant gave him the rug for one hundred and fifty dinars.

"How is this?" said Ali Baba. "This is no way to make a fortune. The man is losing forty-dinars on the rug."

His guide smiled. "Friend," he said, "he has not lost; he has gained one hundred dinars."

"But," protested Ali Baba, "he swore he gave one hundred and ninety dinars for it. He merely said so to make the other wish to purchase. The carpet is barely worth fifty dinars. All the rug merchant of Bagdad do so."

"Then," said the old man, "let us go to the maker of knives."

Ali Baba was led to a house where a hundred slaves were hammering and welding, tempering and sharpening the blades of innumerable knives and swords. He watched fascinated.

"Why do they put some of the metal in that big trough?" he asked his guide.

"It is poor stuff. They cannot make swords of it."

"Then why do they not cast it away altogether?" he asked his guide.

"The old man laughed. 'Shall they waste it?' he asked. 'No they make cheap knives of it and sell them to the poor. They will not cut, but they are very cheap.'

Ali Baba frowned. "It is a swindle," he said. "The poor are being defrauded."

"It is customary," answered the old man.

Dissatisfied with the rug merchant and the knife-maker, Ali Baba was led in turn to the booth of the olive-merchant, to the place of the linen-warehouse, to the field of the husbandman, until he had seen every one of the thirty-seven kinds of merchants and artisans of the city. None pleased him.

"Friend," he said to Ali Baba, "is there no other way in Bagdad to make one's fortune?"

"The physicians," suggested the old man, "are sometimes very wealthy."

"Then they cannot be true to their craft," said Ali Baba, "for if they give their service to all that demand it, they will be principally engaged among the poor, and can acquire no wealth."

"The learned cad," remarked the old man.

"A judge wealthy!" exclaimed Ali Baba. "Alas! he must have accepted gifts. No, the rug-merchant is more reputable."

The sailors—such as the famous Sindbad."

"Sindbad," said Ali Baba, "is a merchant of tales. There is not much difference."

His guide was silent.

"Do you know of no other means of making a fortune?" impudently Ali Baba.

"None," was the answer.

"It is astonishing," said Ali Baba; "you have shown me forty ways of making a fortune. My grandfather (upon his name be prayer and peace) once came upon a cave that opened when you said, 'Open Sesame,' and closed with a corsepoil dig simple formula. That cave was the source of forty millions when he ultimately and cruelly killed. And yet—were they any more thieves than these forty that you have shown me in the city?"

"You are a different young man," said his guide, "and an unreasonable one. Open and violent theft is surely not so commendable a form of enrichment as subtlety in trade or prudence in a profession."

"I think it is," said Ali Baba. "I shall seek out the good-gods of my grandfather's forty thieves."

Ten years later the old man who had acted as Ali Baba's guide came again to

News in Brief

—London, Feb. 22.—Lloyd's announcement that the British steamer *Corso* has been sunk.
The *Corso* was a vessel of 3,342 tons. She was last reported as having sailed through the Red Sea, east-bound, on January 4.
The British steamer *Perseus* has been sunk, Lloyd's announced today. Four men of the crew are missing.
Two British steamers *Perseus* and *Corso* were a vessel of 6,728 tons gross, built in 1908 at Belfast and owned by the Ocean Steamship Company of Liverpool. She was last reported sailing from Dakar, West Africa, on January 18, en route from Liverpool to Yokohama, which would place her far outside any barred zones. The smaller vessel is a 135 ton trawler, owned in Grimby.

—Paris, Feb. 22.—Official announcement was made today of the sinking on Feb. 21 of the Dutch steamer *Andon*, 3,688 tons gross, and of a British trawler. The sinking of the Norwegian steamer *ship Alois*, 709 tons, and of the Russian steamer *Sigrid*, 2,194 tons, also was announced.

—Stockholm, Feb. 22.—The Swedish minister at Berlin has been directed to file a protest against the sinking of the Swedish motor ship *Hog Hamilton*, which has been heard regarding the fate of the crew.

The *Hog Hamilton* was on the way from Valparaiso with 4,000 tons of saltpetre, consigned to the Swedish Farmers' Association, which was greatly concerned on account of the scarcity of fertilizer in Sweden. She carried a crew of more than 20. Several days ago the Swedish government asked Berlin for particulars regarding the sinking.

—London, Feb. 22.—Lloyd's announcement that the Swedish steamer *Skogland*, 3,265 tons, was sunk on Sunday, and that the British motor steamer *Toson*, 132 tons, was sunk by gunfire on Wednesday. The crews were landed.

The Central News says the British steamer *John Miles*, 687 tons, has been sunk. Four of the crew were injured and the bodies of two men who were killed, have been landed. The remainder of the ship's company are missing.

The steamer *Hamilton* was last reported as sailing Jan. 26 from Norfolk for Bagin, Italy. She is 255 feet long, 32 feet beam, and of 2,200 tons gross. The owners of the steamer *Rosalia*, previously reported sunk, learn that all of the crew were saved, but that all of the officers and 21 of the crew were lost.

The captain, the chief engineer and two members of the British steamer *Cent* were made prisoners. The others were landed, according to the owners' information.

—Paris, Feb. 23.—The French steamer *Athos*, carrying Senegalese troops and colonial laborers, has been torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea.

The torpedoed occurred, despite the fact that the *Athos* was escorted by the French torpedo boat destroyers *Mameluk* and *Emirine Henry*, which, aided by a gunboat, saved 1,450 persons from the steamer.

An official list of vessels sunk between Feb. 20 and 22 issued today, contains the following:

DORVA (Norwegian), 2,760 tons; **APPE** (British), 464 tons; **SAN MICHELE** (Italian), bark, 683 tons; **ADALINA** (Italian), brigantine, 305 tons; **ADALINA** (probably the Italian sailing vessel *Adalina*), 528 tons; Dutch steamer *Ambon*, 3,568 tons, "possibly not sunk, may have been taken in tow by the steamer *Walthafid* (3,012 tons, sinking reported by London, Lloyd's, *Monarch* (not identified), *Emercy* (not identified).

—New York, Feb. 23.—The *Athos* was last reported as having arrived at Kobe, Japan, on January 17, and was evidently on her return voyage when destroyed. She was a vessel registering 12,244 tons gross, and was 513 feet long. She was built at Dunkirk in 1915 for the Messageries Maritimes, or Marseilles.

—London, Feb. 23.—The British steamer *Walthafid*, of 3,012 tons gross, built in 1906 and owned in West Hartlepool, has been sunk, says Lloyd's announcement. The crew of the *Walthafid* was landed.

The sinking of two fishing smacks was announced by Lloyd's shipping agency today.

The sinking of the British steamer *John Miles*, of 687 tons, reported in a news agency announcement last night, was confirmed by the shipping agency.

—London, Feb. 23.—The British bark *Invercauld*, of 1,416 tons, the Central News Agency says, has been torpedoed. The crew was landed.

Lloyd's announced tonight that the British steamer *Belgium*, of 4,588 tons, had been sunk.

—London, Feb. 24.—Lloyd's announcement that the crews of the following steamers were landed yesterday, their vessels having been torpedoed on Thursday: *Zaandijk*, Dutch, 4,189 tons gross; *Noordwijk*, Dutch, 7,165 tons; *Emiland*, Dutch, 3,770 tons; *Jachts*, Dutch, 5,373 tons gross; *Rosalia*, Dutch, 5,873 tons; *Walthafid*, Dutch, 3,012 tons; and the steamship *Guastard*. It is believed that all the men on these vessels were saved. Four of the seven Dutch steamers were homeward bound with full cargoes. The attack took place in the western approaches to the English Channel.

No instructions as to the routes were either asked for or given by the British admiralty. All the arrangements were in the hands of the Dutch authorities.

More than 200 crews of various nationalities, members of the crews of seven steamships sunk by German submarines, arrived in London today. The men were dressed in various odd pieces of clothing, while they were waiting to be uphauled before leaving their ships, or which were provided for their subsistence.

This year's total of 27 Liberator and 21 Conservatives, which means the defeat of the present administration at Production, Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. Total for week

News of the Sea

—Ottawa, Feb. 22.—Sir Robert Borden and party have arrived safely in England. In the Premier's party were Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs; Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works; L. C. Christie, Herbert Cole, private secretary to Sir George Perley, Overseas Minister of Militia.

—London, Feb. 24.—Speaking at the opening of the school for Oriental Studies, King George said: "For more than two years the people of my Dominion, with loyalty and devotion, have vied with each other in offering their blood and treasure for the prosecution of a righteous war. The sense of the business sacrifice and common endeavor has drawn us all nearer one another in feeling and sympathy."

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WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB

The Women's Canadian Club at its February meeting, held on Thursday evening of last week, had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting address by Mr. J. W. Richardson on "New Brunswick, its industries and resources."

The routine business of the Club was quickly transacted. After the reading of the minutes by the Secretary, Mrs. C. S. Everett, the Treasurer, Miss Annie Richardson, reported a balance on hand of \$32.30. The corresponding secretary, Miss Edna Gibson, read a letter of thanks from the Canadian Field Comforts Commission for the donation sent by the Club to purchase Christmas presents for our Canadian soldiers. Several post-cards written by the recipients of the presents were enclosed in the letter and were passed round at the meeting. The President, Mrs. Fred Andrews, asked for suggestions as to the patriotic disposal of the Club funds; mentioned a letter which had been received from Mrs. Philip Warren, and then called upon Mr. Richardson for his address.

Speaking as St. Andrews boy, Mr. Richardson said he had been honored when asked to speak to the Club, and he had also been nervous about accepting the invitation because he always boasted that St. Andrews was the most beautiful spot in the County and at the same time the centre of learning. He hoped all present would do what one friend had promised to do, bear his speech with Christian fortitude. His audience itself reminded him of the fact that years ago he had said to shake hands with "F. W. G.," "Faces he used to shake hands with in your wife's name." The rise of the pulp-mill industry about twenty years ago made a great change in lumbering conditions. Smaller trees are utilized, making it possible to cut over the same ground over and over again, thus increasing the value of timber lands enormously. New Brunswick people are too modest, they should talk about the vast timber resources and advertise them to attract investment outside the province. The mill at St. George, having no paper mill in connection with it, wastes its opportunities for employing skilled labor. The mill at Woodland is an example of the use of capital to the best advantage. A new mill is about to be built at Edmonstone by Donald and Archie Fraser, sons of the Donald Fraser who is responsible for the success of the Woodland Mill. Charlotte County also has produced a mill-owner of whom it is justly proud, Mr. Irving Todd. The choice of the position of a mill requires some knowledge. "Dams for a mill site were not mills by a long way."

Agriculture, with potatoes at five cents per bushel, is the staple of the Province, but it is one of the Province's poorest sources of prosperity. Gentlemen farmers who raise nothing but their hats, and the users of twenty-year-old ploughs, are equally unproductive. Modern agriculture wants modern implements and methods, enthusiasm, and capital. A small flour mill, through the activity of the C. P. R. Industrial Agency, has been erected in Campbellton, and it is hoped that an increasingly profitable undertaking. Lumbering hindered agricultural progress, and the Farm Settlement Board is doing a splendid work in buying abandoned farms and selling them to suitable men. The money for this purpose the Board borrows of four per cent, and the purchaser pays five per cent, the working expenses of the Board are paid with one per cent difference.

The other resources of the Province, its fisheries, waterpowers, and harbors, Mr. Richardson touched on but slightly, though here again he recommended wide advertisement. St. Croix Harbor had long been highly spoken of by the Hon. Minister of Public Works, who had guaranteed that the first money used to develop a new harbor should be used on the St. Croix. The next three years were certain to see a greatly increased population in the Dominion, with a corresponding need of winter ports in the East.

Turning to the manufactures, the St. Croix Soap Co. was mentioned first. Being patronized, but in the case of the Shoe Factory it might be wise to make an exception, its lowest retail price for ladies shoes is \$7 per pair, and in British Columbia \$7. British shoes are sold bearing the name of New York, although coming close home. St. Andrews possesses one of the finest hotels in Canada. In the concluding Mr. Richardson spoke of the necessity of making the most of the industries and resources of the Province and of being prepared to give work to

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

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