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## BRITISH FISHERMEN NAVY'S EYES AND EARS

By RALPH E. CROPLEY, in *The New York Evening Post*.

My first experience with the fishermen of England during the war was when the ill-fated *Tuscania*, on which I was crossing, approached the danger zone. We were a hundred miles or so off soundings, and it surprised me, when, coming on deck one morning, to find way out there several trawlers, which, in times of peace, I had seen hugging the coast as they dragged their trawls. They are queer little boats, these English trawlers, with their high bows, on which is now mounted a tiny gun, seemingly only serviceable enough to harpoon a whale. They are all best with a high stack—no doubt a badge of their society, and one would think a good wallowing sea would sweep their superstructure clean away.

As the *Tuscania* made her hard advance over a nasty wintry sea, sometimes I thought a hand was raising from the bottom of the ocean and tossing the trawlers skyward—the next minute dragging them under in the hollow of the waves, till I could but see the tops of their funnels or the tips of their masts. The way those tiny packets were being treated reminded me of a cat torturing a mouse before she killed it. Up they'd come, shaking the water off like a terrier, and then plunge headlong into the next comber. With the aid of a glass I could see a mummy at the wheel, swathed in oilers on which the spray froze as it fell. I could imagine, as I learned later in many similar cases, that the blue nose of that mummy was tipped off by an icicle.

It was a fascinating picture, and my heart thanked God for the stamina of these trawler men who have stuck it out and saved so many of us civilians from the death which the U-boats have wished upon us. And well have I cause to thank God for them, as some of them saved the *Tuscania* off the coast of Ireland the next day, as unarmed she staggered about in the delirium of a zigzag trying to outmaneuver the German bent on her destruction. The tiny trawler guns sputtered and roared and found an echo in my heart. Although the following tale of the trapping of a U-boat is not the incident which occurred when I was on the *Tuscania*, still it's about what happened then, as I learned later:

### MINES ONLY "FRITZ'S EGGS"

Four trawlers got between the submarine and her merchant-ship prey, and their gunfire forced the Hun to submerge, releasing a couple of mines as he did so. The trawler men called these mines "Fritz's eggs," and ignored them. With dexterity they engaged the U-boat as it lay on the bottom, by means of cables, which were tediously passed under it, until they had it snared like an animal. The German, of course, tried to free himself and released more mines, but it was to no avail.

Now the trawler men had no love for Fritz for the lack of sportsmanship he had constantly exhibited, yet that was no reason why they in turn should not play the game of life and death fairly, or be unnecessarily cruel. They hung on to him and let him fight to free himself from their net, and when he knew he was caught and could not get away they gave him ample time to come to the surface and save the lives of his crew. This the German commander did who was after the *Tuscania*. A small can of T. N. T. was slipped on one of the taut wires which held him and allowed to slide down to the submarine hull. A key was depressed, and a gray, oily mound of water followed a muffled explosion. It was an awful death for human beings; yet they would have sent to their death women and children on passenger liners if they but had the chance.

Submarines by the score came out from Germany and never returned. Others sallied forth perplexed against a mystery, and these, too, never returned, or returned in mysteriously diminishing numbers. Day and night, summer and winter, till the American destroyers came into the game, the mystery had been the lines of innocent-looking fishing smacks strung out from coast to coast across the Channel and Irish Sea, fishing for U-boats and sweeping for mines. And what Fritz has done to them—bringing his frightfulness to sea as he has exhibited it ashore, I'm afraid will never be fully appreciated. He has taken men on board the submarines with him and made them risk death at the hands of their friends. He has vented his senseless fury on unarmed fishing boats.

The case of the unarmed Granton trawler *Breadalbane* is a good example. She was quietly fishing one morning in June, 1917, when a submarine without warning opened a terrific fire on her. In a few minutes her funnel, engine-casing, and bridge were smashed, and a hail of

shrapnel fell on the unfortunate crew, who rushed to the deckhouse and tried to protect themselves. They had no means of fighting back, and the captain decided to haul down his flag as a sign of surrender. The only response to this was a yell of derision from the Huns, and a few moments later they let the *Breadalbane* have another broadside. For ten minutes more the U-boat fired shells all over the tiny ship, while her crew were making frantic efforts to get their lifeboat launched. The captain's head was blown off by a shell, and a moment later, as the engine was about to climb over the side, he was blown in halves. The dazed survivors pulled away from their doomed ship and towards the German, thinking that they were to be taken prisoners, but the Hun shouted at them that if they came nearer he would blow them out of the water. Then he submerged, as a patrol boat attracted by the firing came on the scene.

### SET ADRIFT WITHOUT GARS

Then there is the case of the tiny *Achilles Adam* which wasn't either fishing for food or for Fritz, simply crossing from France to England. A U-boat shelled her when she was well out to sea and at the fourth shot the *Adam* dove to. A rain of shells continued to fall about her as her crew endeavored to lower a lifeboat. One boat was struck and destroyed and a man killed and several more casualties occurred before the crew were finally afloat. Fritz ordered the boat alongside of him. Four Germans entered it and were rowed to the *Adam* which they destroyed with a bomb. Returning to the submarine the Huns broke the lifeboat oars, destroyed the tin of biscuits and the keg of water that the crew had and set the crew adrift in a sea which was rapidly becoming nasty. With no oars or means of helping themselves—no food or water—no sail cloth to keep off the surface spray which the wind whipped along with the cut of a knife, the *Adam's* crew drifted about in the North Sea all day and all night. Four men died of exposure and the injuries they had received and the others were on the point of collapse when rescued by a passing sailing ship.

I have taken these incidents of the *Breadalbane* and the *Achilles Adam* from official records. If they show what the peaceful fishermen have had to experience from the senseless fury of an insane beast, it is not hard to imagine what their fellows in the Naval Reserve have had to experience, even to being tied to a station on the deck of a submarine, saturated with kerosene and set on fire, as an article of mine in the *Atlantic Monthly* has shown.

Without these men of the trawling fleet and their brethren of the merchant marine, both in and out of the Naval Reserve, long ago Germany would have won this war. That's why she tries to terrorize them with her murderous acts. It is only by the untiring efforts of these men of the sea that the soldiers have gotten to the trenches and been kept supplied with munitions and food. These men are the eyes and ears of the Navy; they've had more than their share of the burden and horror of war; they've done work which gold or honors cannot pay for and never have thought of themselves—only the great cause which to them, with the light of pure gold in their eyes which a gleam of wind wouldn't blink—means the end of cruelty—the punishment of those responsible for the crucifixion of little children.

### TOOK HARD TRAINING GLADLY

As simple fishermen in times of peace the trawler men never would have kept the seas in the weather they've been out in the last four years. They are of the type of man who is an individualist in the matter of personal freedom. "Hard old nuts" as the Naval officers call them. Yet these simple fisherfolk realized immediately that the success of their work in the war depended entirely on their being moulded into a unit, and gladly underwent training which is so monotonous and galling to the individualist.

Day and night the Hun has laid his eggs—for the bottoms of passenger ships and hospital ships as well, to strike; mines with cunning devices, which kept them below the sweeping tackle for several days after being laid, making it necessary to sweep the same area daily to rid the seas of these horned devils of hell with which Germany has broken international law and the laws of God and common decency. There hasn't been a day but some trawler in the mine-sweeping fleet has been blown up. Yet there has always been another to take her place immediately.

Wherever there was a ship in distress the trawlers somehow seemed to have appeared as if by magic. Though strange to the waters of the Mediterranean, they've patrolled and fished for tin-fishes and scooped the wounded. Though in comparison to the liner they are about as big as a pea, still they are right there with the goods, and if it hadn't been for them the *Arabia* might have been sunk

without leaving a trace. One trawler rescued 166 of her passengers, mostly women and children, and though she was dangerously overloaded, yet in 36 hours she made Malta, after a trip which subjected her entire complement of human beings to intense misery.

The stuff these men are made of is well exemplified in the cases of the *Nelson* and the *Violet May*. The *Nelson* was a little fishing smack commanded by Thomas Crisp, R. N. R., and his son Thomas William Crisp, R. N. R., as second mate. In the House of Commons Lloyd George, illustrating how British fishermen have faced the perils of the war, said the father had been awarded the Victoria Cross and the son the Distinguished Service Medal. The following official account of the action in which the *Nelson* was lost and the father died, giving orders up to the last minute, was kindly furnished me by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt:

### "CLEAR FOR ACTION! SUBMARINE!"

On an August afternoon, at about a quarter to three, the trawl was shot from the smack *Nelson* and the smack was put on the port tack. The skipper was below packing fish; one hand was on the deck cleaning fish for the next morning's breakfast; and then the skipper came on deck, saw an object on the horizon, examined it closely, and sent for his glasses. Almost directly he sang out "Clear for action! Submarine!" And he had scarcely spoken when a shot fell a hundred yards away from the port bow. The motor man got to his motor, the deckhand dropped his fish and went to the ammunition room, the other hands at the skipper's orders: "Let go your gear, let go the warp, put a dam at the end of it"; meanwhile the gunlayer held his fire till the skipper said, "It is no use waiting any longer, we will let them have it."

Away in the distance the submarine sent shell after shell at the smack, and about the fourth shot the shell went through the port bow just below the water line, and then the skipper shoved her around. There was no confusion on board, not even when the seventh shell struck the skipper, passed through his side, through the deck, and cut through the side of the ship. The second hand at once took charge of the tiller and the firing continued. All the time water was pouring into the ship and she was sinking.

One man, the gunlayer, went to the skipper to see if he could render first aid, but it was obvious that he was mortally wounded. "It's all right, boy, do your best," said the skipper, and then to the second hand, "Send a message off." This was the message: "*Nelson* being attacked by submarine. Skipper killed. Send assistance at once."

And all this time the smack was sinking and only five rounds of ammunition were left, and the second hand went to the skipper lying there on the deck and heard him say: "Abandon ship. Throw books overboard." He was asked then if they would lift him into the boat, but his answer was, "Tom, I'm done, throw me overboard." He was too badly injured to be moved and they left him there on his deck and took to the lifeboat, and about a quarter of an hour afterwards the *Nelson* went down by the head.

It was just drawing into dusk then and the crew of the boat pulled all night. Towards morning the wind freshened and blew them out of their course. They pulled all that day and had a pair of trousers and a large piece of oilskin fastened to two oars to attract attention. Once a vessel was sighted and once a group of mine-sweepers, but they passed out of sight. At night the weather became finer and through that night they pulled until daybreak, when at 10:30 A. M. they found a buoy and made fast to it. By afternoon they were sighted and rescued. The second hand, who took charge of the tiller after the skipper had been shot down, was his son, and so the great tradition goes on.

As for the case of the *Violet May*, the following news item appeared in American newspapers last February. I give first the German version of the battle and then the English:

Berlin, February 16.—On the night of February 14 our torpedo boats, under the command of Capt. Heinicke made a surprise attack on strong forces guarding the English Channel between Calais and Folkestone on the south. A large guard-ship, numerous armed fishing steamers, and several motor vessels were forced to give battle, the largest part of them being destroyed. Our torpedo boats suffered no losses or damage. All returned.

London, February 15.—Eight British craft, which were hunting submarines, have been sunk by a flotilla of enemy destroyers, it is announced officially. After having sunk these vessels, seven of which were "drifters" and one a trawler, the enemy destroyers returned rapidly northward before they could be engaged.

The weather was thick and the night very dark when the German destroyers made a raid on the little ex-fishing boats

engaged in sweeping up Fritz's eggs and other delectable jobs which the Hun's barbaric warfare has created. The seven drifters were unarmed—the eighth, the trawler, referred to in the German report as "a large guardship," carried a single small gun on her forecastle. It was rough and the mine-sweeping tackle kept the "drifters" like a half-tide rock, ever clear of the surging seas. Even if they had not been so handicapped, these little vessels had no chance of escape once the German destroyers were among them.

### THE CREW OF THE *VIOLET MAY*

As usual, the fishermen exhibited to the world the staff they are made of. They had the same coolness and courage that their fellow mine-sweepers, anywhere about the British isles, have shown in innumerable circumstances of danger and difficulty. The *Violet May*, one of the unarmed drifters, was shelled at close quarters by two destroyers whose heavy shells killed or wounded all of the crew except two and set the *Violet May* on fire. These two—men of the engine-room force—Ewing and Noble, succeeded in launching a boat and finding that the mate and a deckhand still lived, though mortally wounded, lowered them into the boat and pushed off. The remainder of the crew, inextricably entangled in the blazing wreckage, lay dead. The two men paddled clear, waited till the enemy had passed on, and then approached their little ship again. The fire had hold of her forward steam was pouring from her wrecked engine-room, and German shells were still bursting over her decks.

"Ah doot she's sinkin'," said Ewing, stoutly.

Noble said nothing; he was not given overmuch to speech, but he made the painter fast to the *Violet May* and proceeded to climb aboard again, followed by Ewing, and between them they fought and overcame the fire.

"Dinna leave me, Jamie!" said the mate, piteously. "Dinna leave me in the little boat!"

"Na, na," was the reply; "we'll na leave ye."

And presently they brought their wounded back on board and took their places again. The mate was laid on his bunk and Ewing fetched shirts from his bag and tore them up into bandages.

"An' them his dress shirts," murmured Noble. It was his first and last contribution to the narrative.

They took turn and turn about to tend the wounded and plug the shot holes and quench the smouldering embers of the fire.

"Tis na guid," said the mate at last. "Dinna fash about me, lads—ah'll gang nae mair on patrol," and so died.

But Ewing and Noble saved their little ship, and she came into port to testify to the courage of the British fishermen in war.

Because courage and resource and determination are everywhere on the sea exhibited in the Naval Reserve or merchant service, a single glorious deed of two "drifter" men is nowhere elevated above the rest. One story differs from another but in detail; the valor, not at all. All have done their duty with skill and devotion, and all are heroes to whom the public has not as yet done justice.

It may be added that mine fishing is an art, about which it is useless for the curious to display any eagerness, for till the end of the war the knowledge of how it is done is a closed book. For dealing with the submarines the fishermen have their own methods, sometimes more primitive and courageous than effective, as when the master of a sailing vessel, imagining himself a destroyer, tried to ram a U-boat. Yet one gunless trawler by persistent harassing pursuit so terrified a German commander who was attacking a merchant ship, that he let his prey escape.

As one naval captain has put it in speaking of the British fishermen:

"They're it—absolutely it. No weather's too bad for 'em. They're our eyes and our ears. They know every blessed wave in the Channel, not merely as passing acquaintances, but they address 'em by their Christian name. They'll do anything and go anywhere and chance the luck. They're just simple fishermen, but they run the whole show and they run it magnificently—guns, semaphores, wireless, everything! They live on kippers and tea, and I don't believe they ever go to sleep."

This opinion I have had expressed to me by many naval officers. If they who, in times of peace are inclined to be elusive and superior, say these things of the fishermen, then further comment is unnecessary.

New Office Assistant—"Five shilling worth of half-penny stamps, please, and I hope they'll taste nicer than the last lot I bought here. They were a funny flavor." *Passing Show.*

## NEWS OF THE SEA

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 5.—After a three hours' battle with a German submarine about thirty miles west of Halifax to-day, the oil tanker *Lux Blanca*, was torpedoed and sunk, and two of the crew killed. The oil tanker left port at 8 o'clock this morning, and three hours later the battle opened with the U-boat. Both ships opened fire and the shelling kept up for over two hours. The submarine had the longest range guns, and her shots had a more telling effect. Failing to sink the tanker by gun fire, the submarine launched a torpedo, which ripped open the stern of the steamer and she soon disappeared into the depths.

The captain and crew took to the boats, two of which have brought in here, and the occupants of the third boat have been rescued and are on their way here. An other steamer, which was about five miles distant when the fight opened, returned to port.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The American tank steamship *O. S. Jennings*, was sunk by a German submarine yesterday about 100 miles off the Virginia coast and thirty survivors of the vessel's crew have been brought to Norfolk by a naval vessel, the Naval Department was today informed. The captain and one boat containing 13 members of the crew are missing. Wireless calls from the steamer, saying that she was being shelled by a submarine were received yesterday between eleven o'clock and noon. Naval vessels were sent at once to the location indicated but arrived only in time to pick up survivors, the vessel having gone down. The *Jennings*, which was built in 1917, was of 7,890 net tons and belonged to the Standard Oil Company.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The captain and thirteen members of the crew of the American tank steamer *O. B. Jennings*, sunk Sunday by a German submarine off the Virginia coast, have arrived safely at Norfolk, Va., the Naval Department announced to-night. The fourteen men, with the thirty previously reported as having landed accounts for all the members of the tanker's crew.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 4.—Saturday afternoon there were further developments in the activities of German U-boats off the Bay of Fundy, which have been continuing for four days, when three fishing schooners bound from Boston to the Banks were blown up and sunk forty miles west of Seal Island. These schooners were the *Muriel*, the *Rob Roy*, and the *Rob Roy*, and the *Annie M. Perry*, their crews, set adrift in dories, all managed to reach the Nova Scotian coast, and are at present in Yarmouth. The submarine lay in sight of Seal Island until Sunday morning when it submerged.

This triple sinking follows immediately after the burning of the *Dornfontein* on Friday afternoon by probably the same submarine which seems to direct its attention to the destruction of the smaller fishing vessels.

The *Muriel*, with Captain Eldridge Goodman, left Gloucester on Friday for the Banks. Saturday shortly before noon, when she was lying forty miles west of Seal Island, the submarine was fired across her stern, and she was hoisted to, half an hour later the submarine came within an hundred yards of the schooner and ordered the crew into the dories; some of them were taken aboard the submarine. Its captain sent several sailors to the *Muriel* who placed a bomb amidships underneath her keel. Fifteen minutes later there was only wreckage floating upon the water. The crew of the *Muriel* were placed in their boats and reached Yarmouth shortly after daylight yesterday. Thirteen of their number belong to towns along the southern shore of Nova Scotia.

At 3 o'clock of the same afternoon, the submarine ran down the *Annie M. Perry*, Capt. James Goodman, and blew her up in the same way as the *Muriel*. The crew took to their dories and reached Wood's Harbor yesterday morning.

Two hours later the U-boat, at a distance of five miles, fired a warning shot across the bows of the *Rob Roy*, Capt. Freeman Cromwell. When the enemy craft drew near the crew of the *Rob Roy* were told to hurry into their boats. Then their vessel was blown up. About eleven of them spent the night on Seal Island, the remainder reached Clark's Harbor. They are all in Yarmouth at present.

According to the men, the submarine is 200 feet long. It is neat and clean, painted black along the top. It is equipped with four guns, two fore and two aft. As it lay off Seal Island it was brilliantly illuminated by a light which seemed to be suspended from the masthead.

The captain boasted of his accomplishment to the crew of the *Muriel*. He said that on Friday he had sunk six schooners, and that he had orders to destroy all that he met. The direction which the sub-

marine took on leaving Seal Island could not be ascertained.

—A Canadian Atlantic Port, Aug. 6.—The crew of the British schooner *Glady J. Holland* have landed, reporting that their vessel was sunk by an enemy submarine yesterday morning fifteen miles southeast of Ironbound Island, La Have.

—A Canadian Atlantic Port, Aug. 5.—The auxiliary fishing vessel, *McLaughlin*, owned by Swimm Brothers of Lockeport, arrived here last evening and reported that she had been chased by an enemy submarine, but that she had made good her escape, thanks to the appearance of a large steamer, which diverted the attention of the U-boat. The captain of the *McLaughlin* reports that he last saw the submarine chasing the steamer, but that he could not see what the final outcome was.

## ST. GEORGE, N. B.

Miss Agnes Crickard, who taught school for several years in Woodstock, has accepted a school in the west and leaves shortly for her new field. Miss Lelia Armstrong, who substituted in the school here a part of the term, is also going west to teach.

The "B" on the oats has appeared in this section. Oats planted on the interval ground, the property of the late Senator Gilmour, have developed the "B" so that the letter is plain to the eye.

Friends of Mr. Harry McAdam are glad to know that he is improved in health.

Mrs. Chas. Casey, of East Boston, is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Bullock. Her daughter, Grace, is with her.

Wm. Finnigan and Miss Nellie Finnigan came from Quebec to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. L. Cook.

Mrs. James McLean, of Lawrence, Mass., is a guest of relatives.

Bliss McGillivray, of Boston, is visiting his brother Edward.

Elery Johnson, of the Bank of N. S., St. John, is enjoying his vacation at home.

Miss Mary McMullon is visiting the Border Towns.

Misses Winnifred and Bessie Maxwell, of Boston, are spending a holiday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Maxwell.

Miss Laura Connors, of St. John, was the guest last week of Miss Alma Chaffey.

Mrs. B. Murray and daughter, Susie, are visiting Mr. Jos. Murray in St. John.

Mrs. George Frauley is spending a few days at "Casa Lagune," Lake Utopia, her guests include, Misses Royce Goss, Alma Coffey, Nan Southland, Laura Meating, and Edna O'Brien.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hanson, of Moncton, are guests of Mr. Hanson's mother.

Capt. Jesse Milliken has a large party of St. John people at "Camp Utopia," Lake Utopia.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Taylor, of St. John West, are guests of Dr. H. L. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Cockburn and daughter, Kaye, of St. Andrews, were visitors in town over the week-end.

Rev. Mr. Sherman, of Toronto, is spending a holiday in town, and is the guest of Mrs. A. Gilmour.

Haymakers are busy these days making hay between showers. The crop is reported good in some sections, poor in others. New potatoes are on the market at a price that puts New York in the shade.

Jim Oliver, of Pocologan, was a member of the crew of the schooner *Dornfontein* burned by a German submarine on Friday last. Mr. Oliver is well-known in this part of the County, having worked for several years at Black's Harbor. He is the father of a large family.

Large parties were entertained over the week-end by Mrs. T. R. Kent, Mrs. W. Messenette, Mrs. Chas. Craig, and Mrs. Wm. Mersereau at their cottages, Lake Utopia.

Misses Anna and Mary Lynch are spending a holiday with their aunt, Miss Ellen Curran, at Utopia.

Miss Julia Murray has returned from Black's Harbor, where she was the guest of the Misses Connors.

Ptes. Eugene Hennessey and Ray Gearson, of the Depot Battalion, Sussex, are home on furlough.

Miss Theodora O'Brien has recovered from a recent illness.

## FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF DECLARATION OF WAR

Special services were held in all the Churches on Sunday, August 4, in reference to the fifth anniversary of Great Britain's declaration of war against Germany. Large congregations attended, and the services were very impressive. We regret that limitation of space prevents us from giving a full report of each service. Next week we shall print the address of Very Rev. Dean C. M. Sills, delivered at the morning service in All Saints Church.

CANADIAN CROP REPORTS

Ottawa, August 2.—A summary of telegraphic reports on the condition of field crops in Canada at the end of July was issued to-day by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as follows:

Atlantic Provinces.—Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown): Frequent beneficial showers early in July greatly increased hay crops; heavy crops of cereals; rain has given all hoed crops, except corn, a sturdy vigorous growth. Small fruits below average; large fruits now promising. Nova Scotia (Amherst): July weather very unsettled. All vegetation made splendid growth, present prospects for grain and root crops good. Hay only fair, potatoes good, bugs very bad, seed roots good. New Brunswick (Fredericton): During first half of July every day was wet and precipitation totalled five inches. Much crop lost from flooding. An average crop of hay is partly harvested. All other crops on dry land, except wheat, and apples, promise a fair yield (Kentville): Rain early in July furnished much needed moisture, and very materially increased the hay yield, which will average 75 p. c. of normal. Grains are exceptionally good; roots are good; corn making strong growth; potatoes promise to be a fair crop.

Quebec.—Roberval (Chicoutimi and Saguenay): Everything favorable if weather continues fine; hay less than last year, corn good; early sown grain fine; potatoes will give a very good yield. Wheat not successful. Ste. Anne De La Pocatiere (Kamouraska): Weather unsettled, rather cold, with excessive rainfall; damage to all crops during last half of the month; haying backward; hay an average crop; poor prospects for grain of all kinds; potatoes fair; tree fruits very light. Lennoxville: Hay, which is being harvested late this season on account of the wet weather, is giving nearly an average crop. The extra warm weather the latter part of month followed with showers has done much to bring along the corn and other crops. Oka and Two Mountains (Vaudreuil, Soulanges): Crops in general abundant. Wheat exceptionally good. Oats and barley good. More smut and lodging than usual. Fodder corn improving since heat, but will not give more than 60 per cent. of good stand. Potatoes promising in spite of disease noticed on wet soils. Peas, beans, and vegetables full crop. Apples, summer varieties, bear lightly, winter practically nothing. Makamik (Pontiac): Conditions materially improved by rain and warmth of the last fifteen days, hay especially; it promises average yield; wheat very fine; other cereals good and yield probably above average; garden potatoes very fine; no damage by frost.

Ontario.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture telegraphs as follows: "Hay about average, cut well cured; fall wheat small yield of good quality; barley excellent yield, but some smut; spring wheat, oats, and buckwheat promising; all grains rather short in straw; corn now growing rapidly; beans and peas look better than for years; potatoes and roots promise good yields; field crop averages as a rule are larger than last season." Ottawa (Central Experimental Farm): Hay a fair crop; oats a good crop; spring wheat good, but very little grown; roots promise very well; corn will be a poor crop; it is very late and uneven and the seed was bad; pasture grasses fairly good.

Manitoba.—Brandon: Rain in last week came too late to save wheat, which will be less than half a normal crop. Hay crop a failure from drought; oats and barley very light, but late crops greatly helped by recent rains. Morden: Weather conditions have much improved; rainfall has been quite ample during the latter half of July. Temperatures are low for the most part, especially at night; no frost, no hail. Wheat promises fair crop, not greater than 15 bushels per acre. Perhaps ten per cent. blown out in early season and reseeded in some instances; oats and barley promise fair crop. Barley promises well, no rust in sight. Hay prospects decidedly poor. Potatoes promise good crop; flax not generally grown, uneven.

Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture telegraphs as follows: South-Eastern, Regina, Weyburn and South Central Districts: Heavy rains during past week have greatly improved crop outlook; in some places crops are reported as equal to last year. South western District: Crop will average from fair in north to total failure in south. East Central, Northeastern, and North-western Districts: heavy frosts 24th and 25th, too early to estimate damage, but afraid it will be very serious, as some wheat in blossom stage. Central and West Central Districts: Heavy rains have greatly improved conditions especially north of Regina and Moosejaw. In western part of district crops are reported almost total failure. In all southern parts of province many farmers are selling stock as no feed is available. Indian Head: July warm with heavy showers from 18th to 29th, crop outlook greatly improved; from 1 to 8 degrees frost reported on 24th; corn, potatoes, and garden crops slightly damaged in this district; no damage to grain yet apparent, fallow wheat promises good average crop stubble wheat and early sown oats will be short, late sown oats and barley greatly improved, hoed crops coming along rapidly. No damage from hail reported during month.

Alberta.—The Alberta Department of Agriculture telegraphs as follows: "Considerable damage has been done by frost throughout the province during the past week, the full extent of which cannot be ascertained at present, but the indications are that it is not general but more or less irregular. A large portion of the southern part of the province was visited by heavy rains during the past few days which will do much to revive late crops and pasture lands. Sufficient hay and pasture lands have been located in the northern districts to take care of all applications from the south." Lacombe: First ten days of July hot and dry; rains from 12th proved sufficient to carry crops and improve pastures; frost night of 23rd damaged crops in many points. From Wetaskiwin north and east and from Stettler east crop outlook poor to fair. Lethbridge: Drought in southern Alberta partly broken by rains which were general during week beginning 21st, but as less than an inch fell more must come at once to improve conditions much, though it will aid in filling of grain; everything failure except that sown on summer fallow; cutting commenced.

British Columbia.—Agassiz: Weather conditions during July hot and comparatively dry; crop prospects somewhat improved over June; harvesting of cereals just started; fall wheat promises good crop. Invermere: Crops under irrigation very good, dry farming a failure. Alfalfa first cutting particularly good, second crop promises well; clover, peas, potatoes very good, roots and wheat good, oats and barley fair. Sydney: Autumn cereals cut, will thresh an average yield; Spring cereals short and ripening fast; corn and root crops below average; stock seeds very short; live stock at present in good condition.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, August 2, 1918.

LAMBERTVILLE, D. I. Aug. 7. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Foss, of Chamcook, were over-Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Butler.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morrill and children, of Lowell, Mass., are visiting Mrs. Morrill's father, Mr. Herbert Stuart. Misses Marion Pendleton and Alberta Leeman visited Mrs. Frank Wentworth at Fairhaven for a few days.

Mr. Alphonso Lord and daughter, Althea, are visiting his brother, Mr. Percy L. Lord. Mrs. Fred Richardson, of Richardson, visited friends in the village on Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Carvner, who has been visiting Mrs. Frank Pine, returned to her home in Eastport on Tuesday.

Miss Ernestine Davis, who is camping at St. Andrews Island was a week-end guest of Mrs. Hugh McGregor.

Misses Edna Mitchell and Marion Gibson, of St. Stephen, and the Misses Madeline, Bessie, and Adelaide McCullough, of Upper Bocabec, were entertained pleasantly on Thursday last by the Misses Mary and Inez Holt.

Miss Annie Holt spent the week-end in Upper Bocabec with her sister, Mrs. Harold Mitchell.

Wilfred Bryant, of Bartlett's Mills, was a week-end guest of his wife, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Jas. Crichton.

Master Earl Hanson, of St. John, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Matthew McCullough.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Hanson and two little sons, of Moncton, were week-end guests of Mrs. Olive Morse.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter White and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Crichton spent Sunday in St. George. Miss Mildred Taylor spent several days recently with Miss Anna Davis at St. Andrews Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Storr and family, of McAdam, and Edgar Storr, of Bayside, were guests of Mrs. Albert Brownrigg on Sunday last.

Mrs. Joseph Linton, of St. Stephen, spent Sunday with Mrs. Martha Taggart. The Misses Kate, Susie, and Muriel Turner, and their friend, Miss Mervin, of St. John, are spending a few weeks at "Orchard Home," the summer residence of Mrs. E. H. Botterell.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McCullough and two children were recent visitor in St. Stephen.

Mr. Lewis Connors, of St. John, was a visitor to Town one day last week. Rev. Mr. Gannon preached in the Baptist Church at this place on Sunday last.

Mrs. Alice Treacarten and family were the guests, on Sunday, of Mrs. Alice Eldridge, of Moose Island. A number of our young folks from here enjoyed a delightful picnic on Frye's Island on Sunday afternoon.

This community was saddened on Monday evening to hear of the death of Mrs. John Barry, of Beaver Harbor. Mrs. Barry has many friends in Black's Harbor who regret very much her early demise, and to Mr. Barry, the husband, they extend to him their deepest sympathy in the loss of his young wife.

Mr. Frank Greenlaw and Mr. Howard Cook were visitors to this place on Tuesday. An interesting game of ball was witnessed here on Saturday evening between the boys of this place and the St. George nine, which resulted in a victory for Black's Harbor, the score being 14-9.

A number of people from St. George were here on Monday evening making arrangements to organize a Foresters' Lodge. Mr. Vernon Calder has moved his family here from Deer Island, and they will be working here for the rest of the season.

Miss Irene Treacarten went to Sussex on Wednesday last to see her brother, Gerard, who expects to go overseas shortly. Mr. Lemuel Theriault has erected a new store on Main Street.

Miss Bessie Treacarten, of Pennfield, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Alice Treacarten, for a few weeks. "Our coins are not as artistic in appearance as they used to be." "Perhaps not. But you're not supposed to keep them about you so long."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Jack Ingalls recently gave a shadow party for the children and a few of her friends on the beach at Deer Island Point. Mrs. Alonzo Chaffey and daughter, Miss Doris, of Calais, Me., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Chaffey.

Mrs. Willis Doughty is visiting at Leonardville. Mr. Onslow Haney and children have returned home again from Fairfield. They were accompanied by two of Mrs. Haney's little nieces from St. John who will visit her for a month.

Mrs. Daniel Letscher and brother, Earle Hooper, have returned to their home in the States. Mr. and Mrs. Chester Bavis, and little daughter, of Worcester, Mass., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Moses McDonald.

Mrs. John Johnson spent last week, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harland Gillis, at Eastport. The congregation of the U. B. Church listened to a very pleasing address from Rev. Dr. Heine in the interest of the Canadian Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society on Sunday evening last.

Mr. Wasson, a former pastor of the U. B. Churches of the Island, paid a brief visit to his friends here last week before taking up his new field in Everett, Mass. Miss Della Haney, of the Sentinel staff, of Eastport, spent the week-end with her friend, Mrs. Chester Dixon.

Miss Eva Hooper is visiting relatives at Mohannes. Mrs. Edgar Cummings visited her daughter, Mrs. Herman Creamer, at Machias Port, Me., last week for a few days. She returned home Tuesday, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Creamer, and baby. Mrs. Geneva Fountain is visiting friends at Chamcook for a few days.

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GREAT WORK OF BRITISH NAVY

London, August 5.—Upon the fourth anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war the First Lord of the Admiralty made public figures and facts which throw an encouraging light upon the naval situation of the Allies.

The British navy, apart from the American forces which form an integral part of its fighting strength, consists at the present time of warships and auxiliary craft whose total displacement reaches 6,500,000 tons, against 2,500,000 in August, 1914. During that period about three-quarters of a million tons have been lost, but at the present day the growth of the fleet shows an increase of 160 per cent.

Similarly with the personnel, the original 146,000 officers and men have grown to 394,000.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the House of Commons on March 5, 1918, was able to express the opinion that the British and American naval forces in the North Sea, the North Atlantic and the English Channel were sinking submarines as fast as they were built, and on the 30th of July, says the statement, he made the welcome announcement that during the last three months of the first half of 1918 the world output of tonnage exceeded the world's losses from all sources by no less than 100,000 tons per month.

As to the means of defence against submarines, figures are now available which show that the convoy system has played a large part in overcoming the submarine menace to the ocean communications of the Allies. Whereas in the period from April to June of last year, before the convoy system was established, British steamers sailing to and from the United Kingdom in the main overseas trade suffered losses through enemy action of 5.41 per cent. of their total number, the figures since then have steadily diminished, until in the period from March to June of this year, during which 93.8 per cent. of the ships were conveyed, the losses had dropped to 1.28 per cent.

of the total number of sailings in these trades. American troops who reached Europe by July 27 of this year totalled well over one million. Nearly half of these were carried by American ships, and the United States furnished for them forty ocean escorts and 335 escorts of destroyers.

The total tonnage of ships of all nationalities conveyed in all trades since the introduction of the convoy system is 61,691,000 of which 373,000, or approximately .61 per cent, has been lost while in convoy.

Since August 4, 1914, the British navy has transported nearly 20,000,000 men to different destinations, 2,000,000 animals and 110,000,000 tons of naval and military stores.

The men lost through enemy action during the transportation bear the proportion of one to every 6,000 carried.

with all volunteers. The House also adopted a special Senate measure establishing telegraph and postal censorship. This action was requested by President Menocal in a message to Congress when he signed the Espionage bill. Censorship has been exercised under a special decree issued by the President under authority granted him by Congress during the Liberal revolution, when constitutional guarantees were suspended. The Espionage act provides for restitution of constitutional rights, but failed to authorize postal and telegraph censorship.

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LAKE UTOPIA Camps to Let

Havana, August 3.—The House of Representatives last night approved the Senate amendment to the obligatory military service bill empowering the President to send to France all the regular troops he deems expedient, together

with all volunteers. The House also adopted a special Senate measure establishing telegraph and postal censorship. This action was requested by President Menocal in a message to Congress when he signed the Espionage bill. Censorship has been exercised under a special decree issued by the President under authority granted him by Congress during the Liberal revolution, when constitutional guarantees were suspended. The Espionage act provides for restitution of constitutional rights, but failed to authorize postal and telegraph censorship.

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# IN THE FOG

BY  
Richard Harding Davis.

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"I asked her what she meant by writing me that she was dying in a garret, and she laughed, and said she had done so because she was afraid, unless I thought she needed help, I would not try to see her. That was where we were when you arrived. And now," Chetney added, "I will say good-by to her, and you had better return home. No, you can trust me, I shall follow you at once. She has no influence over me now, but I believe, in spite of the way she has used me, that she is, after her queer fashion, still fond of me, and when she learns that this good-by is final there may be a scene, and it is not fair to her that you should be here. So, go home at once, and tell the governor that I am following you in ten minutes."

"That," said Arthur, "is the way we parted. I never left him on more friendly terms. I was happy to see him alive again, I was happy to think he had returned in time to make up his quarrel with my father, and I was happy that at last he was shut of that woman. I was never better pleased with him in my life." He turned to Inspector Lyle, who was sitting at the foot of the bed taking notes of all he told us.

"Way in the name of common sense," he cried, "should I have chosen that moment of all others to send my brother back to the grave? For a moment the Inspector did not answer him. I do not know if any of you gentlemen are acquainted with Inspector Lyle, but if you are not, I can assure you that he is a very remarkable man. Our firm often applies to him for aid, and he has never failed us; my father has the greatest possible respect for him. Where he has the advantage over the ordinary police official is in the fact that he possesses imagination. He imagines himself to be the criminal, imagines how he would act under the same circumstances, and he imagines to such purpose that he generally finds the man he wants. I have often told Lyle that if he had not been a detective he would have made a great success as a poet, or a playwright.

"When Arthur turned on him Lyle hesitated for a moment, and then told him exactly what was the case against him.

"Ever since your brother was reported as having died in Africa," he said, "your Lordship has been collecting money on post obits. Lord Chetney's arrival last night turned them into waste paper. You were suddenly in debt for thousands of pounds—for much more than you could ever possibly pay. No one knew that you and your brother had met at Madame Zichy's. But you knew that your father was not expected to outlive the night, and that if your brother were dead also, you would be saved from complete ruin, and that you would become the Marquis of Edam."

"Oh, that is how you have worked it out, is it?" Arthur cried. "And for me to become Lord Edam was it necessary that the woman should die, too?"

"They will say," Lyle answered, "that she was a witness to the murder—that she would have told."

"Then why did I not kill the servant as well?" Arthur said.

"He was asleep, and saw nothing."

"And you believe that?" Arthur demanded.

"It is not a question of what I believe," Lyle said gravely. "It is a question for your peers."

"The man is insolent!" Arthur cried. "The thing is monstrous! Horrible!"

"Before we could stop him he sprang out of his cot and began pulling on his clothes. When the nurses tried to hold him down, he fought with them.

"Do you think you can keep me here," he shouted, "when they are plotting to hang me? I am going with you to that house!" he cried at Lyle. "When you find those bodies I shall be beside you. It is my right. He is my brother. He has been murdered, and I can tell you who murdered him. That woman murdered him. She first ruined his life, and now she has killed him. For the last five years she has been plotting to make herself his wife, and last night, when he told her he had discovered the truth about the Russian, and that she would never see him again, she flew into a passion and stabbed him, and then, in terror of the gallows, killed herself. She murdered him, I tell you, and I promise you that we will find the knife she used near her—perhaps still in her hand. What will you say to that?"

"Lyle turned his head away and stared down at the floor. "I might say," he answered, "that you placed it there."

"Arthur gave a cry of anger and sprang at him, and then pitched forward into his arms. The blood was running from the cut under the bandage, and he had fainted. Lyle carried him back to the bed again, and we left him with the police and the doctors, and drove at once to the address he had given us. We found the house not three minutes' walk from St. George's Hospital. It stands in Trevor Terrace, that little row of houses set back from Knightsbridge, with one end in Hill Street.

"As we left the hospital Lyle had said to me, 'You must not blame me for treating him as I did. All is fair in this work, and if by angering that boy I could have made him commit himself I was right in trying to do so; though, I assure you, no one would be better pleased than myself if I could prove his theory to be correct. But we cannot tell. Everything depends upon what we see for ourselves within the next few minutes.'

"When we reached the house, Lyle broke open the fastenings of one of the windows on the ground floor, and, hidden by the trees in the garden, we scrambled in. We found ourselves in the reception-room, which was the first room on the right of the hall. The gas was still burning behind the colored glass and red silk shades, and when the daylight streamed in after us it gave the hall a hideously dissipated look, like the foyer of a theater at a matinee, or the entrance to an all-day gambling hell. The house was oppressively silent, and because we knew why it was so silent we spoke in whispers. When Lyle turned the

handle of the drawing-room door, I felt as though some one had put his hand upon my throat. But I followed close at his shoulder, and saw, in the subdued light of many-tinted lamps, the body of Chetney at the foot of the divan, just as Lieutenant Sears had described it. In the drawing-room we found the body of the Princess Zichy, her arms thrown out, and the blood from her heart frozen in a tiny line across her bare shoulder. But neither of us, although we searched the floor on our hands and knees, could find the weapon which had killed her.

"For Arthur's sake," I said, "I would have given a thousand pounds if we had found the knife in her hand, as he said we would."

"That we have not found it here," Lyle answered, "is to my mind the strongest proof that he is telling the truth, that he left the house before the murder took place. He is not a fool, and had he stabbed his brother and this woman, he would have seen that by placing the knife near her he could help to make it appear as if she had killed Chetney and then committed suicide. Besides, Lord Arthur insisted that the evidence in his behalf would be our finding the knife here. He would not have urged that if he knew we would not find it, if he knew he himself had carried it away. This is no suicide. A suicide does not rise and hide the weapon with which he kills himself, and then lie down again. No, this has been a double murder, and we must look outside of the house for the murderer."

"While he was speaking Lyle and I had been searching every corner, studying the details of each room. I was so afraid that, without telling me, he would make some deductions prejudicial to Arthur, that I never left his side. I was determined to see everything that he saw, and, if possible, to prevent his interpreting it in the wrong way. He finally finished his examination, and we sat down together in the drawing-room, and he took out his notebook and read aloud all that Mr. Sears had told him of the murder and what we had just learned from Arthur. We compared the two accounts word for word, and weighed statement with statement, but I could not determine from anything Lyle said which of the two versions he had decided to believe.

"We are trying to build a house of blocks," he exclaimed, "with half of the blocks missing. We have been considering two theories," he went on; "one that Lord Arthur is responsible for both murders, and the other that the dead woman in there is responsible for one of them, and has committed suicide; but, until the Russian servant is ready to talk, I shall refuse to believe in the guilt of either."

"What can you prove by him?" I asked. "He was drunk and asleep. He saw nothing."

"Lyle hesitated, and then, as though he had made up his mind to be quite frank with me, spoke freely.

"I do not know that he was either drunk or asleep," he answered. "Lieutenant Sears describes him as a stupid boor. I am not satisfied that he is not a clever actor. What was his position in this house? What was his real duty here? Suppose it was not to guard this woman, but to watch her. Let us imagine that it was not the woman he served, but a master, and see where that leads us. For this house has a master, a mysterious, absentee landlord, who lives in St. Petersburg, the unknown Russian who came between Chetney and Zichy, and because of whom Chetney left her. He is the man who bought this house for Madame Zichy, who sent these rugs and curtains from St. Petersburg to furnish it for her after his own taste, and, I believe, it was he also who placed the Russian servant here, ostensibly to serve the Princess, but in reality to spy upon her. At Scotland Yard we do not know who this gentleman is; the Russian police confess to equal ignorance concerning him. When Lord Chetney went to Africa, Madame Zichy lived in St. Petersburg; but there her receptions and dinners were so crowded with members of the nobility and of the army and diplomats, that among so many visitors the police could not learn which was the one for whom she most greatly cared."

"Lyle pointed at the modern French paintings and the heavy silk rugs which hung upon the walls.

"The unknown is a man of taste and of some fortune," he said, "not the sort of man to send a stupid peasant to guard the woman he loves. So I am not content to believe, with Mr. Sears, that the servant is a boor. I believe him instead to be a very clever ruffian. I believe



"WHY IN THE NAME OF COMMON SENSE," HE CRIED, "SHOULD I HAVE CHOSEN THAT MOMENT?"

him to be the protector of his master's honor, or, let us say, of his master's property, whether that property be silver plate or the woman his master loves. Last night, after Lord Arthur had gone away, the servant was left alone in this house with Lord Chetney and Madame Zichy. From where he sat in the hall he could hear Lord Chetney bidding her farewell; for, if my idea of him is correct, he understands English quite as well as you or I. Let us imagine that he heard her entreating Chetney not to leave her, reminding him of his former wish to marry her, and let us suppose that he hears Chetney denounce her, and tell

her that at Cairo he has learned of this Russian admirer—the servant's master. He hears the woman declare that she has had no admirer but himself, that this unknown Russian was, and is, nothing to her, that there is no man she loves but him, and that she cannot live, knowing that he is alive, without his love. Suppose Chetney believed her, suppose his former infatuation for her returned, and that in a moment of weakness he forgave her and took her in his arms. That is the moment the Russian master has feared. It is to guard against it that he has placed his watchdog over the Princess, and how do we know but that, when the moment came, the watchdog served his master, as he saw his duty, and killed them both? What do you think? Lyle demanded. "Would not that explain both murders?"

"I was only too willing to hear any theory which pointed to any one else as the criminal than Arthur, but Lyle's explanation was too utterly fantastic. I told him that he certainly showed imagination, but that he could not hang a man for what he imagined he had done.

"No," Lyle answered, "but I can frighten him by telling him what I think he has done, and now when I again question the Russian servant I will make it quite clear to him that I believe he is the murderer. I think that will open his mouth. A man will at least talk to defend himself. Come," he said, "we must return at once to Scotland Yard and see him. There is nothing more to do here."

"He arose, and I followed him into the hall, and in another minute we would have been on our way to Scotland Yard. But just as he opened the street door a postman halted at the gate of the garden, and began fumbling with the latch.

"Lyle stopped, with an exclamation of chagrin.

"How stupid of me!" he exclaimed. He turned quickly and pointed to a narrow slit cut in the brass plate of the front door. "The house has a private letter-box," he said, "and I had not thought to look in it! If we had gone out as we came in, by the window, I would never have seen it. The moment I entered the house I should have thought of securing the letters which came this morning. I have been grossly careless." He stepped back into the hall and pulled at the lid of the letter-box, which hung on the inside of the door, but it was tightly locked. At the same moment the postman came up the steps holding a letter. Without a word Lyle took it from his hand and began to examine it. It was addressed to the Princess Zichy, and on the back of the envelope was the name of a West End dressmaker.

"That is of no use to me," Lyle said. He took out his card and showed it to the postman. "I am Inspector Lyle from Scotland Yard," he said. "The people in this house are under arrest. Everything it contains is now in my keeping. Did you deliver any other letters here this morning?"

"The man looked frightened, but answered promptly that he was now upon his third round. He had made one postal delivery at seven that morning and another at eleven.

"How many letters did you leave here?" Lyle asked.

"About six altogether," the man answered.

"Did you put them through the door into the letter-box?"

"The postman said, 'Yes, I always slip them into the box, and ring and go away. The servants collect them from the inside.'

"Have you noticed if any of the letters you leave here bear a Russian postage stamp?" Lyle asked.

"The man answered, 'Oh, yes, sir, a great many.'

"From the same person, would you say?"

"The writing seems to be the same," the man answered. "They come regularly about once a week—one of those I delivered this morning had a Russian postmark."

"That will do," said Lyle eagerly. "Thank you, thank you very much."

"He ran back into the hall, and, pulling out his penknife, began to pick at the lock of the letter-box.

"I have been supremely careless," he said in great excitement. "Twice before when people I wanted had flown from a house I have been able to follow them by putting a guard over their mail-box. These letters, which arrive regularly every week from Russia in the same handwriting, they can come from but one person. At least, we shall know the name of the master of this house. Undoubtedly it is one of his letters that the man placed here this morning. We may make a most important discovery."

"As he was talking he was picking at the lock with his knife, but he was so impatient to reach the letters that he pressed too heavily on the blade and it broke in his hand. I took a step backward and drove my heel into the lock, and it burst open. The lid flew back, and we pressed forward, and each ran his hand down into the letter-box. For a moment we were both too startled to move. The box was empty.

"I do not know how long we stood staring stupidly at each other, but it was Lyle who was the first to recover. He seized me by the arm and pointed excitedly into the empty box.

"Do you appreciate what that means?" he cried. "It means that some one has been here ahead of us. Some one has entered this house not three hours before we came, since eleven o'clock this morning."

"It was the Russian servant!" I exclaimed.

"The Russian servant has been under arrest at Scotland Yard," Lyle cried. "He could not have taken the letters. Lord Arthur has been in his cot at the hospital. That is his alibi. There is some one else, some one we do not suspect, and that some one is the murderer. He came back here either to obtain those letters because he knew they would convict him, or to remove something he had left here at the time of the murder, something incriminating—the weapon, perhaps, or some personal article; a cigarette case, a handkerchief with his name upon it, or a pair of gloves. Whatever it was it must have been damning evidence against him to have made him take so desperate a chance."

"How do we know," I whispered, "that he is not hidden here now?"

"No, I'll swear he is not," Lyle answered. "I may have bungled in some things, but I have searched this house thoroughly. Nevertheless," he added, "we must go over it again, from the cellar to the roof. We have the real clew now, and we must forget the others and work only it!" As he spoke he began again to search the drawing-room, turning over even the books on the tables and the music on the piano.

"Whoever the man is," he said over his shoulder, "we know that he has a key to the front door and a key to the letter-box. That shows us he is either an inmate of the house or that he comes here when he wishes. The Russian says that he was the only servant in the house. Certainly we have found no evidence to show that any other servant slept here. There could be but one other person who would possess a key to the house and the letter-box—and he lives in St. Petersburg." (To be Continued)

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tion to the Publishers.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA

Saturday, 10th August, 1918.

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR**

[August 1 to August 7]

ON August 4 Great Britain's partici-  
pation in the world war entered the  
fifth year of its course. It is not possible in  
this place to give a résumé of the occur-  
rences of the preceding four years, or  
even to refer to the most outstanding  
events. This must be said, that at the  
beginning of the fifth year the prospect of  
the Entente Allies could not be brighter,  
and their ultimate (it may even be speedy)  
success is assured beyond doubt.

The hostilities during the week under  
review resulted in a most satisfactory  
way for the Allies, and if the momentum  
developed in that period is not arrested  
and can be steadily maintained and in-  
creased, the enemy may be driven from  
the occupied territory in a short time and  
the war carried to a successful conclusion  
on their own ground.

During the week, as in the three im-  
mediately preceding weeks, the greatest  
interest in the hostilities centred in what  
was the Soissons-Reims-Marne salient,  
which, owing to the week's operations, is  
a salient no more. The Germans continu-  
ed their forced retreat, fighting tremen-  
dous and stubborn rearguard actions at  
many points, but forced to abandon  
position after position and to suffer the loss  
of thousands of guns, vast quantities of  
ammunition and stores, and forty thousand  
prisoners, and their total of men killed  
and wounded must have been enormous.  
At the week's close the Vesle  
river westward from Reims to its con-  
fluence with the Aisne near Condé rough-  
ly marked the limit of the retreat of the  
Germans and the advance of the Allies,  
though the latter were well across the  
Aisne east of Soissons. Westward and  
northward from Soissons the pressure of  
the Allies was steadily maintained, and  
at several points substantial advances  
were made. All German counter attacks  
were repelled, though at one or two  
points the Germans succeeded in penetra-  
ting some advanced positions of the Allies,  
only to be expelled therefrom. Alto-  
gether the week yielded results on the  
Western front that justified the belief  
previously expressed that the week end-  
ing July 24 was the turning point of the  
war, and that henceforward the Germans  
will be mainly on the defensive. The  
strategy of Foch has been generally ac-  
claimed, and its comprehensiveness and  
success have had to be acknowledged  
even by the Germans themselves. The  
Generalissimo has been promoted Field-  
Marshal and has been awarded the high-  
est military honors it is in the power of  
the French nation to bestow.

In the Austro-Italian campaign no  
formidable drive was attempted by either  
side, but outpost encounters, artillery  
actions, and aerial operations were steady-  
ly maintained.

In the Balkan campaign no changes in  
positions were effected. In Albania the  
Austrian forces had not made the expected  
attempt to recover lost ground, and in  
Serbia and Macedonia, where there was  
much activity, neither side seems to have  
claimed any special advantage.

Interest in Russian affairs increased  
during the week. The landing of Allied  
troops at Archangel and the retreat there-  
from of the Soviet leaders indicated the  
loss of power of the Bolshevik adminis-  
tration in northern Russia, where the  
Allies are being supported by the White  
Guards and the people of the district.  
The diplomatic representatives of the  
Allied Powers left Vladivostok some  
time ago, and those Powers no longer  
have any direct communication with the  
Bolshevik government. The forces of the  
Allies landed at Archangel included  
Americans, whose presence has inspired  
greater confidence in the Russians  
concerning the motives of the other  
members of the Entente-Alliance. The  
understanding between the United States  
and Japan relative to joint action in  
Siberia was made public during the week,  
and more American, Japanese, and British  
troops were landed at Vladivostok. Just  
what was the situation in Siberia it was  
not easy to surmise, reports being contra-  
dictory; but it seemed that the Czecho-  
Slovaks and the other Anti-Bolsheviks  
were gaining the upper hand, as they  
were reported to have captured, after  
hard fighting, many important places east  
of the Ural mountains. Russia may soon  
be in the war again against Germany.

No reports were published during the  
week concerning military operations in  
the other theatres of the war, which does  
not necessarily imply inactivity, though  
summer conditions in East Africa, Pal-  
estine, and Mesopotamia are not the best  
for carrying on military operations.

Air raids within the war zone, were  
incessant. Another German raid on the  
east coast of England was driven off be-  
fore London was reached, and one or two  
of the enemy aircraft were brought down  
and destroyed. The rest got safely away.  
Bombardment of Paris by German long-  
range guns was resumed during the week  
and a considerable number of casualties  
resulted.

Submarines were very active during  
the week, and another British hospital  
ship was a victim, nearly 150 lives being  
lost. Our own coastal waters were visited  
by these ocean pests, and an account  
of the victims secured in the Bay of  
Fundy and along the Nova Scotia coast,  
as well as of all in other waters, reported  
in the daily press, will be found in other  
columns herein, but chiefly under "News  
of the Sea." Fortunately the victims of  
the German submarines in the Atlantic  
waters were not of great size, and there  
was loss of life in only one or two cases.

engraver, died, 1827; George Stephenson,  
British engineer, died, 1848; James Rus-  
sell Lowell, American man of letters, poet,  
and diplomat, died, 1891; Hawaii annex-  
ed to the United States, 1898; Grand  
Duke Alexis, only son of the late Tsar of  
Russia, born, 1904; Great Britain declar-  
ed war against Austria-Hungary, 1914.

**CENTENARY OF CHARLOTTE  
COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL**

As announced in our last issue, the one-  
hundredth anniversary of the founding of  
the Charlotte County Grammar School is  
to be celebrated in St. Andrews next  
week, but the date previously announced  
has been changed to Friday, August 16.  
The celebration will be held in the As-  
sembly Room of the Prince Arthur School,  
and will begin at 8.30 p. m. Addresses  
will be given by Very Rev. Dean Sills, a  
former Headmaster of the School, and the  
oldest one living; and by M. N. Cockburn,  
Esq., K. C., whose grandfather, John Cas-  
sillis, was the first Headmaster. Dr.  
Carter, Chief Superintendent of Educa-  
tion, is expected to be present and deliver  
an address, and there will be a large  
number of former Headmasters and  
scholars who will address the meeting and  
recount their reminiscences. The occasion  
is an eventful one, and all friends of  
the venerable institution of learning,  
especially all the "old boys" of the School,  
who can possibly do so are cordially in-  
vited to attend. All concerned who read  
this notice will please regard it as a  
special invitation. They may not have  
the opportunity to take part in the bi-  
centenary celebration.

**Up-River Doings**

Miss M. K. Johnson, head nurse at the  
Chipman Memorial Hospital, is enjoying  
her vacation at her parents' home on  
Deer Island.

Sergt Christopher McKay, who has been  
in Fredericton for the past month, has  
arrived home.

Mrs. William Burton, Matron of the  
Nurses Home, has gone to Chipman to  
spend her vacation.

Mrs. Irving Hubbard, of Washington,  
D. C., has arrived in Calais to visit her  
sister, Mrs. Wilfred Eaton.

Mrs. Frederick Grimmer, of Houlton, is  
the guest of Mrs. D. H. Bates.

Mrs. Jessie Gibson has moved to the  
home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert  
Stuart, on Prince William Street, to  
reside.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church  
have arranged an outing and picnic  
supper on Thursday at the cottage at the  
Ledge, occupied by their pastor, Rev. W.  
W. Malcolm.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilson left again this  
week for their summer home at Wash-  
denook Lake, after a visit of a week at  
their residence in St. Stephen.

Mrs. Kay Wilson and son Frank have  
returned from a visit in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Blair, of Ottawa,  
have been late visitors in town.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sibley, of Bangor, is  
visiting Calais friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Riley and son,  
Jack, who have been visiting Mrs. B.  
Shorten, have returned to their home in  
Woodstock.

Dr. and Mrs. Bunker and a party of  
friends motored to Bar Harbor last week.  
Several car loads of hard coal have  
arrived in town during the past week and  
some of the citizens of St. Stephen and  
Calais are made happy by seeing their  
coal bins well filled for the coming winter.

**MISS WADE'S FUNERAL**

The groom was attended by Mr. Lewis  
Acker, brother of the bride. After the  
ceremony a sumptuous supper was served  
to the guests and dancing was enjoyed.  
The festivities are to be continued during  
the week when the happy pair will leave  
for a honeymoon trip before going to  
their future home in Fredericton.

Impressive services in connexion with  
the funeral of the late Miss Augusta B.  
Wade were held at her late residence on  
Sunday afternoon, and were largely at-  
tended by all classes in the community.  
They were conducted by Rev. Thomas  
Hicks, pastor of the Methodist Church, of  
which the deceased was a member, assisted  
by Rev. W. Fraser, B. Sc., of the  
Presbyterian Church, and the Very Rev.  
Dean C. M. Sills, D. D., of Geneva, N. Y.

A brief address was delivered by the  
Pastor. The hymn selections "Lead  
Kindly Light," "Rock of Ages," and  
"Abide with Me" were feelingly rendered  
by the members of the Methodist  
Choir. Beautiful flowers in profusion  
were sent in by many friends of the de-  
ceased, including wreaths from her late  
pupils, from the pupils of all the schools  
collectively, from the teaching staff, and  
from the Board of School Trustees, im-  
plicating the esteem in which Miss Wade  
was held. The pall-bearers were Dr. J. A.  
Wade, Mr. John Wade, Capt. R. Keay, and  
Mr. C. M. Wallace. A large number of  
pupils from the public schools, in which  
the deceased had taught for many years,  
headed the funeral procession, and after  
the hearse, and the carriages conveying  
the chief mourners, followed a large num-  
ber of citizens many of whom had attend-  
ed Miss Wade's school in their boyhood.  
Interment was in the Rural Cemetery,  
Rev. Mr. Hicks conducting the service at  
the grave.

**CLOSING-OUT-SALE**  
If possible I would like to sell my present  
stock of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers  
before December 1st. I will quote a few  
special prices on some lines:  
Ladies' Extra High Top White Canvas  
Shoes in Military Heels, also High Heels,  
\$2. Children's High White Canvas, \$1.25.  
Misses High Canvas, \$1.75. Ladies' Low  
Canvas, \$1.25. Child's Low Canvas, 1  
strap, \$1. Ladies' Blue Velvet Button  
and Black Velvet Button shoes, \$2.50.  
Ladies' High Top Patent Leather shoes in  
Button and Lace Styles to close at \$3.  
Extra High Top Shoes for Ladies in Black,  
Brown, Gray and other colors, in High  
Heels, \$4.50. Men's Military Heels,  
\$4.50. \$5, \$5.50 and \$6 per pair white they  
last. Brown, Gray, Black, White polishes,  
Extra large laces all colors Ladies Shoes,  
15c. Black Dye, 50c. Brown Dye, 50c.  
Bronze Polish, 35c. Ladies Rubbers all  
styles, \$1. Misses Rubbers, 75c. Child-  
ren's Rubbers, 65c. Men's Rubbers from  
\$1.25 up. Boy's Half Hip Boots, sizes 10  
to 2, \$3.25. Boy's Boots, sizes 3 to 6, \$5.  
Men's Half Hip Boots, \$6 Whole Hip, \$7.  
Boy's fancy dress shoes, Dark Brown,  
Fibre Sole and Heel, \$4.50. Men's fancy  
Dark Brown Dress Shoes, Fibre Sole and  
Heel or leather sole and heel, only \$5.  
Other styles for Boys from \$2.50 up. For  
Men from \$3.50 up. Men's work shoes,  
\$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, and they are all good.  
My stock was bought right and I have  
no expensive rent or other expenses, so I  
can quote low prices in these high priced  
times, so it will pay you to call. Belts,  
Oil, and New Parts for any Sewing Mach-  
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**\$2.25 per yard, and only a  
few shades to show you.**

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**GREAT BARGAINS in Men's Suits, Hats,  
Shoes, Shirts and Collars, Underwear, and Gen-  
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**R. A. STUART & SON**  
ST. ANDREWS, July 27th, 1918.

We have put on our Counter some special  
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**DINNER SETS  
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These Dinner Sets are \$8.75, 9.75 & 10.00,  
which, at the present prices, are give  
aways.  
Call and See them while they  
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**R. D. Ross & Co.**  
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PAINTS:—Now is the time to do your painting. Paint  
beautifuls and preserves the home, enhances the beauty  
of the town we dwell in. We have a good stock of  
Ramsey's Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Oils, etc.  
Ask for Color Cards.  
WALL PAPERS:—We have a splendid stock of the latest  
goods in this line; prices are reasonable too. New stock  
13c. per roll, up. We also have an assortment of other  
wall Papers which we are selling at 8c. up. Call early  
before the best is sold out.  
You will soon be needing some GARDEN TOOLS to help  
increase the Food Production. Better get your Rakes,  
Hoes, Spading Forks and other utensils now. We sell  
Steele Briggs' GARDEN SEEDS.  
Buy a BICYCLE and enjoy good health. It saves you  
many a step and a lot of time. Call and see the  
"CLEVELAND." We will be pleased to quote you  
on Accessories or any repair work you may contemplate.  
Columbia Batteries, Rope, Spikes, Nails, etc. for Weir build-  
ing, and a full line of general household Hardware.  
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Getting Your  
**SCREENS**  
On Your DOORS and WINDOWS  
We have a full stock of Window Screens  
and Screen Doors in several sizes.  
Also WIRE NETTING  
28 in. Wide  
30 " " "  
32 " " "  
36 " " "  
**GASOLINE and OILS**  
White Rose Gasoline is the best Gasoline  
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is visiting her  
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Mrs. Leslie  
John, are visit  
Mrs. A. McM  
Mrs. Hardin  
ren are occup  
tage.  
Mr. and Mrs  
been visiting M  
bard, returned  
evening.  
Mr. Mortim  
Davis, of Mon  
Mrs. Kate P  
of Marysville,  
few days with  
have returned  
Miss Thelma  
the guest this  
McDowell.  
Mr. T. B. W  
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Social and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Simpson, of St. John, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Jos. Kilpatrick, was called home by the serious illness of their daughter, who was operated on in the hospital for appendicitis.

Local and General

Grace Farquhar, Weymouth, N. S. The prize winner was Miss Mary Grimmer. Miss Alice Grimmer left on Tuesday evening for Northampton, Mass., where she will take a position as dietician in the Cooley-Dixon Hospital.

TOWN COUNCIL

Tuesday August 6 1918. The monthly meeting of the Town Council was this day held in Chambers at 8 o'clock p. m.

MATTER HELD OVER

Having given a large amount of space this week to a report of Mrs. Ayscough's lecture we have been forced to hold over for our next issue other matter, and though some of it may lose a little by delay in publication, a week is not long, and we know we can rely with confidence on the patience and courtesy of our readers as well as of our contributors.

OBITUARY

Mrs. GEORGIA PEABODY. St. Stephen, N. B., Aug. 7. After an illness of several weeks, partly at the Chipman Memorial Hospital, Mrs. Georgia Peabody, widow of the late Stephen Peabody, of Peapack, Me., passed away at the hospital on Tuesday.

MRS. GEORGE THOMPSON

On Thursday morning Annie Catherine Wren, wife of Thos. R. Wren, Collector of Customs, passed away in Boston at the age of 52. The deceased had been seriously ill for over a year and had endured great suffering.

Plumbing, Heating

Sheet Metal work, Galvanized Eavetroughs and Flashings. Special attention given to all repair work. Estimates cheerfully given.

Roy A. Gillman

Market Sq. - St. Andrews, N. B.

H. G. Browning, repairs, Lights 2.40 E. S. POLLEY, Town Clerk \$275.42

To The Mayor and Alderman Town of St. Andrews

At a meeting of the Board of Fire-wardens on Monday, Aug. 5th, a resolution was passed that this committee should bring the following matter before the Council; viz:— that it is in the opinion of the Board advisable that the large fire-tank on Market square should be fenced at an early date, as it is unsafe, and that, as the tank appears by our examination to be useless for fire purposes it should be filled in rather than incur the expense of re-covering it.

Committee on Fire-tanks A. DENLEY A. W. MALLORY

To His Worship The Mayor, St. Andrews, N. B.

It has been suggested to me by the Manager in Chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway's hotels, that it might be possible for the Town of St. Andrews to be willing to exchange the Poor House, situated on the Farm and which is rented by us for Golf Links, for the property known as The Inn at Indian Point.

The original part of the house is piped for hot air heating, with registers in all the principle rooms of that part of the house, this could be used in the Summer time exclusively, and if it was necessary to close off this part of the house in the Winter time, the extension, which includes the kitchen, contains eight bedrooms, sitting room down stairs and a large kitchen, and can be closed off so that one stove upstairs will do the heating and the kitchen range will heat the lower portion. There is a three section range left in the building, which is in good order.

It has occurred to me that the exchange of buildings might be more suitable for the Town purposes, at the same time the Golf Club have found it imperative that their Golf Club House be extended, and on the present site of which the Golf Club

house stands there is no room without interfering with the layout of the Golf Course. There is a possibility that we might be able to use the present Poor House with extensive alterations, make same available for the Golf House, as the intervening section of land between the two courses is very essential to us for the purpose of teaching golf. At the present time we find it necessary to do the teaching on the Fairway of the 18 hole course, which of course is a detriment at all times to the players, and at the same time embarrassing to the people who are being taught.

I should esteem it a great favor if you would kindly take this proposition up before the Council and advise me on what basis the transfer could be made, keeping in mind the fact that we will still continue to pay the rental of the farm grounds, which at the present time is leased on a ten year lease, four of which is still to run, with the option of the renewal at the expiration of this time. I shall be glad to have this lease renewed at the time when the present lease expires.

Your attention to this matter personally, with an early reply, would be very gratefully received by,

Yours faithfully, A. ALLERTON

"Is your husband economizing?" "Yes He threatens to smoke such inexpensive cigars that we are willing to cut down every other household expense rather than suffer."—Washington Star.

TOOTH BRUSHES

We have a nice assortment of DUPONT'S French Tooth Brushes. These are now off the market, and we believe that no more can be bought until after the war. Still selling at 35c.

COMBS: We have a fine assortment of Combs, a good many of which are selling at before the war prices.

PARISIAN IVORY Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Toilet Articles, Picture Frames, etc., equal to any on the market. Better than most. Each article stamped.

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TRUBYTE Teeth are the latest invention of mechanical dentistry. The moulds and shades of these teeth are so true to nature that it requires the eyes of an expert to detect that you are wearing an artificial denture.

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CHINESE PAINTINGS

MRS. AYSOUGH'S LECTURE

REVIEW OF ANCIENT WORK

The following is a pretty full report of the lecture delivered by Mrs. Aysough at the Casino, Algonquin Hotel, in aid of the Red Cross, on Friday evening, July 26.

THE origin of Chinese painting is veiled in obscurity; the art must of course have been long preceded by that of drawing, and indeed the Chinese attribute the introduction of this latter to the legendary Emperor Fu Hsi who reigned 2,853 B. C. and who was possessed of the body of a dragon and the head of an ox. In his day, however, and for centuries later, all inscriptions were either chiselled on stone or made by means of a stylus, on tablets of bamboo. "The earliest mention of colour dates from the reign of the Emperor Shun B. C. 2255, His Majesty—if we accept the Shu Ching or Book of History and there is no reason why we should not—wished that the twelve symbols of power, which had been handed down from the earliest ages should be embroidered (some say painted) in the five colours on his sacrificial robes, and with certain restrictions on the robes of his Ministers of State." The symbols often met with in ceramic art and elsewhere are then enumerated. He continues "According to some, the first painter was a younger sister of the Emperor Shun, named Lei, who was in consequence known as Picture Lei." Alas, cried a disgusted critic of later ages, "that this divine art should have been invented by a woman."

It was not until about B. C. 211 that Shih Huang Ti, or the First Emperor, although he was the intrepid founder of United China, who has earned the execration of Chinese literati, as he it was who ordered the "burning of the books," dispatched his trusted general Meng Tien to the Northern Marches that he might there superintend the building of that most marvellous of the works of man, the Great Wall; and Meng Tien it was who, according to tradition, invented the writing brush. Whether or not this invention was engaged upon his task in the deserts, we do not know; but one can easily imagine that a scholar, exiled from his environment, would find delight in attempting various experiments that would assist in the perfection of the instrument by which his thoughts might be perpetuated. This is perhaps not an inept moment to emphasize the intimate connexion between Chinese calligraphy and Chinese painting. This point is well argued in an interesting article by Dr. Ferguson in the Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Vol. XLV. for 1914. He writes of a book called "Ink Remains."

The title of this book impresses a foreign reader as peculiar, but it has the most familiar sound in his language to a native of China. Chinese speak of ink in phrases where we say pen. The "power of the pen" would be written by Chinese as "the power of ink." Literary product is the product of ink—not of pen. The title of An's book refers to the writings and paintings which came under his observation. These were the product of ink, the ink of literary men.

The copy of the book owned by me is in four volumes, two of which are devoted to records of writing "shu," and two to paintings "hua." The association of writing and painting is taken for granted in the classification of "shu" and "hua" as common products of ink. In this association which is met with in all books on painting in the Chinese language, we see at once that painting is linked with writing, i. e. calligraphy, and not, as in Europe, with sculpture or architecture. This distinction is fundamental in the study of the pictorial art of China. Only confusion and disappointment can come to one who approaches this study from the same view-point as he uses for the understanding of the productions of European artists. In China, he must always remember that painting is the work of cultivated men of literary instincts and not of men trained in schools of painting. A few good students never become expert calligraphists. . . . . The poet and painter are men who, in addition to being students and calligraphists, have imagination and inspiration. They are not of a separate class from other literary men, but have talents above their fellows. The ink used for writing poems is the same as that for sketching the mist on the hill-tops, and is not different from that used in ordinary writing. Ink remains, therefore, are literary remains; only it must be kept in mind that the word "literary" must be widened in its meaning so as to include calligraphy and painting."

The latter was indubitably an offshoot of the former. The beautiful characters, originally pictures, are formed with the same swift, sure strokes of the brush as valued in pictorial art. We see that Chinese painting in its present form had its rise about 200 years before Christ, and more than a century before Caesar invaded Britain. In his "History of Chinese Pictorial Art, an invaluable handbook, Prof. Giles devotes his first chapter to the period preceding this date. And now before we proceed to study the history of Chinese painting let us first consider the

attitude of mind which we must adopt towards it.

The distinctive attitude which the Oriental assumes towards Nature must be taken into consideration. Here indeed lies the very crux of the matter; whereas to the individualistic West, Man is the Centre and Lord of the Universe, he is on the contrary, to the more integral East, but one of the component parts of Creation. The philosophy which since the days of the I Ching (written by Duke Wen of Chou, before 1122 B. C.) has directed the evolution of the Chinese mind, considers "every being in the world, every manifestation of Nature, every genii, every god, as an active part of the great whole, of that Reality which is behind and beyond the flux of phenomena." This philosophy it is which has given to the Oriental his marvellous comprehension of Nature in all her moods and works, be these of the most trivial. With a flower, a bird, a tree, he feels a sense of kinship which must of necessity be denied to his more sophisticated brother of the West, and the Chinese artist strives to interpret the very soul of Nature, as our portrait painter strives to unveil the most intimate characteristics of those whose features he is delineating.

We cannot too strongly emphasize this point, the difference between the ideals of the East and those of the West. To comprehend Oriental Art we must detach ourselves from our traditional culture; we must sympathetically envisage a psychology, a philosophy differing widely from our own. In China as the individual is absorbed in the family, so the family is absorbed in the clan, this clan again as but a unit of the State, which in itself has ever been regarded as one great family, merging into the bosom of Nature herself, Heaven the Universal Father, Earth the Universal Mother, such is the conception of Creation held in the Far East. The men of China have ever chosen natural objects, mountains, rivers and so forth, as intermediaries between themselves and the Deities of Heaven and Earth, while no image has ever been made of the Great Spirit Shang Ti, who corresponds to our idea of God, nor have they ever regarded Him in anthropomorphic form.

An agricultural people, dwelling in a land in which every human need can be supplied; a land isolated by great natural barriers from intercourse with the rest of the world; it is not strange that they live on terms of an intimacy with Nature unknown to those who inhabit less genial climes. These verses express to me very vividly the deep sentiment of the Chinese people:

Four hundred million men asleep,  
Dreaming agrarian dreams  
Of seeds and sowing in the fields,  
And irrigating streams,  
Of harvest times and pleteous yields  
And hopeful aftermaths,  
Of peace (said I) after the reap  
And treading simple paths.  
The sun is glinting on the Wall,  
His precocious joy is in the Land,  
His fiery vigour is on the faces  
Of people numerous as sand;  
The moon is showing silver graces  
On Buddha's temples; and the graves  
Of mankind immemorial  
Wash the still meadows like calm waves.  
The love of peace is here on earth,  
Peace as in an agrarian dream;  
The dreamer is the child of age  
Led through Time's caverns, by the gleam  
Of unimagined heritage;  
Antiquity, like living breath,  
Ushers his spirit in at birth,  
And blows it Godward at his death.

Though this discussion may seem apart from our subject, it is really in most intimate connexion. The art of Eastern Asia is the reflection of their unique evolution, and those who would really comprehend its essence most study the philosophy upon which it is founded; we may, however, now no longer stay our steps, except to consider for a moment the question of technique.

The Six Canons, the Six Necessities, and the Three Faults now before you contribute their united evidence to set forth that the chief quality required of the Chinese artist is a vigorous, rhythmic vitality; a long study of his subject, a comprehension of its very soul, enables the painter to set it forth upon his silk, or his paper as the case may be, with rapid, decisive strokes in which it must be remembered there can be no alteration, no correction; no painting out, as with us, is possible; either silk or the soft paper used absorb instantly the colour lined thereon. It is this quality of the medium, perchance, which renders a great Chinese painting so instinct with spontaneity, and a poor copy so "cabined, cribbed, confined," if one may apply such a metaphor. And now a word as to the status of a "copy" in Chinese art. A well known artist would invariably collect about him a group of students and admirers who would paint in the style of their master, frequently indeed reproducing his works, unless however these were instinct with life they were considered worthless. Certain well known artists, such as Ch'iu Ying of Ming, whose work is much appreciated, and a professed copyist, Prof. Giles thus describes his work: "Ch'iu Ying studied under Chou Ch'en, the latter an artist about whose real position critics disagree. The former soon discovered

that he would never reach high rank, contented himself with the simple rôle of copyist, producing many pictures which were not to be distinguished from the originals, even by experts. It has already become fairly clear that the position of a copyist in Chinese art is not altogether that which is assigned to the copyist in Western countries; especially as in China considerable latitude seems to be allowed, and any copyist would meet with high praise who might manage to improve on the original."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

To appreciate Chinese painting at its true worth the Occidental must adopt a point of view differing in many ways from that in which he has been educated. He must realize that the outlook of the artist is that of a bird on the wing, and that the perspective in the apparently fantastic landscapes he is studying seems so strange, because in the majority of cases, the painter has regarded his subject from above, he has walked among the mountains, or has remained seated by the window of his rustic dwelling, gazing down upon the scene before him, until it has impressed itself upon his very soul, then, and then only, has he in the privacy of his chamber transferred it to his silk. "I have it all in my heart" was the reply of the great Wu Tao-tzu to his Emperor who had dispatched him to depict the beautiful scenery on the Chia-liang river, Seu-ch'uan, and who was amazed when the painter returned empty-handed.

Now to return to the history of Chinese Art. In the Chinese catalogues many paintings are described which date from the first years of our era, but the earliest example extant is, as far as we know, the scroll now housed in the British Museum; the scenes illustrate a short composition consisting of precepts addressed to the Ladies of the Imperial Harem, entitled "Admonitions of the Instructress in the Palace." The artist, Ku K'ai-chih, lived nearly a century before the Saxons under Heigist and Horsa settled in Britain.

In the middle of the scroll is a landscape; and this apparently is the only crude portion of the work, the mountains are out of proportion and stiffly drawn; thus we see that, as with Western art, figure-painting first arrived at maturity. It is difficult to decide as to the most concise method of treating our subject. Were sixty hours instead of sixty minutes available, one could trace the evolution of Chinese Art through the historic periods of T'ang, Sung and so forth; one could discuss its connexion with the art of Central Asia, a most fascinating branch of the subject; one could note the immense, but often exaggerated influence of Buddhism; one could attempt to explain the causes which have led to its sad decline. It seems best, however, to-day, to mention a few of these great painters who have created this wonderful art, and study a few of the various subjects from which they have drawn their inspiration. To turn again to Bin-yon:

"First we must mention those great symbolic figures which had early taken shape and meaning in the Chinese imagination—the Dragon and the Tiger. Both are symbols of power. In the superstition of literal minds the Dragon was the genius of the element of water, producing clouds and mists; the Tiger the genius of the mountains whose roaring is heard in the wind that shakes the forest. But in the imagination of poets and of artists these symbols became charged with spiritual meanings, meanings which we should regard as fluid rather than fixed, and of import varying with the dominant conception of particular epochs. In the Dragon is made visible the power of the infinite, the power of change; in the Tiger, the power of material forces. When the tiger was portrayed simply as the royal beast, it was painted in the colours of nature. But when conceived as a symbolic power, it was always painted in ink only, like the Dragon. The two subjects have been painted as a pair of pictures by almost every artist of note who worked in the Chinese tradition, whether in China or in Japan."

Popular Taoism treats of the fantastic, the magical, the supernatural; of demons, fairies, and hsien jen, those mortals who by long communion with Nature have attained to supernatural powers. The picture on the screen is by Yen Hui, an artist especially popular among the Japanese, and is thus described by Bin-yon:—"One of the well-known genii or wizard hermits of Taoist legend, of whom it is told that his spirit, having gone on a journey to the Sacred Mount of the Immortals, left the inanimate body under the charge of a disciple till his return; but the disciple being called away to a dying mother, the returning spirit was unable to find its body, and seeing a ragged beggar on the point of expiring seized the corporeal lodging thus vacated. Li T'ieh Kuai is therefore usually represented as here, in the guise of a beggar with girdle of leaves and a crutch, breathing out his spiritual essence."

Buddhism contributed an utterly different spirit—one of intense meditation and concentrated calm. The great founder of the faith is thus depicted by an anonymous artist of Sung.

Above the painting is an inscription which is the one used when a message from Shakyamuni himself is to be delivered. This is from the To Hsia Ching, a book which contains the creed of half

Asia. Many people of the Confucian and Taoist schools as well as those of the Buddhist, recite it daily, as do Christians sing hymns. It states the solid fundamental principles of religion which commend themselves, not merely to the majority of Asiatics, but also to the majority of men. It closes as follows:—"This is the real truth without any falsehood. It can deliver you from all troubles, therefore in repeating this magic incantation sum up and say: 'Praise, Praise, Praise God, Praise His eternal wisdom. Praise the students of this Law, the Illumined.'"

In the painting before us Shakyamuni is seen standing, against a background of exquisitely coloured clouds, pouring his divine grace upon the world from a gourd abated bottle, one foot is placed upon a pink lotus and one upon a white. Famous paintings were often chiselled on stone and this figure of Kuan Yin the goddess of Mercy is the photograph of an ink rubbing on paper, taken from one of these chisellings. The original painting was by Wu Tao-tzu, admittedly the greatest of Chinese painters. No authentic works of his remain. A contemporary of the famous poet, Li Tai-po, lived early in the eighth century, Bin-yon thus describes his work and personality:—"He showed as a youth extraordinary powers, and the Emperor gave him a post at court. His fertility of imagination and his fiery swiftness of execution alike astounded his contemporaries. He is said to have painted over three hundred frescoes on the walls of temples alone. He was prodigal of various detail, but what chiefly impressed spectators was the overpowering reality of his creations."

Among the favorite subjects of the Chinese are studies of birds, flowers, and animals which often have a symbolic in addition to their apparent meaning. A modern painting most charmingly executed of a great and two birds expresses by a subtle play on words the awakening of Nature in the spring.

The wild geese, in this instance painted by Lin Liang, perhaps the greatest of Ming artists, are as a rule presented in combination with the dying rushes of an autumn marsh.

"The wild geese is said to be peculiarly the bird of the Yang or principle of Light and Masculinity in Nature. It follows the sun in his wintry course toward the south, and shows an instinctive knowledge of the times and seasons in its migrations. It always flies in pairs, and is hence employed as an emblem of

the married state. In the ritual of the Chow dynasty it was accordingly enumerated among betrothal presents."

The charming study of peonies is the work of the late Empress Dowager, who was noted for her calligraphy and taste; while that of birds and rabbits under a blossoming plum—snow-cad, is by Shen Nan-pin, an artist who although he seems to lack freedom and spontaneity, is extremely popular with the Japanese. Of greater charm perhaps is the ink study by Lo Kuang, its meaning is thus set forth:—"As the Owl alone among birds is wakeful during the silent night; as the prunus alone among flowers, blooms during the coldest period of the year; so the scholar alone, among mortals, devotes himself to the study of that Way which is the Way of Life, by which mankind may be purged of its lesser desires, and live according to its higher impulses."

As a finale to this chapter of our study let us glance for a moment at an eagle painted by an unknown artist during the T'ang a thousand years ago; because the sound Ying, eagle, is a homonym of Ying, heroic, therefore the bird is ever an emblem of heroism.

Before we discuss the most important branch of Chinese art, landscape, let us glance for a moment at the figure paintings.

Ancestral Portraits. These which are so popular with Occidentals who liken them to "Holbeins" and to the work of various old masters, are never for religious reasons met with in the collection of a Chinese amateur. In Strahm's catalogue these are thus described:—"Ancestral portraits, To Shou, as the Chinese call them, are occasionally painted during the lifetime of the subject: as a rule, however, the painter is not called in until after death, when he takes a careful sketch of the face, completing the figure at his leisure. During the funeral ceremonies the portrait is hung directly above the coffin, when it is supposed to be inhabited by the spirit of the dead. In the procession to the grave it is carefully stored, either in the private Ancestral Hall or in one of those called Tzu Tang which are built for common use of many families. Its only appearance in the home is during the first six days of the year, when all ancestral portraits in the possession are hung; and when obsequies is paid to them."

As Wu Tao-tzu stands to the age of T'ang so stands Li Lung-mien, the great religious painter, to the age of Sung. His versatility, however, was great and the painting before us is characteristic of his genius.

An interesting feature of his work is supreme respect for the great and domes-

tic virtues in woman. It was one of his favorite subjects to paint in all the splendours of their rich beauty and moral nature the great ladies that he had known at court, and the noble wives and mothers of Chinese biography. This is reckoned by his contemporaries as one of his finest traits. Fortunately one of the most beautiful specimens in thin ink on paper has come down to us. It is a lady, evidently of youth and delicate nature, whose luxuriant hair is caught back into three heavy coils by a single rough wooden hairpin. Her garment is a single robe wrapped around her slender body. This must either represent some famous noble lady living in lofty calm though reduced to penury, or more probably a widow who, has dedicated her gentle life to her husband's memory.

Of the same period is the portrait of the illustrious statesman Fan Chung-yen, which reveals the human spirit far more than is usual in Chinese paintings. An interesting group by the Sung painter Mi Fei is that of the famous Wang Hsi-chib. An official of distinction who lived in the fourth century A.D., he was far famed as a master of various styles of calligraphy. His passion for geese caused people from far and near to bring him offerings of these birds in exchange for which they begged a few examples of his penmanship. Upon one occasion he was attracted by the peculiar call of a goose, the sole possession of an old woman, and expressed his intention of paying her a visit. The old lady joyously killed the goose in his honor fancying that his delight was that of an epicure, whereas Wang Hsi-chin had hoped to admire the living bird.

Under the Mongols one painter is ranked above all others, this is Chao Meng-fu, especially famed for his horses. The scene before us depicts revellers of the T'ang period returning from a feast in, it must be admitted, a condition of intoxication; the treatment is most powerful and the movement very free.

This little lady, painted by Chau Shih-chou, a Ming artist, is one of the figures from a scroll depicting the hundred beauties; she wears the graceful dress of the T'ang period, and is still remembered by the note, paper in daily use; she lived in the ninth century A.D. The ornamental note-paper named after her was said to have been dipped by her in a stream from which water has been taken some years before by a concubine of Ts'ui Ning to wash the exceptionally filthy stole of a Buddhist priest. This was of course a highly virtuous action and the stream had at once become miraculously filled with flowers.

(Continued on page seven.)

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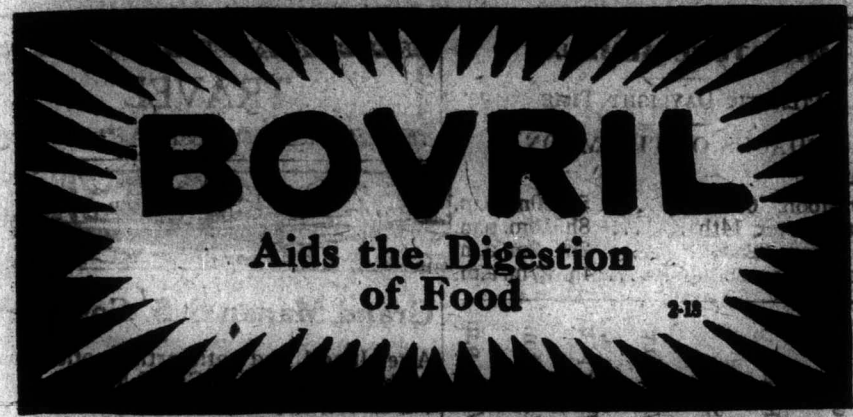
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Subjects of  
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of Food

**CHINESE PAINTINGS**

(Continued from page six.)  
Subjects often treated are those of the Ho Ho twins, inventors of the abacus, who were so delighted with their invention that they laughed until death ensued; the Toy Vendor who carries on his moveable stall every imaginable toy in which children delight.

One last figure I would show, that of a Fairy with a phoenix in attendance. It is by the painter Wu Wei of Ming, a master of ink painting. This example of his work is lightly colored but as a rule he painted in ink alone.

And now we must consider that marvellous branch of Chinese painting—landscape—the division which they themselves designate as that of "hills and water." Confucius says:—"The man of knowledge finds pleasure in the sea, the man of virtue finds pleasure in the mountains. For the man of knowledge is restless and the man of virtue is calm. The man of knowledge is happy, and the man of virtue long-lived."

First as to water. The marvellous command of line possessed by the Oriental enables him to present with singular force the rhythmic rise and fall of great waves. Doubtless the artist was expressing some deep poetic thought when over the raging sea, in the picture we are con-

sidering, he depicted the moon shining calm and still and illuminating the scene with her silvery light. The dashing waterfall too by the great Wang Wei is instinct with movement.

Wang Wei was a physician; and he was even more famous for his poetry than for his painting. Born in 699, he spent some years in official life, and falling a victim to intrigues was imprisoned for sometime by a rebel chief. When he was thirty-one he lost his wife; and thereafter retired to seclusion and the cultivation of his chosen arts. He was a devout Buddhist, and died in 759.

Of Wang Wei it was said that his poems were pictures and his pictures poems. A proverbial saying about the two arts embodies the same conception, which the Chinese regard as ideal. To interpret a mood, not to record facts, has been for them the essence of landscape painting.

A discussion of this Master brings us naturally to discussion of landscape itself in our sense of the word.

Kuo Hsi, one of the greatest of all Chinese landscape painters published an essay on landscape, in which we find side by side with the passionate feeling for nature a Confucian strain of thought. Though we may long, he says, to yield to our instinct and fly from cities to the woods and wilds, to

the hills and musical streams in which the souls of man delight, yet ought we not to disown society. Here is the boon of the painter's art, that in the midst of care and toil it can liberate the mind and bring it into the august presence of nature.

The division into what are known as the Northern and Southern schools of painting took place under the T'ang dynasty (618-960 A. D.), when men had begun to search for spiritual meanings beneath the outer semblance of their surroundings; the former being found by Li Shu-hsin, the latter by Wang Wei. The characteristic of the Northern school is a certain virile sternness; that of the Southern, delicate refinement.

A Japanese critic Sei Ichi Taki thus describes the two:

"Broadly speaking the essential differences which distinguish the two are these; in the landscape of the Northern school the whole stress is laid on sublimity and strength, while beauty, grace characterize the works of the Southern school. An intelligent understanding of this subject requires an extended study of the technical details of each school for the treatment of natural subjects, but the distinction of the two styles is most unmistakable in their methods of rendering the 'Tsun wrinkles or mountain outlines.'"

"Let us pause for a moment, and see with what nicety of distinction and with what variety of strokes the celestial landscape painter drew mountains in their manifold contours. Ancient Chinese artists made exhaustive investigations of the subject, and laid down elaborate rules consecrated by the sanction of ages. In general, sixteen, sometimes eighteen, kinds of stroke were prescribed for the representation of mountain curvatures, or Wrinkles, each being designated by a picturesquely expressive title. The authorized titles are as follows:—wrinkled like hemp fibres; like an unraveled rope, like bullocks' hair; like alum crystals; and so on. None of these modes of treatment are to be regarded as the product of idle fancy, for they were really thought out from actual observations of nature. Ob-

lvious of this fact, painters of later ages followed the rules too literally, so that quite contrary to the spirit of their originators, they eventually committed themselves to lifeless conventions and meaningless symbols.

A most charming scroll by Wang Wei is now before us. One of those long rolls which are intended to be slowly unfolded before the eyes, whereon the pictorial theme is treated as are our musical themes and is gradually developed. A Chinese critic has written the following appreciation of this lovely snow scene:—

"On a warm summer day I have betaken myself to a priest's secluded cell, and here good fortune has guided my eyes to a scroll. I discern it to be one of Wang Wei's landscapes depicting a snow scene, the very essence of which, with its pines and willows and its graceful bamboos wafts a gentle zephyr of coolness through the heated air. Boats are seen moored by the banks with idle oars, while the world sleeps, for it is the hour of daybreak and nature is in her calmest mood. A flock of crows fly confusedly against a sudden breath of the western wind and the wild geese journey on unceasingly.

He continues in the same strain of eulogy and concludes:

To gaze upon its perfection and to know that Vice-president Wang Wei himself painted it is a rare and priceless opportunity which has been auspiciously afforded me in my closing years. Signed, Shen Chou of Chang Chou. On the mid-autumn festival day of the Yin Shu year in the reign of Hung-chih of Ming, (A. D. 1488).

Another scroll, now in the British Museum, is a copy by Chap Meng-fu, of whom we have already spoken, of a painting by Wang Wei himself, which depicted the scenery about the beautiful estate to which he retired upon the death of his wife.

Let it should seem to you fantastic may I show you two or three photographs taken among the mountains of Anhui from the same elevated point of view as that chosen by the Chinese artist.

Lone trees are subjects much loved by the Oriental. Here is a beautiful Yuan landscape, here a photograph of trees in Anhui, and here a tree photographed on the sacred Mountain of Shantung. Trees, in fact, have for the Chinese a great fascination, and a favorite subject is that of the trees of "love" or "remembrance."

Bamboos, emblems of longevity, are constantly presented. The bamboo, the pine, and the plum are known as "the three friends," as throughout the cold winter they remain green together.

It was during the Sung dynasty that landscape attained its greatest perfection. Two names pre-eminent in the period are those of Ma Yuan and Hsia Kuei. This charming sketch of a villa at Hangchow, then the capital of the Sung dynasty, is by Ma Yuan, while a photograph of a most marvellous scroll now in the possession of Mr. Freer, has been presented to the N.C.B.R.A.S. The picture now on the screen is that of a villa in Hang Chow to-day and shows that the love of beautiful surroundings is by no means dead in the hearts of those who inhabit the Flowery Kingdom.

Hsia Kuei, who was decorated by the Emperor Ning Tsung with the "Order of the Golden Girdle," produced many paint-

ings of great charm in the style of the southern school.

I have reserved to the last the magnificent scroll by Li Shu-hsin, founder of the northern school, now thrown on the scene.

"May we not say of these painters as Walter Pater said of Wordsworth, 'they raise physical nature to the level of human thought, giving it thereby a mystic power and expression; they subdue man to the level of nature, but give him therewith a certain breadth and vastness and solemnity.' To many spirits of the nineteenth century in Europe the Sung painting would have seemed, had they known it, the very expression of their own minds. (Amiel it was who said, 'Every landscape is as it were a state of the soul.') That is why it is of such living interest to us now."

Another poet who breathes the spirit of Sung is George Meredith, each stanza in the poems which form the marvellous collection "A Reading of Earth" might be illustrated by one of these suggestive scrolls. For instance:—

**DIRE IN WOODS**

A wind sways the pines,

And below

Not a breath of wild air;

Still as the mosses that glow

On the footing and over the lines

Of the roots here and there.

The pine-tree drops its dead;

They are quiet, as under the sea.

Overhead, overhead

Rushes life in a race.

As the clouds the clouds chase;

And we go,

And we drop like the fruits of the tree,

Even we,

Even so.

Such a mood could well be expressed by our musicians, indeed more than one critic of note has likened Chinese painting to the great compositions of our composers.

In conclusion I would quote the sentence with which Binyon closes his marvellously sympathetic study of painting in the Far East:—

"We shall study this art in vain if we are not moved to think more clearly, to feel more profoundly; to realize, in the unity of all art, the unity of life."

Mrs. Ayscough also spoke at some length on the intimate connexion there is between Chinese painting and poetry, and gave some translations of Chinese poems that had been written, and displayed some beautiful hand-writing on scrolls which are used as wall decorations.

**AUTOMOBILE OWNERS IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY**

Additional list published in the Royal Gazette, July 31.  
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| 9213 Harry Waters, Upper Mills, Char. Co. | 9288 Rev. F. T. Wright, Seal Cove, Grand Manan. |
| 9236 F. M. Murchie Estate, St. Stephen.   | 9363 G. M. Wheelock, St. Andrews.               |
| 9239 David J. Spear, Seeley's Cove.       | 9384 Harold H. Foss, St. George.                |
| 9251 William H. Lambert, Lambertville.    | 9399 James McDonald, St. Andrews.               |
| 9266 John Bright, Pennfield Ridge.        | 9536 Cecil McGee, Back Bay.                     |
| 9297 Charles Wilson, Chamcook.            |   |
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**Harvest Hands Wanted In New Brunswick**

The Department of Agriculture for war purposes, last spring, urged Greater Production. 103,772 bushels of seed grain were imported. The farmers have responded splendidly. The acreage under crop is in excess of any previous year. Climate conditions have been favorable, crops promise well.

**Every acre of crop in this Province must be properly harvested this year.**

**MANY MEN HAVE BEEN CALLED TO THE COLORS**

Under the conditions the Department fears that many crops will remain in the fields unless men from our towns or industrial plants become harvesters, and are setting up labor bureaus in different sections of the Province to ascertain the farmers' needs and to register voluntary labor.

Every man in the towns or cities who has had farm experience should be ready to assist for a few days.

Every farmer should register his wants immediately at one of the following bureaus. A guarantee of help cannot be given by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, but when the requirements are known after a certain date, if necessary, the Dominion authorities will be appealed to.

Give name, address, railway station, number of days help required, and when. Approximate wages per day. Where wages cannot be satisfactorily arranged, an appeal to the Department of Agriculture may be made for adjustment.


Every man willing to help should also be registered at one of the following places;—

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>St. John</b>          | William Kerr, N. B. Government Office, Prince William Street. |
| <b>Fredericton</b>       | A. B. Wilmot, Dom. Immigration Office, Post Office Building.  |
| <b>Sussex</b>            | J. D. McKenna.  |
| <b>Moncton</b>           | J. H. King, Agricultural Representative.                      |
| <b>Chatham</b>           | James Bremner, Jr.  |
| <b>Bathurst</b>          | Frank P. Doucet.  |
| <b>Andover and Perth</b> | Dr. Dickenson.  |
| <b>Woodstock</b>         | A. C. Taylor, Agricultural School.                            |
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J. F. TWEDDALE,  
Minister of Agriculture.

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### THE CHARM OF ASSENT

**W**ISEACRES know what an inscrutable thing is the mind of the public. All we ordinary people, however, think that we can read it, and in these days of stress and conscious corporate feeling we daily, we might say hourly, declare it. But the odd thing is we all differ about it. "Every one says so-and-so," exclaims one man; "Every one thinks such-and-such," says another; and the two assertions do not coincide. "All the soldiers say this," says a third; "All the soldiers say that," maintains a fourth. Each man reports quite sincerely what he hears or overhears in clubs, trains, and buses, at work or leisure, in every circle or circumstance. He cannot doubt, he says, what the public think about this person, or that measure, or the other situation. Neither can the man who has given a diametrically opposite account. What is the reason of this divergent evidence? All the witnesses are trustworthy, perhaps all live under much the same conditions. It is not a case of each man repeating the opinion of his own separate circle. Their means of knowledge are equal, and they are equally conscientious. It is impossible altogether to account for the disparity, but we believe that the subtle charm of assent casts a light upon the mystery. It is a charm which can never be logically explained, but it is always making itself felt. Setting aside a few detached observers and a few mental swashbucklers who are forever seeking whom they may contradict, we are all listening always to hear something that we can agree with. Nothing else makes any impression upon our memories unless it is put in some startling form, in which case we regard it as eccentric and negligible, or perverse and insincere. Our ear is caught by the sound of our own opinions just as it may be caught by the sound of our own names. Many of us, too, hear the sound of assent when no real assent was intended. We miss our interlocutor's attempts at qualification, and do not perceive that in all his talk he is keeping open a door through which he can at a pinch slip away to an opposite conclusion. An audience may very likely take quite a different view of the upshot of his words from the one by which his immediate listener is impressed.

All this, it may be said, has some truth in it; but it is a very partial explanation of the puzzle confronting us, and sometimes, when we hear educated men contradicting themselves about the opinions of an educated public, we find it difficult to banish the cynical suggestion that they have been purposely deceived by persons who desired to placate them, and so pretended agreement. No doubt frankness is a rarer quality than frank people are apt to suppose, and a vast number of people in all ranks of life who would not lie think no harm whatever of concealment. We heard the other day of a small tradesman who, being asked by a customer to sign a political petition on the ground that he had frequently expressed agreement with it, refused point-blank to lend his name to any such an expression of opinion. He made a practice, he said, of agreeing with every customer who crossed the threshold of his shop, but when it came to so definite an expression of conviction as was involved in the signing of a document he always declined, preferring not to divulge his private sentiments. We believe that to a large extent people in different strata of society do refuse their true minds to each other, and as a rule their method of refusal takes the form of a vague assent. It is by no means the less educated class who have a monopoly of that form of conventional deception. How often have we heard an employer confess a like expedient. "I was very much put to it to answer a man in my employ the other day," he will say. "I did not want to be misunderstood," he will continue; by which he means, as a rule, "I did not want to be definitely understood at all."

Whenever a person is conscious of a lesser fund of information than the person he is talking to, he will of course be more inclined to feign assent than if he felt himself to be upon the same intellectual plane. We should all think twice before correcting the figures of a great mathematician, though we know he is just as likely to make a slight mistake in common arithmetic as we are. Again, we may often see an able man, whose knowledge is chiefly from books, and hesitate to contradict a comparatively ignorant speaker who has some practical experience upon the subject in question. Assent is by far the best vehicle of reserve. The man who contradicts is on his way to confide. He owes his confidence to the man he has corrected. When we speak of reserve, we mean as a rule pride. If we think of the most popular and sympathetic men and women of our acquaintance we shall find that a very large proportion of them are extremely reserved, though they have a superficial reputation for frankness. They talk little of themselves, their ideas or their convictions, and it is often with something of a shock that we find out after years of intimacy what these are. We thought that they agreed with us, but they do not. Some duty, or some sudden sense of indignation or distress, wrings from them their real thoughts

and we are startled. We mistake the nature of their sympathy. They have assented, but they have not assented, and we have been in a measure deceived. This form of reserve always goes with charm, about which there is of its very nature something incomprehensible. There are a few very delightful and healthy-minded persons who are born wrestlers. They love to be in opposition; they throw down the glove to every talker; they would as soon think of taking up an attitude of sympathetic agreement as they would think of spending their free time in dozing by the fire. Such men and women have a tonic effect, but there are not very many of them. Most people who seek occasion to differ are very unpopular. The man whose instinct it is to agree with what is said to him, and to enhance the proposition by corroborative evidence, is usually accounted good company. "Do not contradict," we say to children when we are seeking to enter them in the art of life; and Kings, before whom that art must be practised to perfection, are, we suppose, never openly contradicted by any one. The privilege, we imagine, would greatly smooth life, and throws some light upon the rather dark saying, "as happy as a King."

A man very eager for the truth will, especially in youth, feel the temptation to wrangle, both in the original and the modern significance of the word. On the other hand, every one who is eager to be taught must to some extent assume assent. If we want to know what some one has to tell us, we must talk to him in his own language, and find means to agree with him. The word "agreeable," as it is commonly used, is a perpetual witness to the charm of assent. —*The Spectator.*

### GERMAN SUBMARINE IN BAY OF FUNDY

St. John, N. B., Aug. 5.—The four-masted schooner *Dornfontein*, launched at the Strait Shore, St. John, a few weeks ago, was captured and burned to the water's edge on Friday afternoon last by a German U-boat off the Atlantic coast. The ship encountered the enemy craft at noon and after holding her crew on board for five hours the Germans told them to take to their life boats and row for the nearest shore. The captain of the *Dornfontein* and the members of his crew arrived in this city about 10 o'clock Saturday evening. They were none the worse for their experience and went immediately before the naval authorities to give a full report of what happened. They were instructed not to talk about the attack in anyway.

It is reported that the enemy craft which destroyed the *Dornfontein* was the *U-56*, one of the latest type of German submarine. After taking from the ship all her valuables and food stuffs, as well as a large quantity of gasoline, which was stored on board to be used for motive power for the hoisting apparatus, the Germans started a fire in her forecastle and another in her aft cabin and the ship burned to the water's edge. They explained to the men of the *Dornfontein* that they did not want to waste a torpedo upon her.

A member of the U-boat crew told a member of the crew of the *Dornfontein* that there were but four German submarines operating in Atlantic waters but that more would come later and they made other statements easily recognized as German propaganda calculated to cause alarm among the civilian population in coastal towns and villages.

It was about 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday when the submarine was first sighted by the crew of the *Dornfontein*. The man who was at the wheel at the time was relieved just about that moment and went to the forecastle to get some dinner. He had just entered the forecastle and had time to seize a potato when the alarm came that they were being shelled. In spite of the alarm he grabbed up a hot biscuit that had just come from the galley, in case of any emergency that might arise. Going on deck, the enemy vessel was seen to be some miles away and apparently was a tug boat, as a matter of fact it was one of the Kaiser's submarines and about five or six miles away.

Definitely determined that it was an enemy craft rather than a peaceful one there came a shell screaming through the air and it struck the water about amid-ship of the *Dornfontein* but short, and thereby avoided doing any damage. There was sufficient warning in its message, however, to make the captain trim sails and prepare to heave to. Soon following on the first shell came a second, this one fell aft by thirty or forty feet. The vessel by that time was rounded to and sails lowered awaiting further orders. The submarine gradually came up and soon came verbal instructions to send the crew by boat to the submarine. This order was obeyed and the *Dornfontein's* crew were taken on board the German craft.

All but the captain were taken below, into the depth of the U-boat through the engine room and into a sort of a hold. The captain remained above, and what happened to him while they were aboard the U-boat none of the crew know. The crew spent five hours in the bowels of the submarine.

but one of the Germans, noticing the evident reluctance said to them that they need not be afraid to eat as they were not after the sailors.

The *Dornfontein's* crew believed that they were not submerged while they were on the submarine, for the reason that there are two sets of steering gear, one under operation while they were on the surface and one for under the sea. The latter was plainly discernible to a seafaring man and it was not worked while these men were on board, which leads them to believe that they were continually on the surface while they were on board the German boat.

An outstanding feature of their visit to the German craft was the desire of the Germans to learn news of the progress of the war. One member of the *Dornfontein's* crew said to them that judging from recent issues of the Canadian papers, "You are being badly beaten."

"Oh that's all right," one of the U-boat crew responded. "John Bull is crazy," making at the same time an imitation of the bull's horns with his hands at the sides of the head, "and Uncle Sam is windy."

A member of the German U-boat crew said that it was this very boat that set the mines which destroyed the American auxiliary cruiser *San Diego*, some little time ago off the American coast. It was also the belief of the men that the U-boat was on the lookout for a West India liner.

Members of the *Dornfontein's* crew say that many of the German men, particularly the officers, talked English fluently. Some of them wore on their caps the name of a German battleship; others had on caps the words "Undersea boat." They said that they had been out from Germany for some three months and that they expected to be back to Germany by October.

The local men say that there were seventy or more comprising the crew of the submarine, that the vessel was more than 200 feet long and that she mounted two guns the calibre of which according to the Germans was 5.9. When asked why they did not torpedo the schooner they said they did not want to waste a torpedo on her, for it was better for them to set fire to her.

It was about 5:30 p. m. on Friday when they were summoned on deck from the hold of the submarine. Then they were given orders to take to their lifeboats which were alongside.

"You know the direction of the land and you know the way the wind is blowing," said one of the officers, to the captain of the *Dornfontein*. "So take to your boats."

The Germans, however, robbed the craft of its sails and even took off the painter, so that a landing would not be effected so soon as to permit of effective pursuit of the U-boat.

The *Dornfontein* men think that they were then twenty-five miles away from land. They had a few biscuits and that was all their food supply. They pulled all through the night and on Saturday morning they reached shelter. There they were very kindly received and looked after and were transferred to the mainland. Later they came to St. John. They bring home with them nothing but their experience on a German undersea craft and the clothing they wore at the time at which they were attacked, for the members of the crew believe that the Germans stripped the ship of all that was valuable in the way of provisions and clothing, and ship's papers. Evidence of this is found in the fact that some of the undersea crew were enjoying prunes and other such things from the stores of the *Dornfontein*.

The *Dornfontein* was launched here at the Strait Shore by the Marins Construction, Canada, Ltd., on June 11, and hundreds of people gathered to witness the launching of this staunch ship. Her keel was laid down in October, 1917, and she was completed in 200 days. Her dimensions were: Length, 185 feet; depth, 14 feet 3 inches; beam, 40 feet; tonnage, 695. She was the first vessel to be launched from a local shipbuilding yard following the movement to rejuvenate the shipbuilding industry here; the first vessel to be launched here since the bark *Curelle*, built for William Thompson & Company in 1890, was completed. —*Telegraph.*

New York, Aug. 5.—An Associated Press dispatch from Eastport, Me., says: "The hulk of the British schooner *Dornfontein*, burned by the crew of a German submarine Friday off the Atlantic coast, was towed into sheltered waters to-day, with her cargo of lumber still afloat. The vessel, which was on her maiden voyage, was burned to the water's edge. After being stopped by a shot across the bow, the *Dornfontein* was boarded by a raiding party from the U-boat. A plentiful stock of provisions, along with the personal effects of the crew, was taken by the Germans. Capt. Charles E. Dagwell and his crew, who put out in a yawl, reached here on Saturday."

St. John, Aug. 3.—The report of the St. John & Quebec Valley Railway Company has been issued and holds much of interest to the people of this province. It points out that the railway is completed between Centreville and Gagetown and the whole of the work has been paid for. The right of way has been settled with the exception of sixteen cases, twelve of which are through the city of Fredericton and are being acquired by the Canadian Government Railways on behalf of the company from the owners through the exchequer court under an arrangement between the former board of directors and the Government Railways. The cases have not yet been given. Apart from these the total cost of the railway between Centreville and Gagetown has been \$4,495,644.11.

The C. G. R. has been provided with terminals at Fredericton, says the report, and it is not necessary that the St. John & Quebec Valley Railway Company construct such facilities.

The company has received from the Dominion government the full subsidy granted in aid of this 120 miles railway between Centreville and Gagetown and from the Prudential Trust Company that part of the trust fund applicable to this section.

It is expected that the railway between Gagetown and Westfield will be finished and ready for operation during this season. The estimated cost of this section is \$2,420,708.64.

The board of directors, it is announced, has obtained a settlement of a long standing account with the C. G. R. in respect to which claims against the subsidy had been filed at Ottawa and the 40 per cent. rental above referred to had been retained by the Dominion government. As a result of the settlement of the claims have been released and the rental received by the province, and it has been agreed that the rental in future shall be paid at the end of every six months.

The board of directors report that with the more efficient operation by the C. G. R. of the section of railway between Centreville and Gagetown, the gross income therefrom could be greatly augmented. The service is very inadequate.

There is appended a full and technical report by the chief engineer of the road which deals with grading, bridges, and foundations and various sections of the proposed line where obstacles are to be met and overcome.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30.00. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.

MOISE DEROSCE, Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

\$5.00 Reward. Lost, Black and Grey Silk Handbag. Finder please return to Mrs. Henry Joseph at the Algonquin Hotel and receive the above Reward. 5-tf

LOST—a top off an ice-cream freezer, between McKay's Lane and Town. Finder please leave at Mr. William J. McQuoid's residence. 6-tf

WANTED—Second Class Female Teacher. Apply, stating salary, to H. H. BARTLETT, R. R. 1, St. Andrews, N. B. 2-tf

St. Andrews, N. B. Attractive cottage to let for the summer months. Completely furnished. Eight rooms and bath. Hot and cold water. Address Miss MORRIS, St. Andrews, N. B. 50-tf

FOR SALE—"Katy's Cove Farm," an ideal spot for a summer home. 30 acres. For particulars apply to G. E. CHASE, St. Andrews, N. B. 2-tf

FOR SALE—1 Driving Horse; 2 Work Horses; 1 Double Sovern, crank axle; 1 Cushion-tire two-seated Top Surray; 1 Brass-mounted Double Driving Harness; 2 sets Single Driving Harness. Apply to Wm. J. McQUOID, St. Andrews, N. B. Phone 29. 49-tf

FOR SALE—Desirable property, known as the Bradford property, situated on the harbour side of Water St., St. Andrews, consisting of house, ell, and barn. House contains store, seven rooms, and large attic. Easy terms of payment may be arranged. Apply to THOS. R. WREN, St. Andrews, N. B. 44-tf

FOR SALE—My House on Adolphus Street, recently occupied by Mr. G. W. Babbitt, Manager of Bank of Nova Scotia. Ten rooms and bath-room, large dish cupboards, and plenty of closets throughout the house. Artesian well 250 feet deep; large soft-water cistern. Will include in sale two vacant lots adjoining on Water Street, and a piece of land close to the shore, thus giving unobstructed view of harbor and water, and facilities for bathing houses. Occupation can be given at once. Address MISS E. FRYER, St. Andrews, N. B. 49-tf

VALLEY RAILWAY COST \$7,000,000

Caretaker and Matron Wanted

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received until September 15th, 1918, for Caretaker and Matron for St. Andrews Town Home, to take charge of home October 1st, 1918.

G. B. FINIGAN, Chairman Poor Committee, St. Andrews, N. B.

### MINIATURE ALMANAC

ATLANTIC DAYLIGHT TIME  
PHASES OF THE MOON  
August  
New Moon, 6th ..... 5h. 30m. p.m.  
First Quarter, 14th ..... 8h. 16m. p.m.  
Full Moon, 22nd ..... 2h. 2m. a.m.  
Last Quarter, 28th ..... 4h. 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.
10	Sat	6:28	8:39	2:43	3:07	9:17	9:38
11	Sun	6:29	8:37	3:24	3:47	9:53	10:16
12	Mon	6:30	8:35	4:06	4:29	10:31	10:56
13	Tue	6:32	8:34	4:50	5:14	11:12	11:39
14	Wed	6:33	8:32	5:38	6:03	11:56	12:26
15	Thur	6:34	8:31	6:31	6:56	12:44	1:18
16	Fri	6:35	8:30	7:29	7:53	1:19	1:38

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.	.....	.....
Whelpool, Campobello, 6 min.	.....	.....
Eastport, Me., 8 min.	.....	.....
L'Etang Harbor, 7 min.	.....	.....
Lepreau Bay, 9 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.  
Sundays, 9 to 1

### OUTPOSTS

INDIAN ISLAND, CAMPBELL.  
H. D. Chaffey, ..... Sub. Collector  
NORTH HEAD.  
W. Hazen Carson, ..... Sub. Collector  
LORD'S COVE.  
T. L. Treardon, ..... Sub. Collector  
GRAND HARBOR.  
D. I. W. McLaughlin, ..... Prev. Officer  
WILSON'S BEACH.  
J. A. Newman, ..... Prev. Officer

### SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS  
The publication of the usual shipping news in this column is suspended for the time being, in patriotic compliance with the request issued to all papers by the Admiralty.

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.

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 October.  
COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.  
Judge Carleton

BELGIAN HARES FLEMISH GIANTS  
Raise your own meat—Cheaper than poultry. Ask for our price-list of pedigree and utility stock.  
THE WEST HILL BREEDING CO. 204 Sanguinet Street. Montreal, Que. 4-4w.

The Fall Term of The FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE WILL OPEN ON Monday, August 26, 1918  
There is a greater demand for our graduates than ever. Get particulars regarding our courses of study, tuition rates, etc., and prepare to enter on our opening date. Descriptive pamphlet on request.  
Address  
W. J. OSBORNE, Prin. Fredericton, N. B.

### Doing Our Bit

The most patriotic service we can render is to continue to fit young people to take the places of those who have enlisted. There will therefore be no Summer Vacation this year. One of the principals and other senior teachers always in attendance. Students can enter at any time. Send for Catalogue!

S. Kerr, Principal

### SUMMER BOARDERS AT THE SEASIDE

I have opened my Cottage for a few Guests  
Terms: \$3.00 per day  
Apply to ISABELLE VENNEL  
Campobello, N. B. (FAMOUS SUMMER RESORT)

MAILS FOR DEER ISLAND, INDIAN ISLAND, AND CAMPBELLO—Daily  
Arrives: 11 a.m.  
Closes: 12:30 p.m.  
All Mails for Registration must be Posted half an hour previous to the Closing of Ordinary Mail.

Readers who appreciate this paper may give their friends the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of THE BEACON will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B. Canada.

### TRAVEL

Grand Manan S. S. Company  
After June 1, and until further notice, boat of this line will leave Grand Manan, Mon. 7 a. m. for St. John, arriving about 2:30 p. m.; returning Tuesday, 10 a. m., arriving Grand Manan about 5 p. m. Both ways via Wilson's Beach, Campobello, and Eastport.  
Leave Grand Manan Wednesday, 7 a. m., for St. Stephen, returning Thursday, 7 a. m. Both ways via Campobello, Eastport, Cummings' Cove, and St. Andrews.  
Leave Grand Manan Friday, 6 a. m., for St. John direct, arriving 10:30 a. m.; returning leave St. John, 2:30 p. m., arriving 7 p. m.  
Leave Grand Manan Saturday for St. Andrews, 7 a. m.; returning 1:30 p. m. Both ways via Campobello, Eastport, and Cummings' Cove.  
Atlantic Daylight Time.  
SCOTT D. GUPPILL, Manager.

### MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE  
On and after June 1st, 1918, a steamer of this company leaves St. John, every Saturday, 7:30 a. m., for Black's Harbor, calling at Dipper Harbor and Beaver Harbor.  
Leaves Black's Harbor Monday, two hours of high water, for St. Andrews, calling at Lord's Cove, Richardson, Lettice or Back Bay.  
Leaves St. Andrews Monday evening or Tuesday morning, according to the tide, for St. George, Back Bay, and Black's Harbor.  
Leaves Black's Harbor Wednesday on the tide for Dipper Harbor, calling at Beaver Harbor.  
Leaves Dipper Harbor for St. John, 8 a. m., Thursday.  
Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., Phone 2581. Mgr., Lewis Connors.  
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

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Fraser, P. C., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. (7:30 p. m. during July and August.) Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7:30.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Hicks, Pastor. Services on Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 12:00 m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7:30.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Rev. Father O'Keefe, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Rev. 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 9 a. m., Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7:00 p. m., Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7:30.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. William Amos, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sunday School after the morning service. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7:30. Service at Bayside every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock except the last Sunday in the month when it is held at 7 in the evening.

The Parish Library in All Saints' Sunday school Room open every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon from 3 to 4. Subscription rates to residents 25 cents for two books for three months. Non-residents \$1.00 for four books for the summer season or 50 cents for four books for one month or a shorter period. Books may be changed weekly.

### 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 do not require the "War Tax" stamp.  
Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces.

Arrives: 11:55 a.m., 10:55 p.m.  
Closes: 6:25 a.m.; 5:40 p.m.

Mails for Deer Island, Indian Island, and Campobello—Daily  
Arrives: 11 a.m.  
Closes: 12:30 p.m.

All Mails for Registration must be Posted half an hour previous to the Closing of Ordinary Mail.

Readers who appreciate this paper may give their friends the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of THE BEACON will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B. Canada.

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