

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2in1

White Shoe Dressing

FOR MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

GERMANS CANNOT CLEAR ZEEBRUGGE CHANNEL

London, June 8.—(via Reuters Limited).—The plight of the Germans at the Belgian submarine base of Zeebrugge, in consequence of the measures taken by the British navy to blockade the port, is even more serious than has been believed heretofore. Photographs just taken from airplanes show the entrance to the harbor is rapidly filling up, and that accordingly the British effort to close the channel is being reinforced by nature.

The sunken vessel found the breakwater, which was at first believed to be an enemy destroyer, now appears to be a large dredger. The loss of this ship evidently has crippled the Germans in their attempts to clear the channel.

A woman makes a rival happy by envying her.

CONTROLLING FIRES ON SETTLERS' CLEARINGS

Admirable Working of Permit System Wherever It Has Been Applied.

The permit system of regulating settlers' clearing fires is now in effect throughout nearly all the forest regions of Canada. Last year, legislation to bring it into force was adopted in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. This year, the new Fire Act in New Brunswick makes the plan effective throughout that province. In Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia the system has been in effect for years. Alberta is now the only forest province without it.

Wherever the setting out of settlers' clearing fires has been regulated under the permit system, with an adequate staff for its enforcement, it has worked wonders in reducing the forest fire losses, with no real setback to agricultural development.

The disposal of logging slash by fire, under control, is a problem closely related to that of slash resulting from settlers' clearing operations. In various parts of Canada, the safe disposal of logging slash is receiving increased attention, due to the rapidly increasing stumpage value of timber and to the realization that our forest resources are by no means inexhaustible.

EXCELLED EVEN

THE STORY OF THE GERMAN "BLACK BOOK"

London, June 6.—The British press, discussing the Pemberton-Billing case, condemns Pemberton-Billing, M. P., "for attempting to besmirch the character of public men and women without the slightest evidence but the merest gossip to support his insinuations."

The papers also condemn the management of the case by the presiding judge, Judge Darling, who charges with permitting irrelevant slanders against public men to be introduced, with no chance given to them to speak for themselves.

The Westminster Gazette says: "If the British law is in this desperate plight, Parliament should suspend all other business until it has provided the courts with rational methods of conducting litigation."

The Times says: "Neither in public nor in private morals has England caused to fear comparison with any country in the world." But the Times condemns the fact that people in high places have condoned the passion in small cliques for excitement and the taking up of the latest novelty, adding: "No public man or woman can afford unnecessary contact with questionable companions. This case may have a good effect in making such persons realize their responsibility."

The Daily News says: "Never was a fabric of slander erected on so airy a foundation. The episode of the Black Book, with forty-seven thousand names of British judges, ambassadors and ex-ministers, all criminals and pre-eminently the victims of vice, and all of them in consequence instruments of the 'Hidden Hand' controlling the fate of this country in the interest of Germany, exceeds in frenzied silence anything ever conceived in the fertile brain of Titus Oates. Not a scrap of evidence worth a moment's consideration was advanced in support of a mountain of infamous innuendo erected on this phantom book, which, if it exists at all, is probably nothing more than a 'Who's Who' of a foreign country which is found in every complicity conducted foreign office."

The Daily Mail says that Pemberton-Billing brought forth a great deal of hearsay testimony which was more appropriate to Bedlam or a Drury Lane melodrama than to a British Court of Justice.

The Daily Graphic says: "Monstrous accusations were made by Pemberton-Billing wholesale on the alleged authority of a mysterious book which was not produced in court. Nobody knows who compiled it or for what purpose it was compiled."

Instinct or Experience.

They were driving together—he and she—thinking, perhaps, of the day when they would pull the car of life in double harness.

Presently they came to a secluded lane, and the girl took the reins. The man then slipped an arm round her slender waist.

"Gertrude," he said at length, "are you certain you never have had any other man's arm about your waist as mine is now?"

"Of course not," she answered, "Why do you ask?"

"I was just wondering," he said, "whether it was instinct or experience that prompted you to take the reins from my hands just as soon as we came to this shady spot."

Implied Character.

A local draper tells a story of a young man from Llanpumpant who went to London to obtain a berth.

"Ah," said the prospective employer, "what is the meaning of Llanpumpant?"

"The Land of Five Saints," was the reply.

"Are there five saints there now?"

"Not now, sir; only four."

The young man got the berth.

Occasionally the world blames with genius—but the flickers are innumerable.

HUSSEIN KAMIL.

The Man Who Helped the Reconstruction of Egypt.

For many years before the British Government called upon Hussein Kamil to assume the difficult position of the first Sultan of Egypt, as it did in the December of 1914, Hussein had been one of the best-known and most-respected figures in Egyptian public life. A keen agriculturist, and a strong believer in the benefits of education, he devoted all his energies to raising the standard of both. Thus, the hard lot of the Egyptian fellah made special appeal to him, and he did much to make it easier.

While he gave evidence of true statesmanship in that he recognized the impossibility of his country ever rising to any worthy position as long as its women remained uneducated. He was himself, of course, a man of liberal education, and spent a great deal of his time, as a young man, in Europe. After attending various schools in Egypt, he went, in 1867, to Paris to complete his education. There he became the guest of Napoleon III, and two years later, when the Empress Eugenie visited Egypt, at the special request of Hussein, she returned to that country so as to act as one of her chamberlains. Later on, after having, in the meanwhile, returned to Paris and succeeded in getting away from it just before the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, he went back to Egypt and threw himself wholeheartedly into the public service. His father, Ismail Pasha, appointing him Inspector-General of the Province of Upper and Lower Egypt, and, during the years 1873 to 1875, he held many important ministerial posts in the country, thus gaining that intimate knowledge of affairs which he was to put to good use later on. Then when Ismail was deposed, Hussein went into exile with him, but, after the suppression of the Arabi rebellion, returned once more to Egypt, and once more devoted himself to public work.

Hussein Kamil was a firm believer in the British occupation, and was never tired of insisting that the prosperity of Egypt depended on a loyal co-operation with the occupying power, maintaining that this might, at all times, be effected without any loss of Egyptian ideals. And so it came about that he was ever the trusted counsellor of the British government. Lord Cromer made him his friend, and also Sir John Gurney, whilst Lord Kitchener never failed to take counsel with Hussein Kamil before making any one of the many great schemes for the betterment of the Egyptian people.

It was with this in mind that Hussein Kamil, before making any one of the many great schemes for the betterment of the Egyptian people, would first consult with the British government.

When he accepted the position of Sultan, it was with all his usual modesty, and with all that recognition of his responsibilities which was always characteristic of the man. He knew well, too, what he was doing, and how his action would be viewed in Constantinople. It came from the shores of the Bosphorus outlawing the new sovereign, and practically inviting his assassination. Twice during the following year that assassination was attempted, but Hussein Kamil went on his way undisturbed, and declined to let threats deter him from carrying out the arduous tasks he laid upon himself as one of the correspondents of the Sultan's day, as one writer has said of him, was a continuous round of public duties, and his audience chamber was attended, not only by officials, but by hosts of native notables from all parts of the country who approached him for counsel or assistance. Thus he was able continually to influence the opinions in the right direction, and, at the close of his reign, the ill-feeling which had been stirred up against him, when he ascended the throne, had been completely swept away, and its place taken by an affection and regard as joyful as before.

In Italy.

Poor Tommy Atkins! He has no doubt obtained a workable knowledge of French, that is to say of French as it is spoken in the British fighting line, but he is not a Frenchman. But one thing is quite certain, he will manage somehow, declares The Christian Science Monitor.

According to one of the correspondents of the British troops on the Ypres plain, Tommy has not hesitated, until he can do better, to address himself in his own mother tongue to his Italian comrades. He pushed them much at first by saying, "Cheer up!" At last the Italians inquired of an interpreter what kind of stress it was the British soldiers wanted.

A Suggestion.

A certain Scottish soldier in a hospital had been operated on four times in an endeavor to extract a bullet from the victim of his lower ribs.

On the last occasion he stated he had a request to make before going under chloroform. Permission having been granted him to ask it, he remarked to the surgeon: "Oh, it's nothing much. I just want to suggest that if you are unsuccessful this time and think you will have to try again, don't sew me up; just put buttons on me."

His Choice Limited.

Ann—Do you know you are playing with two very naughty little boys, Johnny?

Johnny—Yes.

Ann—You do? I'm surprised. Why don't you play with good little boys?

Johnny—Because their mothers won't let them.

NEWS FOR THE BOYS.

So many of our soldier boys request that the Graphic be sent them each week that we have decided to offer the Graphic mailed to any address overseas for \$1.00 per year or 50 cents.

A Hasty Glance.

Agnes—A man just went by in an automobile. He looked at me and said: "What a beautiful woman!"

Mario—Heaven! He must have been going fast!

KEEN INTEREST IN CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BY NEW BRUNSWICK WOOL GROWERS

J. D. Thompson, Dominion Government Wool Grading Expert Says Fine Grade of Wool Accumulated At Fredericton Station.

J. D. Thompson, expert wool grader from the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, has arrived at Fredericton to grade the wool at the Fredericton warehouse. Next week he proceeds to Moncton to grade the wool at the Moncton warehouse. These wool warehouses are operated in connection with the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., an Association organized to promote the sheep interests of Canada.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has carried on a vigorous campaign in co-operation with the Live Stock Branch and the Association to further interest the wool growers in this method of marketing whereby the middlemen and local buyers are eliminated. The wool passing direct from the grower to the purchaser.

By marketing through the Association farmers can confidently expect to get the highest possible price obtainable.

Speaking of prices Mr. Thompson states that he has recently visited the Boston market and was given to understand that prices would range even higher than he had expected. Furthermore Mr. Thompson reports that the wool at the Fredericton warehouse will grade very high and that it is in the best condition of any wool that he had graded this year. This augurs well for the price that the New Brunswick wool growers will receive and also speaks well for the local wool growers, considering this is the initial effort, along this line, on an extensive scale in this province.

The main idea to keep in mind in marketing wool co-operatively is that the Association forces local buyers to pay somewhere near what the wool is worth and farmers should keep this in mind. Again the Association wool is graded and properly prepared. The Association caters to the Woolen Mills and gives them exactly what they want. They get a guaranteed product and consequently are willing to pay the highest market value.

The ware-houses at Fredericton and Moncton will continue to take in wool during the entire month of June. Those farmers that have not any standard sacks or twine can ship in clean bran sacks and in lieu of paper twine can use the neck band to tie each fleece with separately.

THE LUMBERMEN ARE ORGANIZING.

Association to be Formed of all Lumber Operators.

At a meeting of the lumbermen of New Brunswick, held Wednesday afternoon at the Board of Trade rooms, the New Brunswick Lumberman's Association was formed. A committee consisting of W. B. Snowball, Chairman; P. C. Beattie, St. John; Donald Fraser, Plaster Rock; D. Richards, Campbellton; and R. W. McLellan, Fredericton, had prepared by-laws, but it was not thought advisable to leave organization details to be worked out at the meeting on August 1.

W. B. Snowball presided. It was moved by J. Fraser Gregory, seconded by F. M. Anderson, that those present form themselves into the New Brunswick Lumberman's Association. This carried unanimously.

Mr. Gregory then moved that the organization committee be continued until August 1, when a meeting would be held at Fredericton, at which the officers would be elected and organization completed. Carried.

Mr. Gregory suggested as a basis for membership fees a flat rate of \$10 plus a percentage on the mileage, acreage or lumber manufactured.

P. C. Beattie suggested preparation of a budget for the first year's requirements of the association.

Mr. Snowball explained the purpose of the association, pointing out that such an association would tend to cement the lumber interests of the province, and "cut out the cross grains."

The new association will include in its membership all those directly interested in the lumbering industry. A paid secretary will be employed.

ICE-CREAM MAKERS LICENSED.

No person may manufacture ice-cream, candy, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, confectionery, ice-cream cones or chewing gum, without first obtaining a license from the Canada Food Board, on and after July 1st.

THE PULMONARY TONIC

Recognized as the Standard of medicinal preparations, for diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis and Lungs. It acts as an expectorant, soothes the inflamed organs and supplies to the whole system, an easy necessary to conquer the disease.

DR. ED. MORIN & CO., Limited, Quebec, Canada.

MORIN'S WINE

CRESO PHATES

Seed corn of 100 bushels or less may be imported now from the United States without an importation permit. All that is necessary is to make application to the War Trade Board, Washington, who will grant an export License.

FARM WORK MUST GO ON!

Men and women are needed on the farms of Canada to-day. It is our patriotic privilege to help feed our Allies. But it is hopeless to try to do the heavy work involved if the kidneys require attention.

GinPills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

are compounded of certain medicines, which have proven their efficacy in healing disorders of the kidneys, such as Back, Urinary Troubles, Swollen Joints and Ankles, and Headaches.

GinPills are sold at one of the best drug stores in the city. Price 50c per box. Free Sample 10c.

The Montreal Dispensary and Chemical Co., of Canada, Ltd., 115 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.

NO. 115 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Nova Scotia FIRE UNDERWRITERS AGENCY

OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK

One of the Strongest Fire Insurance Companies on the Continent.

Insure before it is too late. I solicit your patronage.

Eugene Tremblay

P. O. Box 466

OFFICE: RAMSEY STREET OPP. GRIST MILL

Farm Wire Fencing

Barb and Spring

Poultry Wire

3, 4, 5, and 6 feet high.

A large assortment of Screen Doors & Windows

PAINTS — VARNISHES

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes

For Men

W. T. COOK

TRILBY SHOE CREAM

SELF OPENING BOX

Best Polish In The Best Box.

PINCH IT TO OPEN! PINCH IT TO CLOSE! THAT'S ALL! 10 Cents Everywhere.

Everett & Barron Co.

AMHERST, N. S.

The Indian Idea.

"An Indian soldier home on a furlough was walking down the main street at Muskogee, when a white man, who knew him, stopped him, and said:

"Well, John I see you have become a soldier."

"Yes, me soldier," replied the Indian.

"How do you like being a soldier, 'um?"

"No like-um."

"What's the matter?"

"Too much salute—not enough shoot."

"Of course you know what you are fighting for, John."

"Yes, me know, 'make whole old world Democratic party," said the Indian.

FREE SEED CORN.

Seed corn of 100 bushels or less may be imported now from the United States without an importation permit. All that is necessary is to make application to the War Trade Board, Washington, who will grant an export License.

Every Farmer Needs a Ford

THE Motor Car is a greater convenience to the average farmer than the telephone, the rural mail or even the grain binder.

The binder which is considered as a very useful implement is rarely used more than a few days during the entire year. The rest of the time it stands idle, taking up space, while the automobile is available for use throughout all seasons, and both day and night.

It is ever ready to run down the lane to the back field or the pasture with a parcel of a message, or take you and your family to town for shopping purposes—or on an errand to the neighbors.

The motor car is called upon whenever anything is wanted in a hurry. It is the most useful implement or convenience for the farm. It helps you conserve your energies and time for productive work and enables you and your family to accomplish more with less energy. You surely feel the need of a Ford. Why not order one today?

All prices subject to our list, except trunks and chests.

DEALERS

McLellan Foundry & Machine Works, Ltd., Campbellton, N. B.

P. A. Malais, Paspebiac. D. M. Martin, Edmundston

Chas. Baird & Co., Perce.

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CANADA REGISTRATION BOARD

1918

CARD FOR MALES

TO BE FILLED IN BY DOMESTIC RESIDENTS

1. Name in full (including title) _____

2. Age _____

3. Date of birth _____

4. Place of birth _____

5. Occupation _____

6. Education _____

7. How many children (under 16 years) _____

8. If registered under Military Service Act, what is your classification? _____

9. If you are employed, state employer's name _____

10. If you are a member of any of the following organizations, state the name and address: _____

11. Do you own or lease any land? If so, state the amount and location: _____

12. Do you own or lease any building? If so, state the amount and location: _____

13. Do you own or lease any motor vehicle? If so, state the make, model and year: _____

14. Do you own or lease any other vehicle? If so, state the make, model and year: _____

15. Do you own or lease any other property? If so, state the make, model and year: _____

I affirm that I have verified the above answers and that they are true.

Signature of Registrant _____

Procedure of Registration

On June 22nd every person residing in Canada, male or female, British or non-British, of sixteen years of age or over, must attend one of the registration boards located in his or her district, and there observe the procedure explained below.

Where to Register

Every person is required to register at the place specified in the regulations. The location of all such places will be specified in proclamations posted conspicuously.

The card shown in the illustration is a facsimile of the registration card for males. An advertisement showing the card for females appears in another paper.

Study the questions carefully so that you will be able to answer them promptly when registering. If you have any special qualifications, or feel that your services would be more beneficial to the country in some other line of work, say so.

While all are compelled to register on Registration Day, it is not contemplated by the Government to force the idle, feeble and aged to turn out. If such persons wish to register prior to June 22nd, their inability to attend at a place of registration, an effort will be made to register them at home, provided the request is reasonable and justified.

Remember the Day—June 22nd—Remember the Hour—9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Register early and get your Certificate for your own protection.

Issued by authority of _____ Canada Registration Board