

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JULY 22, 1915

NO 16

FULL TEXT OF UNITED STATES NOTE TO GERMANY

The Secretary of State,
To Ambassador Gerard,

Washington, July 21, 1915.

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

The note of the Imperial German Government, dated the 8th day of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter of controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this government has addressed to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resisted, or seeks to escape, after being summoned to submit to examination for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war in regard to neutral Commerce. The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States can not discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent Governments as irrelevant to any discussion of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and

inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right of life itself. If a belligerent can not retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected. The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war, or of the radical alterations of circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world can not have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

No Excuse for Murderous Submarine Policy of Past

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation the manifest possibility of conforming in defense of its acts, and in view of the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States can not believe that the Imper-

Government will long persist from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, can not accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the sea now illegally prescribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and, therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this Government contends and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government which may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way. In the meantime, the very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

(Signed) LANSING.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Russians Making Gallant Fight to Save Warsaw

LONDON, July 21.—Only the northern point of the pincers, which the Austro-Germans for more than a week have been trying to close around Warsaw and the Russian armies in the Polish salient, has made any progress during the last few days. This point has forced its way across the Narew River between the fortresses of Pultusk and Rozan, and is advancing towards the Bug River, which stands for the greater part of the way between it and the Warsaw-Vilna railway, its objective.

The other point, which Field Marshal Von Mackensen is directing at the Lublin-Cholm railway, has hardly gained a yard of ground since it reached the village of Reeiowetz, just south of the railway.

While Warsaw is under heavy pressure, the Austro-Germans have a lot of stiff work before them if they are to bring their operations to a successful ending by its capture. After crossing the Narew they still have a broader Bug, lined with fortresses to face, while in the south the Russians have good positions north of the Lublin-Cholm railway which might prove the undoing of the army which attacked them.

Warsaw still holds out, but the general belief is held here that its loss by the Russians is only a matter of time.

British Makes a Daring Raid

NEW YORK, July 20.—A News Agency despatch from Athens published here today says:

"For the second time since operations in the Dardanelles began, a British submarine has penetrated the harbor of Constantinople, sinking a Turkish transports, two gunboats and a steamer loaded with ammunition.

"Advices reaching here from Constantinople said the submarine first torpedoed a Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora. Proceeding to Constantinople, the British raider sank the gunboats and the ammunition steamer near the wharves.

"One of the submarines' shoes damaged the wharf at Tophane, a suburb of Constantinople, where the Turkish arsenal and barracks are located. Turkish soldiers fired several rifle shots at the submarine as she disappeared.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND

LONDON, July 21.—An official report from Field Marshal French was issued to-night by the Press Bureau, reading as follows:

"On July 21 we repulsed a bomb attack on the crater caused by the explosion of our mine west of Hooge, which was reported in my communication of July 20. Our heavy artillery succeeded in silencing a heavy trench mortar which was assisting in the attack.

"Since then we have made some ground by occupying the crater of a German mine and lining it to our trenches. Yesterday we repulsed another heavy bomb attack on the trenches around the crater near Hooge."

WAR BRIEFS

Mrs. F. H. Sexton has met with much success in lecturing in the Province in aid of the Red Cross Funds.

Salvation Army Officers and soldiers, to the number of 80,000 are pitted against each other in the war in Europe.

Probably three million persons are employed, directly or indirectly, in furnishing supplies for the Army and of the Allies.

A Brooklyn doctor says he tried, three months before the war, to sell the British Government a formula for making poisonous gases. His offer was rejected, because contrary to rules of civilized warfare.

A girl from a Petrograd High School is said to be one of the most daring members of the Russian Flying Corps. She was wounded in arm and leg by Austrians, but controlled her machine till she reached Russian lines.

The day Italy declared war, airmen flew over many Belgian towns, dropping thousands of cards, telling the good news. The cards were printed in French on one side and Flemish on the other.

Stockbrokers, bank managers and solicitors, to the number of 12,000 are voluntary workers at Woolwich Arsenal, and their work is so satisfactory others have been asked to join them.

Nearly 150,000 farm workers, not including farmers, have joined the forces. They represent 15 per cent of the whole number, and 1.9 per cent of the same class are working for the Government in other ways.

The Secretary of the Admiralty is asking for 50,000 additional officers and men for the Royal Navy, making the total number for the year 300,000.

Scotland Yard detectives have discovered that German women expatriated have been taking with them concealed money. Three of them had twenty-five pounds of gold each, in their baggage. Another had 152 pounds, another with 110 pounds while another had 44 pounds in the specially hollowed heels of her boots.

No less than 19,648 who have received their training in reformatory and industrial schools in Great Britain have been serving in the army or navy. Three have been decorated by the French Government. Three have won the Victoria Cross.

Fourteen attacks by German aircraft have been made on English towns and villages. The killed number 24 men, 21 women, 11 children. The wounded 85 men, 35 women and 17 children. Adding the killed and wounded by the warship bombardments, the total killed by German raids is 183 killed, 705 wounded, total 888.

The German cry, "God Punish England" is falling out and another being used, viz. one word "Hidekk". This is made up of the first letter of each word in the German sentence which in England is "The main thing is that England gets a good hiding."

"We desire in the name of humanity that peace negotiations shall be entered upon. The people do not want annexation. They want peace." It was for this saying that the German Government prohibited the publication of the Vorwarts.

Mr. Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union of America, has told Washington that the German Government has been trying to create a strike among seamen the world over, offering to guarantee a pension of \$10.00 a week so long as the war lasts to every seaman who will strike.

Several attempts have been made in different parts of Ontario to blow up buildings engaged in filling orders for the British Government.

The Red Cross Agents use dogs to find wounded soldiers.

At the Dardanelles a British ship was allowed to float along, with no sign of life, the soldiers having been kept on her lower decks. When she approached shore, the soldiers hurried out and captured two Turkish forts.

Four hundred and fifty thousand square miles of German Colonial possessions have been occupied by the Allies since the war began.

LETTER FROM IRA BRINTON, SON OF MR. E. BRINTON OF ST. CROIX COVE

No. 69053, 8 Platoon,
26 Batt., 5th Brigade, 2nd C. E. F.
Fast Sandling Camp,
Near Hytle, Kent Co., England.
July 25th, 1915.

Dear Mother and Father:—

Just a few lines to let you know we arrived safe and sound. We left Halifax the 15th and got in Plymouth yesterday morning, boarded the train at noon and arrived here about nine last night.

I tell you it was a beautiful trip right through. I was not a bit sick on the water and I don't believe we had any escort at all, with the exception of a torpedo boat destroyer which met us the day we got in Plymouth.

Well England is the most beautiful place I have ever seen. We travelled over three hundred miles by rail and passed through several large cities, one of them being London, which is only about eighty miles from here.

The people along the line gave us a great welcome, everyone waving and cheering as we passed through. Our camp is close to the English Channel at the narrowest part, so we are not over 50 miles from where the real action is going on. The Halifax Batt. is right along side of us, so I will see some of my old acquaintances. Am going to look up the Anderson boys tonight after they get in from trench digging. Our sleeping quarters are wooden huts which accommodate 30 men. I am going in to the nearest station this afternoon so will close.

With love to all, from your loving son,
IRA.

OBITUARY

MRS. ROBERT EAGLESON

At Granville at an early hour on Saturday morning, July 24th, Mrs. Charlotte, beloved wife of Mr. Robert Eagleson, passed away to her long home, aged fifty-two years. She was a daughter of the late William Shipp. The deceased was only confined to the house for three weeks, with heart trouble, which was the cause of her death. For years she had enjoyed the best of health. Many a child in the Valley will remember her as being their motherly nurse, as she had followed this avocation for years. She was a diligent member of the Methodist Church. Beside her husband their remain to mourn, three children: Misses Ethel and Hazel, (both efficient nurses in a Boston hospital), with a son Frederick C. of Boston. Also two brothers and one sister. Interment took place at Granville.

The Masonic War Relief Association of the United States in a report recently issued announces that \$55,852 has been collected from grand lodges, commanderies, chapters, temples and Scottish Rite bodies for the relief of Masons in the European war. Of this amount, \$13,000 has been distributed among the proper Masonic bodies in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Belgium.

Mr. Thomas Cantley, whose address on his visit to the Allied trenches is given in another column, has just been elected President of Nova Scotia Steel and Coal, in place of Mr. R. E. Harris, just appointed Judge of the supreme Court.

Canadian Universities and Colleges are devising a scheme to establish an institution in the Dominion as a post graduate centre. Hitherto students have gone to Germany for post graduate courses.

King George of England has furnished a trophy for the Panama-Pacific regatta. It is in the form of a gold vase standing more than two feet high.



Small Deposits Welcome

If you wish to start a Savings Account do not hesitate because you have only a small sum to begin with; you will be welcome at our office. Some of our large accounts began as deposits of \$1. It is our aim to have customers come to us with the feeling that we will attend to their business with pleasure.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital - - - - - \$ 6,000,000
Surplus - - - - - 12,000,000
Total Resources over - - - - - 90,000,000

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

BARRY W. ROSCOE WINS AUTO-MOBILE ACCIDENT CASE

Judge Ritchie has awarded damages to the plaintiff, Mr. Barry W. Roscoe, in the automobile accident case which was tried here at the June term of the Supreme Court, and which occupied three days of the Court. The decision is one of great importance to automobilists. After noting the finding of facts in the case, Mr. Justice Ritchie gives the following summing up of the case:

"The situation in my opinion is that the plaintiff, through the negligence of the defendant's chauffeur, was in a perilous position—what was the law require of a man so placed?"

In my opinion all that is required is that he must act reasonably under all the circumstances. So long as he so acts, it is no answer to say that he would or might have escaped if he had done something other than that which he did. The plaintiff in this case, in consequence of negligence for which the defendant is responsible, was forced to adopt one or two perilous alternatives and he had to do this on the spur of the moment, and in what might be termed the agony of an impending collision. Under such circumstances the law does not require a man to come to a correct decision, nor does it require him to judge distances accurately.

The plaintiff had to make up his mind very quickly which course he would take. In my opinion, inasmuch as he acted reasonably and as a prudent man might, it is immaterial whether he adopted the best or the worst alternative."

TOBACCO FOR OUR SOLDIERS

The Bank of Nova Scotia is accepting contributions for "The Overseas Club Cigarette and Tobacco Fund," for our soldiers in the trenches. Every 25c will gladden the heart of a hero. He will remember you because your name and address is written on a post card which is enclosed in every 25c parcel you subscribe for. This enables the happy soldier who receives your gift, to write and thank you personally when he can do so. These post cards are a pleasing feature of the Fund. They bring those who give into direct touch with those who receive, in a personal way never before attempted in a contribution of gifts from a general fund. Each parcel contains 1/4 lb. of smoking tobacco, 50 cigarettes and some matches.

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.
Capital Paid up - - - - - \$11,560,000
Reserve Funds - - - - - 13,575,000

Savings Department Accounts may be opened with an initial deposit of One Dollar. Interest is credited half yearly.

Joint Account An account in the name of two members of a family will be found convenient. Either person (or the survivor) may operate the account.

A. F. LITTLE MANAGER, Bridgetown
F. G. PALFREY MANAGER, Lawrencetown
E. B. McDANIEL MANAGER, Annapolis Royal.

LADIES' AND GENT'S
RAINCOATS AND UMBRELLAS
"Keen Kutter Prices"

Three 37-Inch Mens Sample Suits
A Small Man's Bargain

Men's Shirts and Drawers 29 cents up
Men's Nightshirts

WALTER SCOTT, The "Keen Kutter"
Granville Street The Royal Bank Building (Next Door to Public Telephone Station) Bridgetown

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Some of Our Specialties are:

Mantels in Cabinet Woods, all kinds of Hardwood Finish for Houses, Glazed Windows with Imported Glass in all styles packed securely for shipment, Front Doors solid and veneered, Silent Salesman for up-to-date stores, Stair Work in all the best Native and Foreign Hardwoods, Church Furniture, Door and Window Screens

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Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Building Material, &c.
MIDDLETON, N. S.

Great Cities of the World

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE

South of the equator lies the island continent, Australia, which is of interest to us Canadians, not only because it is a part of the great universe possessing its own distinct characteristics, but because it is a sister colony—an important unit in the British Empire. It is only natural that we should attend a little more closely to the movements of our relations than to what strangers are doing—that we should note more particularly their progress and their possessions than if it were mere outsiders we were considering.

It was Capt. Cook who, on one of his adventurous voyages, first explored a strip of coast line about 1770. The process of discovery has been carried on by working inland from the coast. The circumference of the circle of unexplored desert which is marked on the map as the Great Sandy Desert is being greatly reduced, as settlers little by little push toward the centre of the continent. The cities and towns are all to be found somewhere on the coast line. To the people who live in these all the other inhabitants are bush people. Those who live in the agricultural section speak of the district farther inland as the back country. Beyond that is the partly unknown region which is termed the Never Never Land.

"On the plains of the Never Never it is where the dead men lie."

So some poet has said, for it is surely a precarious undertaking to penetrate that sandy wilderness where the glare of sun pours down unimpeded, and water may never be found.

The first settlers of Australia were the convicts who were deported from Great Britain, when a penal settlement was established at Botany Bay. The great rush of emigration did not come until about the middle of the nineteenth century, when gold was discovered there. Gold mining is still an important industry, and hints of a new gold-bearing country are continually being around. "There is gold on Wonga Creek," whispers one. "I've found gold in the river bed," says another. "I saw it shining in the sand like Jeweller's filings."

Its vast forests are another of Australia's valuable resources—stretches of pine, and red cedar, and black-bean, and numerous forms of the gum tree, or eucalyptus. A rumour that a new cedar forest has been discovered will cause almost as much fever and excitement among men interested in timber cutting as a gold rush does among a bunch of prospectors. It is only recently that any effort has been made to conserve the woods at all, and the way in which forests have been looted and timber wasted is shameful. Regions have been stripped of the beautiful blood-red cedar, which has been recklessly used for stables, fences or fires, and satinwood, white mahogany and rosewood have been cut down wholesale.

The colonists in Australia, particularly if he is raising sheep or cattle, will find that he has many new enemies to encounter. His herds are apt to be assailed by strange pests, so that it behooves him to be a sheep and cattle doctor. There may be a plague of locusts or rabbits, bush fires in the dry season, floods in the rainy season. Then there is drought, the arch enemy, which strews the pastures, dried and brown by the hot, blasting wind, with the bones of sheep and cattle which had died when their pastures failed, and there was not even a shrunken pool of yellow water from which to drink.

The squatter of the early days used to wander from place to place, seeking the best spots he could find for his herds. He could not afford to buy as much land as his cattle really needed to range upon, so he much preferred to roam at large. As he had no legal right to any land at all, the coming of the "selector" made life rather hard for him. The selector was so-called because he made selection of a block of land which he desired, and which he bought from the state on the installment plan. Thus the squatter's domain has become smaller, and smaller, and in many cases he has been driven off the territory where he had "squatted."

The selector has a reputation of getting the maximum amount of work from any person whom he employs.

A man who once applied to such a one for a situation declares he was asked the following questions: "Can you milk, plough, shear or mend harness? D'ye know anything about pig-keeping or poultry raising? What sort of a carpenter are you? Can you hang a door properly, or do a bit of farriery? How would you start if I asked you to build me a small three hundred egg incubator? D'ye throw away your skin when you're making butter, or would ye sooner put up a few log sties and feed pigs? After the owner was satisfied that his prospective hired man was at least willing to make a bluff at doing all these things, his wife asked him if he would object to giving her children lessons in German and French during his spare hours!

Melbourne, the Capital of Victoria, is a typical Australian city. It is new and bustling; its streets are laid out with geometrical precision; they are wide and well paved; the public buildings are large and handsome. As the city has been built up, the idea that the country is destined to have a greatly increased population, has ever been kept in mind. The city proper is a mile each way, the corners are at right angles. The streets are uniformly a mile long, and of unpromising straightness—there is no jog, nor curve, nor crescent to relieve them. Within the square is found all the buildings that the city requires—Houses of Parliament, Town Hall, post office, museum, churches, newspaper offices, stock exchange. The suburbs, however, stretch for many miles around, the fares on suburban car lines being reasonable enough to permit people engaged in many occupations to work in the city, and yet live in a much less congested section.

All the fine main streets in Melbourne seem to have poor relations. For example, close beside Collins Street, for the whole of its length, runs Little Collins Street, dim, narrow, noisy, and bustling. There is Burke Street and Little Burke Street, Flinders and Little Flinders Street. These were, perhaps, designed to furnish back entrances to the magnificent buildings that fronted on the wide and prosperous streets, but with the growth of the city, business houses are also springing up on these unpretentious thoroughfares.

That Melbourne is a busy place may be inferred from the expression that is often heard in other parts of Australia, "to run like a Melbourne shipping clerk."

Sydney, the chief city of New South Wales, conducts its business in a more leisurely manner though on account of its wonderful harbor it is a port for many ships that do a world-wide trade. The entrance to this from the Pacific is through a remarkable gap three-quarters of a mile wide. Wide cliffs, 400 to 500 feet high, called "The Heads," rise up on either side. The winding, land-locked harbor which extends fourteen miles, is like a string of lakes running into many small bays. It is large enough and deep enough to accommodate all the navies of the world. Hills, covered with gum trees and other tropical growths, rise up from the shore. As the climate is so mild, the people spend a great deal of time out of doors, the population going down in masses to the sunny beaches and wave washed reefs. A quarter of the area of the city is given up to parks, where the people also congregate. The two names that are often applied to Sydney, the City of the Beautiful Harbor and the Carnival City, are very fitting.

In one of the beautiful parks of Sydney is a statue of Captain Cook, in the garb of the eighteenth century. There are houses on the sloping ground below him but he gazes over them across the blue waters of the wonderful harbor to the opening where North Head and South Head stand like two gigantic posts that Nature has provided for a gateway. His hand is outstretched as if to welcome travellers, or those who have come to seek a new home in the strange land.

The population of Melbourne and Sydney is about as far from being cosmopolitan as is that of a small Ontario village. In fact the same thing can be said of the whole of the country. Most of the inhabitants have either come from the British Isles, or their forebears came from there. South Africa has a large Dutch element, Canada has its French-Canadian province, besides her thousands of immigrants of many nationalities, but no such mixed population is to be found in Australia.

There are of course in the more remote parts of the country a number of native Australians, these aborigines, which are perhaps, most closely connected in our minds with their characteristic weapon, the boomerang. Once in a while one may be seen in a city, if he is working for a white man, who brings him into town for the day. The black fellow, whose mentality, taken all around, is extremely low, has a very poor head for figures, and can seldom count above ten. One was taken to Sydney one time by his master, and on his return he was asked, "Well, Jacky, did you see many people in Sydney?" "Oh, my, yes. Thousands, millions, very nearly fifty," answered Jacky.

Middleton

Mrs. A. Middlemas of Boston is in town.
Miss Lena Goldsmith is clerking in Mr. P. H. Reed's store.
Miss Nellie Hiltz and sister Gladys are visiting at West Dalhousie.

Messrs A. J. Morrison, Parsons, Pentz and Morton, spent Sunday in Digby.
Mrs. Wm. Eaton was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Holmes Cassidy, Bridgetown, last week.
Mrs. C. E. Taylor and child, from West Newton, Mass., are guests of her aunt, Mrs. A. J. Hatfield.
Robert Clements left last week for Kingston, P. E. I., where he is installing an electric light plant.
Mrs. J. B. Bowly, formerly of this town, but now of Black Rock Mountain, has been visiting old friends.
Arthur and Clyde Marshall, sons of Principal G. R. Marshall of Halifax, have been visiting in Middleton, Port George and Springfield.

MELVERN SQUARE

Miss Annie Gates is visiting her brother, Mr. William Gates, and family, for a few weeks.
Miss Hattie Wheelock of Clarence, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Miller Sprout for the past week.

Mrs. George Phinney of Mass., was the guest of her cousin, Mr. Avery Patterson, during the last week.
Mr. Percy Banks of Bricton, and family, also Miss Odessa Banks, spent Sabbath with friends in this place.

The Misses Etta and Helene Durling of Lawrencetown, were recent guests of their friend, Miss Georgie Brown.

Master Campbell Armstrong of Sydney, C. B., is visiting his grandparents, Colonel and Mrs. S. Spurr, for a few weeks.

Miss Gladys Durland of New Germany, was a recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Phinney, during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Outhit of Kentville, and little daughter Margaret, were the week-end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Outhit.

Master Howard Jackson returned to his home in Bridgetown on Saturday, after spending a few days in Melvern with his aunt, Miss Almada Jackson.

It is with regret that we report the serious illness of Fenwick Pearson at his home here. Latest reports are that his condition is slightly improved.

Mrs. Scott McNeil returned to Halifax on Saturday last, after spending a few weeks with friends in this place. She was accompanied by Mr. Forest McNeil, who will spend a well earned vacation with his sister, Mrs. Ingram Banks, of Bedford.

Haying has begun in earnest, and the farmers are busy getting in their crop, (when the rain does not interfere) an unusually heavy one this year, which means several weeks of hard labor, probably much longer than last year.

The ladies in connection with the Baptist Church held a Strawberry Festival on the ample lawn of Mr. Kenneth Chute, quite recently, where a very enjoyable time was spent, and something over \$32.00 realized for church purposes.

Our respected townsman, Mr. D. M. Outhit, has lately purchased a nice car, which will, no doubt, prove of a great convenience to him in connection with his business, as well as the pleasure to be derived from it, and tender congratulations. During the week, Mr. and Mrs. Outhit, accompanied by friends, motored to Kentville, returning by "the pale silver light of the moon."

Quite a severe thunder storm swept over this place on the morning of Sunday, July 18th, and a large barn belonging to Mr. M. E. Palmer, Melvern West, was struck by lightning and quite seriously damaged. Mr. Palmer being in the barn at the time, received a slight shock, but soon recovered from the effects. By the timely help of neighbours called by telephone, the fire was soon extinguished, thus saving the house and other valuable property. The new church bell proved of invaluable assistance in giving the fire alarm, and arousing the greater part of the community from their Sunday morning nap.

OLDER BUT STRONGER

To be healthy at seventy, prepare at forty, is sound advice, because in the strength of middle life we too often forget that neglected colds, or careless treatment of slight aches and pains, simply undermine strength and bring chronic weakness for later years.
To be stronger when older, keep your blood pure and rich and active with the strength-building and blood-nourishing properties of Scott's Emulsion which is a food, a tonic and a medicine to keep your blood rich, alleviate rheumatism and avoid sickness. At any drug store.
Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Lawrencetown

A large number went by auto to Bear River on Sunday.

Prof. Avard Bishop visited his sister Mrs. Laura West, last week.

Pastor Mellick baptised eleven candidates at Inglisville on Sunday.
Mrs. Patterson is enjoying a pleasant visit with relatives at St. John.

The Misses Reta and Muriel Phinney are spending a week at Port George.

Mrs. Newcombe of Bridgetown and Mrs. Hunt of Massachusetts, are visiting Mrs. R. J. Messenger.

Miss Georgie Brown, of Melvern Square, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Banks over the week-end.

Services for Sunday, August 1st; Baptist 11 a. m., Methodist 11 a. m., Episcopal 3 p. m., Baptist 7 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Duncan of Annapolis Royal, spent the week-end with Mr. Duncan's mother and sister.

Mrs. Horace and Stewart Crandall of Malden, Mass., arrived last week, and were guests of their aunt, Mrs. Kenneth Bishop.

Mrs. E. B. Miller and daughter, Henrietta, of Clarence West, visited Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr and Mrs. John Hall last week.

Mrs. William Marshall, graduate of the New England Baptist Hospital, Boston, has opened a hospital in the rooms over the Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Chute of Waterville, and Miss Ida Munroe of Paradise, were visitors of Mrs. D. M. Balcom and her daughter, Miss Pearl, over Sunday.

Guests from town present at the reunion held at L. W. Elliott's, Clarence, were; Dr. L. R. Morse and Mrs. Morse, Sr., Freeman Fitch and family, and Mrs. H. Freeman.

On Sunday, August 8th, Pastor Mellick and Rev. Mr. McWilliam of Lower Grandville, will exchange pulpits, and on the following week Mr. and Mrs. Mellick will leave for their vacation during the month of August.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Balcom and daughter, Miss Georgie, of Margaretville, accompanied by Capt. Clare Baker, made an auto trip round the South Shore, calling at all the principal towns, and en route for home on Saturday were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Balcom.

MARGARETVILLE

July 26

Mrs. Charles Worth of Boston is visiting Mrs. Seleda McNelly.
Miss Hattie Baker is spending a few days with friends in Springfield.

Mrs. Whitman of Pine Grove is a guest at the home of J. P. Stronach.
On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. J. A. Balcom entertained a few friends at a tennis tea.

On Friday a private picnic was held at Lily Lake, when a very enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Miss Georgie Ray and Mr. Frank Ray of U. S. A., are spending their vacation with their mother, Mrs. Lucinda Ray.

Mr. Bradford McGranhan and Mr. Fred Greaves left for Boston on Saturday, after spending their vacation with friends in this place.
Mrs. O. P. Margeson and daughter of Boston, and Mr. Clarence Cook of Halifax, are visiting their parents, Deacon and Mrs. James Cook.

Miss Haidee McMurtrey entertained a number of friends at tea on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Jackson of Bear River who was visiting her.

On Monday, Capt. C. D. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Balcom and Miss Georgie Balcom, left for a motor trip to Yarmouth via South Shore, returning on Saturday after visiting all the places of interest along the line.

On Wednesday, Dr. W. N. Hutchinson left for Kalamazoo to deliver a course of lectures on religious education. The evening before he left a number of the young people gave him a pleasant surprise at his home. Ice cream and cake was served on the lawn and an interesting program was given.

FALKLAND RIDGE

July 24

Effe Stoddart left the 22nd for New Germany.

Mrs. Elijah Charlton left the 24th to visit her daughter, Mrs. L. Young at Aylesford.
Helen Mason and Reta Marshall are spending a few days with friends at Springfield.

The farmers are cutting their hay of which there is a large crop and of good quality.

Harland Swallow had the misfortune to get his left hand quite badly injured on Thursday last.

Mrs. Albert Langille and children Carrie and Guilford, of Malden, Mass., are spending a few weeks with her father, Mr. Jacob Stoddart.

Business as Usual
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION
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Manager and Secretary Halifax, N. S.

THE KHAKI LEAGUE
One of the pressing needs of the great military camp at Valcartier is the establishment of some place for the amusement of the boys when off duty. Of course, the Government supplies them with everything to eat and wear, but it does not provide recreation rooms. When drill is over, on rainy days and dark nights, there is no place for the boys to go except to their tents.

The Khaki League of Montreal was formed last winter for the purpose of establishing recreation rooms for the soldiers mobilizing for the front and for caring for the sick and wounded during the period of convalescence.
The Patron H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, on a recent visit to Montreal, made a careful personal inspection of the work of the League and opened its first convalescent home.

Three club rooms were opened in Montreal and proved very successful in contributing to the material well being of the men, by giving them comfortable quarters where they could obtain light refreshments in the way of coffee, tea, sandwiches, cake, etc., play games, read the latest papers and magazines, write letters and meet their brother soldiers.
The rooms were continually filled and that they were much appreciated by the men, is proved by the numerous letters of thanks received by the secretary and members of the committees.
Club rooms on similar lines have been established in Ottawa and Quebec by committees of the citizens of those places, which have proved to be equally successful.

The Montreal League are now undertaking to establish a branch at Valcartier Camp. This is at the particular request of the Camp Commandant, Col. Hughes.

It has been suggested that, as a great number of Maritime Province men are in training at Valcartier, the people of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island would like to help in this work.

Perhaps you, who are now reading of the work of this excellent organization, have a son or brother or friend there? You can help to give him many pleasant hours of recreation by subscribing to the League.

The men do not receive this as charity or anything of the sort. The funds raised by the League, all go into equipment, providing rooms and furniture. For the refreshments the men pay bare cost. There are no salaries for supervision or to any of the officers.

Many subscriptions of one dollar have been received, as one dollar constitutes a membership in the League. A subscription of fifty dollars or over enrolls a foundation member. The members of the Quebec committee of management are Mrs. Lorenza Evans and Mrs. J. C. McLimont.

It is to be hoped that a generous response to this appeal may be forthcoming, as of necessity there will be a heavy expenditure required to open the

rooms at Valcartier which are bound to be of great assistance and benefit to our soldiers.
Subscriptions should be sent to the Secretary, Mr. Austin Stead, 80 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.

After wandering all about the Salem (Mass.) post office a woman turned to a man in an appealing manner and complained: "I see labels telling where to drop letters, papers and packages, but nowhere to drop postal cards."

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Local Agent

A Visit to the Firing Line

(By Col. THOMAS CANTLEY, NEW GLASGOW)

The rare privilege was given to Col. Thomas Cantley, Manager of the Steel Works, New Glasgow, of visiting the trenches where Canadian troops are engaged. This is probably due to Lord Kitchener, with whom he conversed with on the subject of munitions of war, which are being manufactured under his direction. We take from the Presbyterian Witness the following outline of lecture delivered by Col. Cantley on the subject of his visit:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, the difficulty which faces me tonight is really where to begin and what to talk about in regard to the impressions formed and things seen along a battle line of 20 to 30 miles in France and Flanders. The subject is so colossal, so many sided. The numbers of men engaged in the strife, the area over which the war is being waged, and the methods employed differ so greatly from what we have read of past experience in war that it is difficult to know where to begin, what to relate that might be most interesting to you of all that was there seen.

The word liberty conveys different meanings to possibly each of us, and so does the word government—or rather Responsible Government. If you wish to understand the full meaning of both these words, even the preparation involved in a visit to the battle front in France and Flanders would give you some idea along that line.

In ordinary times if you were in London and wished to go to the Continent, you bought a railway ticket and travelled to France or Belgium, Holland or Germany, in much the same way you might buy a railway ticket in New Glasgow for Montreal, Toronto, Boston or Chicago. But if you attempt to get to the Continent today you will find it a totally different matter. There are many parts of the Continent that you cannot get to at all. Probably a week is spent in getting all the necessary permits, passports and documents of one kind or another. In all there are eight to ten papers. First a permit to embark on the train—then a permit to embark on the boat at Folkestone, another to disembark at Boulogne—a permit to get out of Boulogne, and many others. After all these were supplied, and in company with Col. Carson and Col. Carrick, we left London on a Monday morning early in May at about 8.30 a. m., and were in Boulogne about noon. Here having the necessary papers we immediately disembarked. The other passengers were all held up—their baggage being examined, all of it turned out on the ground, search made for false bottoms, etc., and in many cases the outer clothing removed from some men who were more or less suspected.

At Boulogne we met Capt. Blaklock the Assistant Red Cross Commissioner for Canada in France. All Red Cross work here is under the control of Capt. Blaklock. In addition to which he looks after the transportation of the wounded to England, and to give you some idea of the enormous amount of work entailed and the awfulness of this war, I may say that for eight days before we reached Boulogne, 3000 wounded per day had been sent to England. That is 24000 men had gone through in eight days being sent across the Channel and on the Base Hospitals in England. Practically all the casualties result from shrapnel or high explosive shell fire. The effect of rifle fire is very small: all our old ideas in regard to weapons are being thrown aside. Britain has today an enormous amount of small arm ammunition, but the great need is for large sized shells. Later I think, through the pictures to be shown, you will be able to see, or at least get an idea, of the reasons for this. Now this is a very informal talk. It is nearly impossible to speak connectedly. Before me are notes made usually at night, some in a sheltered spot at the front, written up in many different places and under unusual conditions, put together like a connected narrative on the homeward voyage.

Before bringing on the pictures I referred to the fact that we had landed at Boulogne. Before leaving that city we had to get a permit from the Provost Marshall, vized by the French officials. The first thing noticed on entering the car was that the chauffeur had a loaded rifle beside him, while on the seat were clips containing about 40 rounds of spare ammunition. On the rear seat lay another rifle with a similar quantity of ammunition. This was suggestive of what might be in front of us.

We passed through the Calais gate which is much like the old gates of Quebec. A few minutes later we were stopped at a barricade. There is no possibility of rushing through there, and we had to stop irrespective of sentries. This barricade consisted of two lines of big trees placed cross the street on the top of these were placed old farm wagons and carts. Our permits being examined, the time marked thereon, we were allowed to proceed. In about an hour and a

half we reached St. Omer. This point was then the Headquarters of General French and was about half way to the battle line. Here it was necessary to get an entirely new set of passes from the Provost Marshall and these had to be vized by the Belgian officials as the battle front to which we wished to go was then on Belgian territory. We passed out of St. Omer and over the Canal near Arques where there is a remarkable hydraulic lift, which transports the Canal boats 40 feet from the lower to the higher level. The Canal here is carried in an aqueduct over the railway. The lift here is much the same as the one at Peterboro. We had supposed the lift at Peterboro was the only one of its kind in the world, but this lift at Arques has evidently been in existence for some time previous to that of Peterboro.

A little later we reached Cassel, which occupies the only high ground in that district—a round hill perhaps 600 feet in height. From here you have a magnificent view of the surrounding country. Leaving Cassel we passed through Steenvorde to the Belgian frontier at Eavorde, and then on to Poperinghe.

From Cassel eastward to Poperinghe we met a continuous procession of refugees from the latter city. Of all the sad things seen perhaps nothing impressed me as the condition of numbers of these homeless people. First came team wagons piled with household effects, with the women and children perched on top, then single carts drawn by cows, and carts with men and women in the shafts and pushing behind. Multitudes were on foot—men carrying great bundles and the women dragging the little children. It was a most pathetic picture. Dusk was coming on—a thunderstorm was gathering in the sky, they had abandoned everything but a few household goods and goods. The children were tired, dusty and worn out. Many gave up the struggle and lay by the wayside, having almost abandoned hope.

I might just say here that the roads one time magnificent, were now badly cut up with the tremendous heavy motor transport traffic. The number of transports met was marvellous. I said that the British have over 8000 motor trucks in service in France, and nearly every British maker is represented. Practically all are three ton trucks.

Poperinghe was an old city, containing a very old Cathedral, built some time previous to the 13th century. At the time we passed through it only the tower of the cathedral had been destroyed. A big shell had crashed through it making a great gap and totally demolished the house opposite. The whole street was ruined, nearly every house being damaged. If you can imagine every house on Provost Street from Bell's Corner to the Norfolk Hotel as practically demolished, the street littered with bricks and debris of all kinds, you can get some idea of the main street of Poperinghe.

For some miles before reaching here we first heard the sound of heavy cannonading.

Leaving Poperinghe we passed out along the road to Lamering, and thence along the Ypres road eastward. Coming to a cross road we turned at right angles north through a narrow, crooked road about 1½ miles, and again turned at right angles when we reached the main road from Ypres to Elverdinghe.

Just as we reached this highway two British biplanes flew immediately over the roadway. These were there bombarded by the German batteries. At the first they fired 15 shells and 23 at the other. These air craft were so directly overhead that we had to put our heads out of the car window to see them. The evening being dark with a gathering thunder storm approaching, we could clearly see the flash of the shells as they burst, after which small clouds of smoke remained and slowly drifted off. The Germans bombarded the biplanes most persistently, but the airmen apparently paid no attention to them.

At this point all further progress being completely blocked by a great body of French troops returning from the firing line at the Yser Canal, about two miles distant, and threading their way through troops were great convoys of guns, ammunition of supplies pouring through to the front. Here we left our car and proceeded to the Chateau of the Three Towers.

The front trenches here at that time were held by the Canadians, supported by the French and Algerians. These, however, were being withdrawn.

Entering the Chateau grounds we came into a big square, all the buildings being surrounded by a big wall which enclosed the barns, outhouses, and at night the cattle, horses, flocks, men-servants and maid-servants are all gathered into safety.

The Chateau of the Three Towers is a massive brick building with towers on the several corners. It is what is

here called a moat house, and rises like an island out of the water. The Moat is perhaps fifty feet in width and entirely surrounds the house—the access to it being over a drawbridge, which gives entrance into a large entrance hall about 25 feet wide which runs through the whole depth of the house. The first thing noticed on entering that the front of this hall was fortified with a rampart of sand bags, making two walls about 8 or 9 feet high, which extended clear across the hallway, one overlapping the other by about eight feet, with a passage of two feet between.

The hall was very fine—about 20 feet high, panelled in oak, with oak beamed ceiling and tiled floor. Going through the barricade we went to the rooms at the rear. Those on the left side were occupied by General Alderson and staff. Across the hall were great large reception rooms. These were beautifully appointed and furnished. Here were pictures on the walls, bric-a-brac on the mantles—everything was in order, just as it was left—a remarkable contrast to the way in which the Germans leave the buildings and towns which they enter! The two upper storeys were occupied by the General and staff as living rooms.

In this vicinity German shells thrown from the left bank of the Yser Canal were falling at various points on the headquarters grounds. Just at this moment while talking to General Wood, the Quarter-Master-General a large German shell fell in the corner of a hedge nearby. A number of French Algerian soldiers were sitting on their hunkers around a half dozen fires, over which they were cooking their evening meal. The shell landing near them practically wiped out the whole group—killing one outright.

Possibly that had some effect on me—at any rate General Wood suggested that I might like to see the retreating dugout, and I gladly did so.

Entering this dugout we found it was simply an enlarged trench with right angle chambers roofed over first with round timber covered with sand bags, these covered with earth and sods and trees placed on top. This place was quite comfortable and capable of defense against anything except heavy howitzer fire. Of course a high explosive shell would tear a tremendous gap and the dugout would afford absolutely no protection against this fire.

The Chateau grounds were repeatedly shelled during the two days previous to our being there—the Germans had the correct range of the place, but were evidently sparing the building—why they were doing so the staff officers could not say, although they ventured the opinion that it may have been because the owner's wife was a German lady—and further as the German trenches were only about a mile and a half distant they may have some thought of occupying it as their headquarters in the near future.

Leaving the Chateau we passed out to the front of and under the fire from a battery of 60 pounders. The battery was concealed was little less than marvellous. The general practice is to conceal them behind hedge, or underneath a haystack. The whole country is dotted with these stacks, barns not being used for housing hay or grain.

We resumed our journey to St. Omer, passing through Poperinghe. At 7 o'clock we were met by streams of refugees—a great many lying by the roadside, weary and tired—almost ready to give up the struggle. Some had built small fires around which they sat.

The next day owing to the fact that two brigades of Canadians were being withdrawn from the trenches to a rest camp, and we could not see them until they were settled—and as our time would be wasted in waiting—decided to go to Boulogne the following morning. Visited the various hospitals there and among other wounded Canadians saw Major Hanson who is well known to many in New Glasgow, and Capt. Robertson. Both these men were in the same room, and the contrast between the two men when we first entered was marked. Major Hanson was quite cheery but Capt. Robertson covered his face not wishing to be seen. Major Hanson assured him however, that we were friends, when he chatted with us. May of these men are much like wounded animals. They are sick and sorely stricken and don't want to see anybody—in fact they look upon all strangers as enemies.

There are quite a number of Hospitals in Boulogne. We visited several. At No. Seven we found Lt. Reggie Tupper son of Sir Hibbert Tupper, who was very seriously wounded. I have not heard since coming home whether he survived or not, but I would not be surprised if he had not.

At the Anglo-Canadian Hospital, equipped and maintained by Lady Hadfield, who spends all her time there in connection with the work, we saw, as I already mentioned, Major Hanson and Capt. Robertson. Both spoke highly of the work of Lady Hadfield was doing.

No. 6 Hospital is a tent outfit at which we saw quite a number of the 5th Royal Highlanders. Late in the evening we returned to

St. Omer. The following morning we went to Ypres. On the road we passed extensive wire entanglements, and mile after mile of trenches which had been used by the Germans in their first wild rush through France. Here a great section of the country was being counter-trenched by the Allies for reserve trenches. Large numbers of Belgians were engaged in this work, and in some cases this was most gruesome work. For instance, in one trench which they endeavored to deepen, they came on a line of bodies five deep—and at the back or rear of the trenches they found the same thing—the bodies piled one over the other with but a thin covering of earth. The whole trench was thus lined with bodies for a long distance. The reason for this was that at the time the Germans had occupied the trenches the fire from the British was so continuous that they could not get their wounded or dead out—and the dead had to be disposed of in this way. While of course not knowing how many men were disposed of in this way, the number must run into the thousands, as over a great area, where the British tried to make reserve trenches the same conditions were found.

Further on the conditions were different and here a great number of Belgians were employed digging new reserve trenches, and cleaning up the ground. Many of these natives were boys from say 12 to 14 years of age—all too young to join the army.

It is quite impossible to give any adequate description of Ypres. First I may say that the main road to the front and such places as St. Julien, Hiltzie, St. Jean, etc., lay through Ypres. This road is used by the British for all their transport service to the firing line of say 10 to 15 miles in length. The city was bombarded daily by the Germans, their lines at that time being about two miles to the south east. As a result of this bombardment the streets of Ypres at times were impassable and the transport trains had to make wide detours to either side of the town to reach the lines.

A few months ago Ypres was a typical well built old time Belgian town. In the 16th century it had a population of about 200,000 and was the centre of a very flourishing clothing trade. Later the plague, war and other causes reduced the population to about one seventh that number.

It is doubtful if there is a building standing in Ypres that has not been damaged by shell fire. The main street was covered with debris from the shelling of the surrounding houses, to a depth of about two feet above the permanent pavement, and a large number of natives were employed leveling the debris off so that traffic could proceed.

The Cathedral and Cloth Hall were almost totally demolished, and when stood inside the building of the latter, nothing remained but a portion of the walls—the entire roof and inside having been destroyed by shells and subsequently by fire. It is but a short distance from the Cloth Hall to the Station House Square. In the centre of the latter there is a beautiful tower pot, probably 50 yards in diameter surrounded by a masonry wall, crowning which is a fine example of wrought iron scroll work. On one side of this a high explosive shell had ten destroying about one-third of it, and left it looking as if an enormous gouge had bitten a piece out of the side.

About a hundred feet further to the north is a crater formed by a 42 centimeter (16½ inch) shell. This hole is 135 feet in circumference, and say 15 yards across. The depth is unknown, but an ordinary locomotive and several cars could be buried in this without any of them projecting above the level of the surrounding square. This instance may give you some idea of the tremendous damage done by a large high explosive shell. I may say that some 43 people were supposed to have been killed by that same shell. On the afternoon on which it fell, the late Capt. Guy Drummond, Lt. Cantley, and the afternoon on which it fell the late another Canadian were at lunch in a house near the square. On hearing the shell burst they finished their meal and went down toward the square. There Capt. Warren suggested the others should wait for him while he went into a store nearby to procure some trifles that he wanted. While in the shop the 42 centimeter shell exploded killing Capt. Warren and the others in the store. Drummond, Cantley and the other man escaped. This incident is perhaps illustrative of the many narrow escapes our men have, the uncertainty of life there, and that the men nearest the shell are not always killed.

While we were in the square a considerable number of wounded British Tommies were passing through in groups of three, five and eight and singly—probably 50 in all, within the space of about five minutes. Practically all had received more or less first aid attention from the Doctors in the Emergency Station close up to the lines. These men came with bandaged

(Continued on page 6)

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915

The British War Chest.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in Parliament the other day a deficit in the finances of £518,000,000, which must be made up by other means than the usual revenue. And he indicated a plan by which the whole of the people, poor as well as rich, might benefit themselves and at the same time satisfy the present need of the country.

The plan embraced three methods. First, Bank of England stock from £100 and upwards. Second, Bonds of £5 and £25, to be obtained through the Post Office. Third, War vouchers of five shillings or any multiple of five at the Post Office, or through the trade unions and various other specified societies. When these latter have accumulated to £5 they may be exchanged for a five pound bond. Or, if the holder should find himself in need, he may withdraw his five shillings, which will be repaid without interest. In all other cases the interest will be at the rate of five per cent.

One important benefit contemplated, especially in the case of the smaller loans, will be the cultivation of the habit of economy, and the realization on the part of the lender that in proportion to his income, he would be a greater contributor to his country's needs than the rich.

This new loan proved very popular. The papers in various parts of the country tell of the great rush of the people to the banks and post offices to make their deposits. And it is gratifying to know that in a short time £600,000,000 were forthcoming, besides the smaller sums in the post office. This shows the patriotism of the people and the confidence they have in the stability of the Empire. If need be, a similar call will meet a similar response wherever the Union Jack is planted.

An Unusual Concert Tour.

The Three Arts Club Employment Bureau of England, working in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A., has given a large number of free concerts, as many as eighteen a week, sometimes to troops going forth to night duty in the trenches, but, mostly in the hospitals and hospital ships, for the entertainment and encouragement of the wounded and convalescent. On one occasion a concert was held in a veterinary camp hospital for horses. This was not for the benefit of the horses directly, but indirectly. It was a pleasure to the tired employees who were kept very busy carrying sterilizers, chloroform bags, and other things necessary for sick and wounded horses. Everywhere the kindness and thoughtfulness of the performers was very greatly appreciated. The following verses, entitled "Hello!" were very popular, and received many a hearty encore:

When you meet a man in woe, walk right up and say "Hello!"
Say "Hello!" and "How d'ye do; how's the world a usin' you?"
Slap the feler on the back; bring your hand down with a whack,
Walk right up, and don't go slow. Grin and shake, and say "Hello!"

Is he clothed in rags? If so, go quick up and say "Hello!"
Rags is only just a roll just for wrapping up a soul;
And a soul is worth a true hale and hearty "How d'ye do!"
Don't wait for the word to go. Get right up and say "Hello!"

When great vessels meet, they say, they salute and sail away,
Just the same with you and me—lonely ships upon a sea;
Each one sailing his own jog to the land beyond the fog.
Let your speaking trumpets blow; lift your horn and shout "Hello!"

Say "Hello!" and "How d'ye do?" Other folk are good as you.
When we leave this house of clay, wandering in the far away,
When we travel in the strange country t'other side the range,
Then the folks you've cheered will know who you be and say "Hello!"

The Salvation Army

The leaders of the Salvation Army have been lending a very helping hand to meet the needs and mitigate the sufferings of our gallant soldiers and the distressed Belgians at the battle front. It has lent motor ambulances ready to do any needed service. Nine thousand wounded Belgians had been cared for in its various institutions, up to the first of June last. Thousands of refugees have been housed and fed

in their different shelters, and some shelters have been built especially for the purpose. It has raised in Canada, through its officers, members and outside friends, twenty-five thousand dollars for the "Salvation Army Red Cross Work." In the military camps in England special tents and huts have been put up, where the soldiers can get hot drinks of various nutritious kinds, and writing material with opportunity to use it in correspondence with their homes and friends. A number of the officers have been appointed chaplains with the military rank of Captain. This work does not at all interfere with the usual benevolent and philanthropic labors of the army. Its shelters for homeless people, where they can be tided over a temporary difficulty, its Industrial Institutions where the needy can find immediate employment, its Juvenile Homes for delinquent boys and girls, its work in prisons and police courts, all these and other methods of meeting the physical and moral needs of men and women commend the Army to the sympathy and benevolence of lovers of humanity.

From the windows of the I. C. R., on the road from Amherst to Sackville, the ruins of the old French fort, Beauséjour, which surrendered to the British with the honors of war about the year 1755, can be readily observed. A few weeks since a farmer ploughing on the marsh some hundreds of yards from the fort turned up a cannon ball which no doubt had been discharged in one of the battles of the long ago. The ball weighs only a few pounds, and is very insignificant when compared with some of the great projectiles used in the present war. It will, however, be held as an interesting relic, reminiscent of the days when France, now a powerful ally of Great Britain, was in almost constant conflict with her.

PATRIOTIC MEETINGS SUGGESTED FOR AUGUST 4

Government House,
Halifax, N. S.

July 21st, 1915.

Dear Sir:—I have received from Mr. Henry Cust, Chairman of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations in Great Britain, and of which the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, the Earl of Rosebery and Mr. Arthur J. Balfour are Presidents and Vice-Presidents, a communication suggesting that on the 4th of August next, the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, patriotic meetings should be held in every city, town and village of Great Britain and the Empire. At these meetings it is proposed that a common resolution should be presented embodying the renewed confirmation and consecration of the vows of the Empire which were undertaken on the first day of the war, and the dedication of the British people to their fulfilment.

The following resolution is suggested by the Committee for submission at all meetings:

"That on this anniversary of the 'declaration of a righteous war,' 'records its inflexible determination 'to continue to a victorious end the 'struggle in maintenance of those 'ideals of Liberty and Justice which 'are the common and sacred cause of 'the Allies.'"

It is most desirable that the expression of these meetings should be the spontaneous outburst of the VOICE of the PEOPLE. I would therefore ask that you will take steps for the organization of such meetings in your community, and arrange for the delivery of such patriotic addresses as the occasion calls for. This is all the more important in view of the necessity of giving within our province an additional stimulus to recruiting for overseas service. The meeting should serve this dual purpose. I trust that the opportunity may be used to bring to men able to serve their actual responsibility at this critical period in our Empire's existence.

JAMES D. MCGREGOR

NICTAUX DIVISION, S. of T. SETS WORTHY EXAMPLE

There has just come to hand the sum of \$14.65, the proceeds of an ice cream social given by the Nictaux Division of the Sons of Temperance. This contribution to the funds of the Temperance Alliance is most gratefully received and the Temperance Order in Nictaux is to be commended. If the other Divisions of the County would follow this most worthy example the deficit of the Alliance could be paid off and the greater part of our apportionment of \$100 for the provincial work raised. Who next?

G. C. WARREN,

Secretary-Treasurer Temperance Alliance.

N. Y. Herald: No one doubts that German spies honeycomb the United States Government Departments wherever military or other information is required.

PERSONAL APPRECIATION OF THE LATE W. A. CHIPMAN

The late W. A. Chipman, whose close personal acquaintance I enjoyed for some ten years, was a man of far more than average mentality and his intellectual interests took a wide range. Many men, who have enjoyed the privilege of a university education might have envied his deep and extensive reading, which embraced branches of learning seldom studied except by the professional. He was greatly interested in the study of Psychology in all its bearings and under all its phases, especially in its relation to human survival. To this study he brought all the force of his keen intellect, and in the course of the last few years he had acquired a vast fund of information on the subject. He had a remarkable retentive memory and a wonderful capacity for grasping the salient points of any question at issue, and for concisely and forcibly restating them. Thus his conversation was always stimulating and instructive. He was familiar with most of the great writers on Psychology, British and German, and his reading to the end of his life kept well up to date. Other branches of literature also claimed his attention. He had made a close and exhaustive study of Browning. To a man of his intellectual force and honesty the problem of human survival was bound to present some difficulties, for he had looked at and studied it from every side, and he was not one to ignore or attempt to evade facts. But it is pleasing to know that before he passed away all his doubts had vanished and that he had come to the full and clear realization of his own personal survival. A man of very attractive personality, with much of the bearing and manners of a gentleman of the old school, and a most interesting companion, his sudden departure is to me a severe personal loss. A few weeks ago he was to all appearances in vigorous health, and in spite of his somewhat advanced age, likely to remain with us for a good many years, but the great Disposer decided otherwise. He has passed on from this land of shadows, from 'Earth's has been' to 'Heaven's shall be.'

'Peace, peace, he is not dead,
He doth not sleep,
He hath awakened
From the dream of life.'

—R. F. D. in Wolfville Acadian.

SEND US NEWS ITEMS

If you have a bit of news,
Send it in.
Or a joke that will amuse,
Send it in.
A story that is true,
An incident that's new,
We want to hear from you!
Send it in.

Will your story make us laugh?
Send it in.
Send along a photograph,
Send it in.
Never mind about your style,
If it's only worth the while,
And will make the reader smile,
Send it in.

MONITOR BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$837.76
"P" (5th contribution)	1.00
Proceeds of concert and ice cream social at Upper Granville, per Miss Barbara Goodwin	10.00
	\$948.76

Thirty-thousand American settlers have entered Canada since the outbreak of the war. Immigration to the Dominion from Great Britain and continental Europe has almost ceased since August, 1914.

The Ontario Government has given 500 machine guns for the Canadians at the front.

THE CALL

Are you coming! brother coming
From the forest, stream and glen,
Are you coming, brother, coming,
From the prairie, hill and fen;
Do you hear the great commotion
Hear it echo cross the ocean
Does it set your blood in motion
Oh! you Anglo-Saxon men.

Are you coming, brother, coming,
In your strength to help the right.
Are you coming, brother, coming,
In your God and country's might,
Will you gather all your kindred,
From the fields and from the vineyards,
Will you see that none are hindered
When for justice they would fight.

Are you coming, brother, coming,
From the city, country, town,
Are you coming, brother, coming,
Where the river floweth down;
Yes, we know you're strong and will-
ing,
And your answer will be thrilling
As you take your sovereign's shilling
To uphold your King and Crown.

Are you coming, brother, coming,
From your homes across the sea,
Are you coming, brothers coming,
To our help to set men free.
Yes, oh mother, says the daughter,
And her voice rings o'er the water,
In the trenches midst the slaughter,
We will give our lives for thee.

We are coming, brothers, coming,
A full hundred thousand strong,
We are coming, brothers, coming,
From this great Canadian nation
We will come without cessation
And with thee we'll take our station
And attempt to right the wrong.

We are coming, brothers, coming,
From the west to take our stand,
We are coming, Belgium, coming,
To restore to you your land.
Yes, to show our detestation
Of the Kaiser and his nation
And to voice our approbation
Of your brave, heroic band.

—E. C. B.

Westport, N. S.

St. James Parish Church Notes

Next Sunday (9th Sunday after Trinity) the services will be:
Bridgetown—8 a.m. Holy Communion,
3.30 p.m. administration of the Sacrament of Baptism, 7.30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Mary's Belleisle—10.10 Holy Communion and Sermon, Sunday School and Bible Classes at the usual hours.
St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, Young's Cove—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WEEK DAYS

Thursdays, Belleisle, 7.45 p.m.
Fridays, Bridgetown, Intercession service on behalf of the War, 4.30 p.m. Evening Prayer followed by choir practice at 7.30.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Epworth League on Friday evening at 7.30.

Services next Sunday, August 1st:
Bridgetown—Sunday School and Bible Study at 10 a.m. Public Worship in the Baptist Church at 11 a.m. and Methodist at 7.30 p.m. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will administered at the evening service.

Dalhousie—11 a.m.
Granville—3 p.m.
Bentville—7.30 a.m.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.
B.V.P.U. on Friday evening at 8 p.m.

Services next Sunday, August 1st:
Bridgetown—Sunday School and Bible Study at 10 a.m. Public Worship at 11 a.m. In the evening the service will be at the Methodist Church at 7.30.

Mysterious stories are circulating in England about a new class of warship named "whippets." They are said to be low-lying, almost invisible, oil-driven, with a speed of 40 knots, and equipped with one or two small calibre guns. They are for anti-submarine work.

**JULY BARGAIN WEEK SALE
JULY 24th to JULY 31st**

No Reserve One Week Only No Approval

In the store formerly occupied by GEO. W. MILLS, (deceased) Granville Ferry

Sale Goods consists of balance of A. E. Amberman's Summer Stock in Day Goods, etc, and balance of stock and fixtures on premises

Partial List as follows:—Dry Goods, Groceries, Patent Medicine (new). Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc, etc,

Above Goods must be sold by the 31st inst. Any on hand at that date, disposed of at auction.

Don't Forget the Dates
Come early and get first choice

A. E. Amberman

LIDS FOR KIDS

A Splendid line of Children's Head-wear in great assortment.

Ladies' Hats
Pique and Crash Hats. Latest styles

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats
of every description. It will pay you to see our styles and get our prices.

Strong & Whitman
Phone 32 Ruggles Block

Photography
Developing and printing amateur films and plates. Prompt work, reasonable prices. Orders by mail carefully filled.

George H. Cunningham
51-6mos Bridgetown, N. S.

NICE FRESH CHOCOLATES

Hard and Soft Centers, also Nut fillings, so nice to eat driving or at the theatre

Moir's Pound and Sultana Cake

Fresh Fruit
Bananas, Pineapples, Oranges and Lemons.

Cool Drinks (leading flavors).
High Class Groceries and Canned Goods, all as cheap as quality permits.

MRS. S. C. TURNER
VARIETY STORE

CHOICEST FAMILY GROCERIES

We handle only first quality goods, clean and promptly handled.

Lowest prices consistent with quality

J. I. FOSTER

Lowell Fertilizer

We have in Stock
Bone Fertilizers and Potato Manure
Special Potato Phosphate, Ground Bone

Get the best. Prices Right

ALSO
Royal Purple Chick Feed, Stock Food, Calf Meal

Spruce and Cedar Shingles, Cement, Barbed Wire and Woven Wire Fencing

KARL FREEMAN
HARDWARE AND PAINTS

Try a Pair of Oxfords This Summer

Your feet will be much cooler during these hot Summer days if you lay aside your Boots and wear a pair of our Low Cut Shoes.

They give genuine comfort because they are made right and because we know how to fit them. We have a dozen different styles to choose from both in black or tan leathers, at prices that will suit your purse.

J.H. Longmire & Sons
Granville Street

Preserving Kettles

Preserving Kettles in grey granite from 22c to \$1.05 each. Also in blue granite from 25c to 75c.

Fruit Funnel and Cullenders
Remember our granite ware is the best grade made

O-Cedar Mops
Only 75 cents

Fruit Jars 1 pint to 2 quarts, Fruit Jar Rings

Haying Tools
Sythes, Snathes, Rakes, Sythe Stones Machine Oilers and Oil
We give a Cash Discount of 5% on above goods

Crowe & Munde
Bridgetown, N. S.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

There will be preaching service in Gordon Memorial Church next Sunday morning and evening.

A more vigorous campaign for recruiting is being carried on in several of the towns of this province.

Over 1200 lives were lost as the result of an excursion steamer turning turtle while at her dock at Chicago last Saturday.

The death of John Mills aged 27, occurred at the County Hospital on Tuesday, July 20th. The remains were taken to Granville Ferry for burial.

Mr. Ross A. Bishop has recently placed a chronometer in the window of his jewelry store. No reason why we should not have the correct time in Bridgetown now.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited, will be held in Berwick on Saturday, July 31st, at one o'clock, in Forester's Hall.

LOST

A small, brown bill-book containing fifty dollars (\$50.00). Will finder please return to ELIZABETH LAIRD, Bridgetown

See Mary Pickford in "Such a Little Queen" at Primrose Theatre on Saturday night, July 31st, and Phinney's Hall, Lawrence town, Monday night, Aug. 2. Admission 10c and 15c.

The meeting in the interest of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was announced to take place tonight in the Methodist Church, has been postponed to Wednesday evening, August 11th, of which further notice will be given.

Work on the sewer extension has progressed quite favorably the past week, notwithstanding two days of rainy weather. The second manhole, located at the junction of Granville and Rectory Streets, has been constructed and the pipe laid a few yards beyond that point.

The prospects of a large bearing of apples for 1915 which a few weeks ago was thought by the officials of the United Fruit Companies would equal the bumper crop of 1911, are not so promising at the present time. It is thought there will be much spotted fruit to deal with.

The Hungarian suspect who was lodged in jail here last week at the instance of the Intelligence Department, was released on Wednesday, as there was nothing contained in the letters found upon him to hold him as a spy. He has since secured work on the sewerage construction.

A false and silly report was published in some of the daily papers the early part of last week, that German submarines had been seen off the coast of Nova Scotia. It now turns out that what was sighted was a floating derelict. It's a pity that the originators of such stories get off unpunished.

Apropos of the suggestion of Lieut. Governor McGregor as published elsewhere in this issue, a public mass meeting of the citizens of Bridgetown will be held in the Court House next Wednesday evening, August 4th, of which more definite notice will be given in our next issue.

Mrs. Fred Armstrong's purse was picked up near St. James Hotel by Mr. James Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson being an honest man, after seeing in the Monitor who it belonged to, promptly restored it to Mrs. Armstrong. Another proof of the high standing of the Monitor as an advertising medium.

The Rev. A. N. Marshall of Winnipeg, who with Mrs. Marshall is expected to arrive in Bridgetown in a few days, will give his popular illustrated lecture on "Japan; Its Social, Political, Military and Industrial Life," in the Primrose Theatre on Friday evening, August 6, under the auspices of the W. M. A. S.

About twenty of the members of Crescent Lodge of Oddfellows met at the Lodge rooms at seven o'clock last Thursday evening and marched to Riverside Cemetery, where the graves of five of their departed brothers were reverently decorated with floral offerings. Other graves of Oddfellows at Hampton and Lawrence town were likewise decorated by a deputation from Crescent Lodge.

Miss Vola Fulmer has just received a check for \$6.75, from L. S. Morse, Esq., Inspector of Schools, as a prize for physical training given by her in the Carlton Corner School during the last school year. Two-thirds of the money is for herself, and one-third for the purchase of some permanent object to be displayed in the school room as a trophy. The money comes from the Strathcona Fund.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Mrs. I. B. Freeman is the guest of friends in Yarmouth.

Miss Marguerite Hicks is visiting relatives in Clementsport.

Arthur Wade has joined the Home Guard at Partridge Island, N. B.

Mrs. Albert Wade spent the week-end visiting friends in Belleisle.

Mrs. S. S. Reed of Boston is the guest of her brother, Mr. Abram Young.

Mrs. William Sinclair of Picton, was the guest last week of her brother-in-law, Dr. L. G. DeBlois.

Mrs. John W. Ross spent the latter end of last week in Clementsport, returning home on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hartt, and Miss Hartt of St. John, are guests of Mrs. Hayward and Mrs. Peters.

Mr. Robert Barnes went to the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, on Monday for medical treatment.

Mrs. B. C. Shaw and children returned yesterday from a very pleasant outing spent in Yarmouth County.

Mr. W. V. Jones and family spent Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones, Clementsport.

Mrs. M. E. Armstrong and children, Maurice and Margaret left yesterday for Yarmouth for a visit among relatives.

Capt. and Mrs. Curry, accompanied by Master Reed Wade, left yesterday for their appointment in Strathway, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ackerley of St. John, N. B., returned home on Monday accompanied by their niece, Miss Goldie Slaunwhite.

Sergt. Burpee Phinney of the 40th Nova Scotia regiment, was home on furlough last week and returned to Valcartier on Friday.

Mrs. A. L. Woodrow and child arrived yesterday from Stellarton and are visiting Mrs. Woodrow's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hoyt.

Pte. Hansel Hysong of the Wellington Barracks, Halifax, is enjoying a few days furlough, and is visiting his parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Gaspar Hysong.

Miss Lyle McCormick of Halifax, has been a recent guest of her brother, Mr. Fred McCormick, and is this week visiting her sister, Mrs. Stewart, in Digby.

Miss Ada Munro, assistant matron at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, is enjoying a short furlough, which she is spending with her sisters in town.

Private A. V. Moore, who has been spending two weeks at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Moore, Paradise West, returned to Halifax yesterday.

Private Vernon C. Marshall, 40th Battalion, C. E. F., has returned to Camp Valcartier, Quebec, after a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Marshall, Beaconsfield.

Miss Margaret McLean, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. W. R. Calder, at Bonnie Brae, left for Newport, R. I., last week, to resume her professional duties as trained nurse.

Wolfville Acadian.—On Sunday last Rev. Mr. Armitage, the new pastor of the Wolfville Methodist Church, began his pastorate here. He is evidently a young man of fine ability and his sermons were well received and much appreciated by large congregations.

Mrs. Harry Marshall and son Cecil, Miss Grace Dargie of Bridgetown, and Mrs. Howard Marshall and son, and Misses Mabel and Myrna Marshall of Amherst, are occupying the Ttwin Cabins at Eze Point, Hampton, for a couple of weeks.

Digby Courier.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Chipman Bauckman and Miss Gladys, of Roxbury, Mass., who are spending the season at their summer cottage, "Villa Nova", at Clementsport, were the guests for the week of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Sullis, Fairmount Terrace, St. Marys Street.

Windsor Tribune.—Mrs. G. J. Coulter White of Summerland, B. C., who has been in New York State attending the wedding of her son Gilbert, which occurred on the 14th inst., is expected to arrive here Monday. Before returning West she will visit her brothers, J. W. Blanchard here, and Mr. H. Percy Blanchard, Ellershouse.

Yarmouth Light.—Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Phinney and family of Penticton, B. C., are visiting his old home at Wilmot, N. S. They came from Windsor, Ont., by auto. Dr. Phinney has been spending a year and a half in the West for his health, which has greatly improved. He will return to Penticton later.

John Myatt and party of Dartmouth, consisting of Stephen Myatt Sr., Joseph Pettipas and son Arthur and daughter Margaret and Miss Ida LaPiere, were in town over Monday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Myers, having motored here on Saturday. They found the roads in perfect condition, especially from Kentville to Bridgetown and favored with fine weather, greatly enjoyed the trip. On Sunday, Mr. Myatt took a party to Clementsport, returning Sunday night. The party left to return on Monday night.

TALCUM POWDERS

Now is the time to use this dainty. It keeps the body fresh, cool and sweet.

We have an exceptionally good line to choose from, and varying in price from 15c to 75c per package. We have one Special at 25c. It is the finest value we have ever seen.

ROYAL PHARMACY
W. A. Warren, Phm, B.
The Rexall Store

Business Notices

WANTED.—A woman to do house work and care for an invalid. Inquire at the Monitor Office.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats. Mice, etc. Don't Die in the House. 15c. and 25c. at Drug and County Stores.

Lipton's Jelly Tablet, Jello, Jello Ice Cream Powder and Bee Jelly at Mrs. S. C. Turner's.

FOR SALE.—One pair four-year old steers, well broken, good workers. EVERETT SPROULE, Clarence.

FOR SALE.—Two new wagons, also one second-hand wagon, at a bargain. B. N. MESSINGER.

Heinz Tomato Soup, Ketchup, Kidney Beans, Heinz Pickles and Heinz Baked Beans at Mrs. S. C. Turner's, Digby.

HOUSE TO LET

Cottage on Rectory Street. Possession given 1st of Sept. Apply to Dr. L. G. DeBlois.

WANTED—AGENTS BOTH SEXES IN NOVA SCOTIA. Liberal commission. Men women and children insured against sickness and accident. Address, The Fraternities, Richmond, Maine.

HAIR WORK DONE.

Combs or cut, hair made into Puffs, Transformations and Switches. Terms moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail orders promptly attended to.

MISS GEORGINA BANCROFT Annapolis Royal, R. F. D. No. 1.

Wanted

Wanted at Dalhousie Lake School Section a grade D teacher for a year's term.

Apply to **FRANK DURLING** Dalhousie Lake Annapolis Co

House to Let

One on Granville Street also one on Church Street. For particulars apply to 12-t f. **W. J. HOYT**

General Bingen 39997
Enrolement No. 146

Sire Bingen, 2.06%, sire of Uhan, 1.58 (world's fastest trotter), Dan Rose Patchen by Patchen Wilkes, sire of Joe Patchen, 2.01, sire of Dan Patch, 1.55 (world's fastest pacer)

This horse will be at Elias Langley's, stable, May 26th all day and every alternate Wednesday until August 1st, barring accidents and storms. Come see him. He weighs 1200 lbs and bred second to none. He is managed by his owner

NORMAN MARSHALL
6-tf Tel. connection Kingston

New Vegetables

Tomatoes, Peas, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Raddishes and Mushrooms

Fruits

Bananas, Oranges, Grape Fruit, Lemons, and Pinapples

KEN'S RESTAURANT
P. O. BOX 56 BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

1915 A. No. 2353.

IN THE SUPREME COURT
BETWEEN:
ALLISTER A. TAYLOR, Plaintiff
and
GILBERT J. TUCKER, Defendant

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, at the Court House in Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, on Monday, the 16th day of August, 1915, at eleven o'clock noon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted herein, dated the 3rd day of July, 1915, unless before the date of the sale the amount due to the Plaintiff on the mortgages foreclosed herein with his costs to be taxed, be paid to the plaintiff or his solicitor:

That certain lot, tract, piece or parcel of land and premise, situate, lying and being at Carleton's Corner, in the County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the South by the main Annapolis Highway; on the East by the lands of Frank H. Fowler; on the North by lands formerly owned by Mrs. Charles Hicks, containing six acres, be the same more or less, together with all and singular the buildings, easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

TERMS: Ten per cent. deposit at the time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

Dated at Annapolis Royal, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1915.

J. H. EDWARDS, Sheriff in and for the County of Annapolis.

Daniel Owen, of Owen & Owen, Annapolis Royal, N. S., Solicitor for the Plaintiff. 13-5f

Three Things There Are That You Want in a Stove

- 1 That it Cook perfectly
- 2 That it will be easy on fuel
- 3 That it will wear well

These are the striking features of all Enterprise Stoves.

The Enterprise Majestic as shown is the most complete range you ever saw and the price is moderate. You should see it.

Call in and let us show it to you

Jos H. McLean
Bridgetown, N. S.

FLOUR and FEED

A Full line of Fancy Groceries always on hand

Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Confectionery Ham and Bacon

Nails all Sizes

Shovels, Hoes, Galvanized Wash Tubs, Tin Wash Boilers, Tin Pans all sizes, Galvanized Pails, Tin Pails

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

WOOD & PARKS
Granville Street - Bridgetown, N. S.

The Bridgetown Importing House

Congoleum Rugs

The new floor covering lies, flat without fastening, easy to lay, In all sizes, ranging in price from 60 cents to \$2.75.

Ladies' White Wash Skirts in Bedford Cord, Repp and Indian Head, from \$1.00 to \$1.75

Special Discount on Ladies' White Wash Silk Blouses and Dresses.

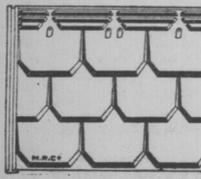
Just opened a lot of **LADIES' WHITE WASH SILK BLOUSES** from \$2.90 to \$4.00

We have a large assortment of **Ladies' Fancy Collars** in the new Puritan and other styles.

Buy **D & A** and **La-Diva** Corsets made in Canada

J. W. Beckwith

Use Eastlake Galvanized Steel Shingles on your Roof



They cost no more than best Cedars when laid on the roof.

There are many roofs throughout Canada which were covered with Eastlake Shingles between 1885 and 1890 and which look as well to-day as when the shingles were put on. From all appearances these roofs are good for another fifty years or more. This record is the best guarantee that you can get.

We are receiving a carload this week. Ask for prices. We also have two carloads of cedar and spruce shingles for sale.

J. H. HICKS & SONS

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Your Spring Suit

WE have a splendid range of New Spring Suits in Worsteds and Tweeds for both

Men and Boys

Come in and get our prices.

Also full line of Gent's Furnishings.

Buckley Hats—Fownes Gloves

J. HARRY HICKS

Corner Queen and Granville Streets

Phone 48-2

Administration Notice

All persons having legal demands against the estate of William R. Inglis, late of Tupperville, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within one year from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Philip G. Inglis, Tupperville, N. S., or Chas. R. Chipman, Bridgetown, N. S., administrators.

Letters of administration dated January 8th, 1915. Dated at Bridgetown, N. S., this 8th day of January, 1915.

A LINE OF FINE CHINA

I am showing one of the finest lines of genuine Nippon China manufactured. To get the best in appearance and price you should see this line.

Our Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairs have always given satisfaction.

Ross A. Bishop
LOCKETT BLOCK

UPHOLSTERING

If you have an Easy Chair, Rocker, Couch, Lounge, Sofa or Divan that needs covering or just "fixed up" a bit, with a new Spring or two, Excelsior, Wool top, Gimp, etc., to make it look better, bring it in to us and we will give you a good job for

\$2.00

A. W. KINNEY
Bridgetown, - Nova Scotia

FOR SALE

That valuable property belonging to the estate of the late John N. Bishop on the south side of the Annapolis River in the pretty village of Lawrence town, known as the Primrose place containing about twenty-six acres of choice land, free from stone, in a good state of cultivation. The orchard has produced over 900 barrels of apples and is capable of producing more. Contains a quantity of pear, plum trees and other small fruit. Farm cuts about twelve ton, good quality hay. For further particulars enquire of

MARY F. BISHOP } Executors
or
T. G. BISHOP

The Registered Hackney Stallion Risplith Garton Duke Imp
616--(11547)

Will stand at the stable of the subscriber at Bridgetown during the season of 1915 for service.

ALFRED PHELAN
Bridgetown, N. S.

CLEARANCE TIME SALE

We are straightening stocks, getting rid of Summer Merchandise, making room for New Goods. Our method is to clear out everything at each Season's end. The result is

BARGAINS

Prices Reduced Regardless of Cost

Dress Muslins		Silk Striped Gingham	
A nice assortment of patterns in floral and striped designs:			
Regular Price 8c	Sale Price 6c	Regular Price 37c	Sale Price 25c
" " 14c	" " 10c	Colored Ratines	
" " 16c	" " 12c	Regular Price 50c and 37c	Sale Price 25c
" " 22c	" " 15c	Wool Dress Goods	
" " 24c	" " 17c	British Broadclothes, \$1.00, \$1.35, \$1.75	
Wool Challies		2.25 per yd	
Regular Price 40c	Sale Price 20c	British Dress Serges 55c to \$1.75 per yd	
Colored Linen Suitings		Granite Cloth \$1.25 per yd	
Regular Price 37c	Sale Price 25c	Gaberlines \$1.50 per yd	
Tobralco Suitings		French Duchess Clothes \$1.40 per yd	
Regular Price 37c	Sale Price 20c	Victoria Clothes \$1.35 per yd	
Anderson's Gingham		Silk Striped Voiles .55 per yd	
Regular Price 25c	Sale Price 15c	Bengalines .70 per yd	
		Shepherds Checks & Plaids .25 to \$1.25 yd	
		Homespuns \$1.00 to \$1.75 per yd	

Every Wednesday we will give you a Special Cash Discount on any Dress Goods you purchase at our Store of five per cent (5%)

White Lawns and Fancy Vestings. A large range of patterns suitable for Blouse, Waist, Suits and Skirts. Prices 10c to 40c per yd.

Butterick Fashions Given Away. We give to every customer who buys a dress length costing 50c per yd or more a pattern FREE. You select the pattern you want from the large catalogue book and we mail it to your address.

Shirt Waists. Odd lots in Shirt Waists at half price.

Ready-to-wear Suits for Men and Boys. During this sale we offer you a Special Ten Per Cent (10%) Cash Discount off regular prices.

Women's White Muslin Underwear:
Nightrobes 50c to \$2.00 each
Corset Covers 25c to .80 each
Women's Drawers 25c to 75c
Underskirts 49c to \$1.75 each

Tapstry Portiers
Regular Price \$2.50 Sale Price \$2.00
" " 3.00 " " 2.40
" " 4.50 " " 3.60
" " 4.75 " " 3.80

White Lace Curtains (3 yds long)
Regular Price .75 per pr Sale Price .57
" " .90 " " .72
" " 1.00 " " .80

Wall Papers. We have many nice patterns left from our spring selling. If you intend to do papering for fall remember that during this sale we offer you a Special Cash Discount of twenty per cent.

Women's Boots and Oxfords. At this season of the year we find that sizes are missing from certain lines that we do not care to replace. Our way is to mark all high price shoes at what you have to pay for the common kinds and close out all odd lots at about half price in order to have what money they represent to invest in Fall Shoes.

Women's Tan and Kid boots, reg. price \$3.00 and \$3.50, sale price \$2.00
Women's Oxfords, Tan, Patent and Kid, regular prices \$3.00 to \$3.50 per pair, sale price \$2.00.

Quick selling is the order. Let all attend. Sale begins July 26th and will continue until all odd lots are sold.

Yours Truly

CLARKE BROS.

Bear River, N. S., July 9th, 1915

AN ENGLISH VICAR'S "DRINK POINTS"

The Rev. George Denver, Vicar of St. Paul's Church, Blackburn, issued some novel "drink points" in his parochial letter. He stated:

The man who can afford to get drunk is too rich.

The best thing to keep in the beer bottle is the cork.

If you get the best of whiskey it will get the best of you.

The man who tried to drown his sorrow in drink found that it could swim.

It costs a man more to have a seat in a public house than to have a seat in the church.

It takes a long time to age whiskey, but it won't take long for whiskey to age you.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

THE VALUE OF PLAY

Playgrounds are a necessity to the best development of our boys and girls. In these days when rigid economy must be practiced in all our affairs, there is a tendency in some cities to treat the playground as an expensive luxury that they can well afford to forget about until better times. There should be no interruption in this work of character building.

"Few children" says Prof. Margold, "are spontaneously generous; the majority of them require companionship to soften their egotism."

On the playground all things are held in common, and every child must be granted an equal opportunity. In this way each learns that the others have rights that must be respected. We would like to see inculcated into the next generation that spirit of fair play, that willingness to give and take, that generosity in defeat and that lack of assertive-

ness in victory which we identify with true sport. It is a quality that can be best learned in childhood on the playground.

On the playground the boy is initiated into value of team work. He learns to cooperate, and the ability to cooperate means the ability to excel.

On the playground the necessity for concerted action is emphasized. Things must be done in unison and everyone must take his part or the game will be lost.

When the lad is old enough to shoulder the responsibilities of citizenship, he will understand that good government depends upon a co-operation so intense that each individual participates in the disgrace of failure or in the rewards of accomplishment. It is certain that play improves the good citizenship of a nation and becomes a guarantee of better government.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

DEEP BROOK

July 26

Miss Ruth Adams is spending the summer in Bear River.

Miss Grace McLelland left on Saturday last for Boston.

J. F. McLelland had green peas and new beets on the market last week.

Mrs. Laura Berry of Victory is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Charles Harris.

Mrs. Hugh Fowler of Wolfville is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. D. Spurr.

Mrs. Orlando Ford and children are guests at the home of Mrs. C. V. Henshaw.

Edward and Herbert Messenger spent Sunday at the home of Capt. and Mrs. V. Spurr.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ryan and children of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Ryan's sister, Mrs. E. R. Pinckney.

A number from here attended the Baptist teaming in Clementsport last Thursday and greatly enjoyed the outing.

Rev. A. J. Archibald and family of St. John, and Miss Mabel Archibald, have joined the brothers already here making a family re-union, the first in years.

Relations and friends from Deep Brook attended the funeral service of the late Capt. John Rawding whose death took place in Melrose, Mass., on Thursday, July 22nd, after a long illness. Burial at Clementsport on Saturday, July 24th. Our deepest sympathy to those who mourn.

KARSDALE

July 26

Miss Alice Thorne went to Boston on Saturday to visit her brothers.

Mrs. David Dickie of Lynn, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Foster.

Gordon Cunningham of Lynn, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Croscup.

Mrs. J. W. Peck and daughter of Boston, came on Tuesday to visit Mrs. Peck's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Covert.

The Karsdale Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., has been incorporated and has taken over the telephone line through this place. The object is to reduce cost of the service in this place.

LOWER GRANVILLE

July 26

Miss S. E. P. Elliott spent a few days with friends in Clarence quite recently.

Mrs. G. Haré and family of Kentville are visiting their aunt, Mrs. J. R. Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Mills of Moncton are the guests of Mr. Mill's parents.

Miss Beatrice Calnek of Granville Centre is the guest of her friend, Miss Alice Robblee.

JUNE WEDDING

(Brooklyn Eagle)

A wedding of international interest took place at 123 Park Place, New York, June 3rd, when the Rev. William Allister MacKenzie, pastor of the Baptist Church of Masonville, was married to Miss Eunice Almeda Allaby.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Jesse W. Brooks, President of the Union Missionary Training Institute, Canada, was the best man and Miss Johanna Veenstra, of Paterson, N. J., was maid of honor.

In the absence of the bride's mother a favorite teacher of the bride acted as mater honoris. The bride was gowned in silk voile, trimmed with chiffon and lilies of the valley. She is a native of Hampton, New Brunswick, Canada, received Normal School training, and was a teacher in New Brunswick for six years before coming to Brooklyn.

During the past two years she has been a student at the Union Missionary Training Institute, where she completed her course and was one of the speakers for her class at the thirtieth annual commencement last week.

The bridegroom, also a graduate of the institute of the class of 1914, is a native of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. During three years he was actively engaged in work in that borough, where he acted as superintendent of the Hudson Avenue Mission.

Both the bride and the bridegroom are well known among the Christian and Missionary workers of Brooklyn, and they departed for their new home at Masonville, followed by the good wishes of many Brooklyn friends.

[The groom is a son of the late J. Silver McKenzie of Lower Granville and has many friends here who extend hearty congratulations.]

President Poincaré puts it forcibly and elegantly when he says: "What were disembarked in Genoa. The labels indicated that they contained food-stuffs. By accident one of the cases dropped, and several tin boxes fell out. On opening one it was found the boxes of food stuffs were really filled with 3,000 pistols."

THE GERMAN REPLY TO THE AMERICAN NOTE

For unadulterated hypocrisy and thinly veiled impudence, the German reply to the American note will stand for all time as the most conspicuous example in history.

The New York Herald says: "Stripped of its cant about 'humanity' in a voice defending inhumanity; of its prating about Germany's previous contentions in behalf of 'abolition' of the right of capture, when the issue is not capture but ruthless destruction of merchant vessels, and slaughter of neutrals and non-combatants by Germany; of its tirade against Great Britain and its altogether specious contentions with regard to the Lusitania, the German answer to the United States is one of defiance. There is no suggestion of reparation for past offenses. There is defense for the submarine commanders who have murdered, because 'it is ordered,' Germany's whole case, if Germany may be said to have a case, is built on retaliation for Great Britain's 'starving' of the civilian population of Germany, a starvation that the German Government has time and time again declared does not exist and cannot exist. Fancy the heartless and inhuman ravagers of Belgium, the murderers of innocent women and children on land and sea, the cowardly user of poisonous gases and the poisoners of wells, the authors of a campaign of 'frightfulness' filled with unspeakable horrors—fancy such men unblushingly speaking of the regard which they have always had for the principles of humanity. The German note has produced a decidedly bad impression in the United States, and it is believed that the relations between Washington and Berlin are more strained than at any time in the history of the two nations. The reply which President Wilson will make to this note is not yet known, but it is believed that it will be firm and without concession of any of the rights claimed in his earlier notes. The German demand that the American Government will take steps to prevent American passenger ships from carrying contraband and that these ships shall be provided with distinguishing marks and their arrival announced a reasonable time in advance, is regarded by the American press as inconsistent with American freedom of the seas and as too humiliating to be seriously considered. In the German reply there is no acknowledgement of the responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania and the loss of the lives of American citizens. President Wilson can scarcely overlook this, and he will likely reaffirm his demands with regard to this outrage. Whether or not Germany will back down in the face of a more imperative demand from the United States cannot well be predicted. German diplomacy has been so characterized by blunders from the very inception of the war, that another stupendous mistake may be made by Berlin in imagining that the United States will suffer any amount of imposition at the hands of Germany rather than to go to war. It must be admitted that Bryan's recent actions have done much to create such an impression in Germany; but before this matter is settled, it will likely be found that President Wilson and the United States press, and not Bryan, represent the mind of the American nation.

heads, arms, or on extemporized crutches, and were all cases of shell fire—no gas being seen at this point. While some were but slightly wounded and quite well able to walk to the hospital, others were clearly dazed and in no condition to travel. However, these were met by ambulances shortly after we saw them.

Here I might say a word about the work of the doctors in the Emergency Stations close to the firing line. They are under constant danger but do splendid work. On our voyage home we had with us on the boat, Surgeon Capt. Boyd, who had been on the front line near Ypres. While working he was shot in the leg, a bullet going through just below the knee. He put some iodine in the wound, took two corks and inserted in the bullet hole, one on each side, and continued pluckily at his work. In the evening was taken to the hospital, and is now sent home on leave of absence.

We left Ypres and proceeded to Bailluel, and on the way passed small parties and single men of the Canadian Highland regiments. These men were stragglers, who, withdrawn from the trenches at Brielien the previous night, had, dead beat, dropped out of the line of march. They, for the most part, lay asleep on the roadside in many cases with their feet in the drain of water, or in any nearby pool or puddle of water easily available. So footworn were they that the cool water seemed the only relief. Some of them had been in the trenches more than two weeks—for the most part under heavy shot and shell fire. Human endurance could go no further and sleep was the only luxury they then demanded. On the previous day when it was rumored that the Canadian Highland regiments were coming from the trench to a Rest Camp, the Gordons, the Black Watch, and the Cameronians each sent their Pipe Band to meet them and play them in to camp.

Since the dawn of history these roads had known the tramp of armed men—Romans, Huns, French and British—but during the passing centuries the sun had shone on none more proud than these Highland killed pipers of the gay Gordons, Black Watch and Lochiel, as with high heads they lead the march of their Canadian comrades, clad in the same tartans as themselves, a shattered remnant of those gallant full-strength regiments who on April 22nd had gone out, withstood the foe, saved the day, and saved an army from overwhelming disaster at Langemarck. Tired exhausted army, who had felt he could go no further, now squared his shoulders, got a new grip on life, and with new energy stepped out proudly, knowing that others whose judgement he valued were proud of them, and so British and Canadians marched across the French frontier and into rest at Bailluel.

The work of the Canadians at the battle of Langemarck was described by highly placed British Generals as being most praiseworthy. In fact, they expressed themselves as unable to understand how the Canadians had withstood the enemy, and held them back against such overwhelming odds. Undoubtedly after the Germans unleashed the gas, and the Algerians had pushed in panic, the Germans could have pushed through and had a clear road to Calais. Why they did not do so we do not know, but they evidently failed to grasp the situation. The French, Turcos and Algerian soldiers in their panic thought the war was over—the end of the world had come, and it was really not until some of them had been shot that they could be rallied. But the Canadians had to pay dear for their victory. For instance, one regiment, the Fifth Royal Highlanders went into the fight 975 strong and came out with a bare 415.

In the afternoon at Bailluel met at the Third Brigade Headquarters, Brigadier General Turner, Brigade Major Garnet Hughes, and quite a number of other well known Montreal officers. Later we called at the Thirteenth Battalion Headquarters at Nootte Boom where we met Cois. Loomis, Capt. Clarke-Kennedy, Surgeon Major Brown, my son, Lt. Hastings, Lt. Ross, and quite a number of others. Their headquarters were in a typical Flanders farm. The buildings and about two acres of ground are surrounded by a hedge with a line of magnificent trees. There is also a fine old orchard. The buildings are grouped in the centre under one roof, the stables, cowsheds, piggeries, etc. With a big pond and midden in the square, the one side of which is within a yard of the house, while an iron pump is attached to the wall of the house, and apparently all the water is drawn from there. The inhabitants must be immune from all species of microbes, as some of the inmates have reached an extremely old age. The infant mortality, however, must be tremendous.

Here I remained for the night with my son, Lt. Cantley, Q. M. After dinner we walked down to the Quartermaster's stores, a half mile away.

A Visit to the Firing Line

(Continued from page 3)

After orders had been given for the following day, we returned, but sat out on the roadside talking matters over, and watching the sky effect of the battle which was in progress 1½ miles away to the south and east from where we sat. The whole sky was lighted up from the horizon to the zenith over a crescent circle of about 15 miles by the flares and searchlights of the Germans, who employ three types of illumination—star shells, flares and powerful search lights. The latter were trained on roads and the former intended for lighting up the trenches. The cannonading was extremely heavy and continuous over a large area of front. Several attempts were made to count the rapidity of firing and as near as we could determine, it ranged from 80 to 85 shells per minute. The sharp crack or bark of the smaller guns could really not be counted as they made one continuous roar. What we did count was the bigger guns, probably from 60 pounders to larger shells of 28 and 40 centimeters.

The effect was tremendous—the air vibrated and the ground trembled with the shock. The firing was kept up without an intermission whatever until quite seven o'clock the following morning.

We slept with three Canadian officers in an outhouse on some straw on a brick floor, and as I lay on my straw could distinctly feel the earth tremble from the heavy shelling.

The following day we went up close to the firing line. In this vicinity were placed much the heaviest field artillery we had yet seen. Among others a 15 inch howitzer.

My present conviction is that the war is only well started, and our maximum effort cannot be reached much before April 1916. If the war can be brought to a satisfactory end within fifteen or eighteen months thereafter it is about as much as I look for. This I say while at the same time I have no shadow of a possible doubt as to our ultimately bringing the war to a successful conclusion, which of necessity means the complete crushing of Germany, so that for the remaining years of this century at least she cannot be in any degree a military power in Europe. Following the surrender of Germany there must be many changes in the map of Europe.

In conclusion to one recently returned from Flanders the outstanding feeling which cannot be shaken off is of having been in a world which is different from the one we have previously known, and to which we have returned—a world which is neither Heaven nor Hell, but in all seriousness and reverence in some respects corresponds to what we would expect to find in both. The devilish ingenuity of the agencies employed, the methods of employing them, and the effect which follows, suggest all and worse than anything which even our Scottish Calvinism laid to the charge of the evil one. On the other hand the courage, high resolve, the gallantry, daily shown by those engaged, the throwing aside of all such questions as profit and loss, ease, the soft ways and luxuries of life—of life itself—the indifference to death—the carrying out of the day's work at times under conditions the most disagreeable and revolting that can be conceived—all these things strike one as outside the sphere of human life as we have known it. Those met there seem touched by some power, some all-pervading something, some influence that we know nothing of, and until seen at the Front, we are quite unaware of it.

Why this change in men who left Canada some 8 or 9 months ago—some of them from our own town? Our companies, our friends, our sons! That question is not easy to answer, but perhaps the nearest approach to an answer is that they have realized what we do not—that this is a war for liberty which must be waged until the world is set free from the horrible system which has given Germany a government without respect for either truth or honour, mercy or compassion, sympathy, sentiment or gratitude, who neither fear God nor regard man.

They believe that were Germany to win this war she would later overrun the whole world. They know they are fighting for Canada, as well as Europe—for liberty and law—for right and justice—in defense of the weak against the strong—and with such beliefs all other things fade into insignificance. They are heroes.

Then Take REZISTOL

It will make you feel fine immediately 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle

Another landslide in the Panama Canal last week, east side of the Galbird cut, closed the canal to ships of more than 25 feet draught. It is not regarded as serious.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION Sold by all good Shoe Dealers Worn by every member of the family

Are You Run Down?

Nervous, tired, have no self confidence, afraid something is going to happen without any reason for thinking so; don't sleep nights—

Then Take REZISTOL

It will make you feel fine immediately 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle

Another landslide in the Panama Canal last week, east side of the Galbird cut, closed the canal to ships of more than 25 feet draught. It is not regarded as serious.

K O D A K S . A F E T Y A F I L M +

TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM

Sunday School Supt. Tells How "Fruit-a-tives" Relieved

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 1st, 1913. "I have lived in this city for more than 12 years and am well known. I suffered from Rheumatism, especially in my hands. I spent a lot of money without any good results. I have taken "Fruit-a-tives" for 18 months now and am pleased to tell you that I am well. All the enlargement has not left my hands, and perhaps never will, but the soreness is all gone and I can do any kind of work. I have gained 35 pounds in eighteen months."

R. A. WAUGH. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or direct from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A FRIEND OR TWO

There's all of pleasure and all of peace In a friend or two; And all your troubles may find release With a friend or two; It's in the grip of the clasping hand On native soil or in alien land, But the world is made—do you understand— Of a friend or two.

A song to sing and a crust to share With a friend or two; A smile to give and a grief to bear With a friend or two; A road to walk and a goal to win, An inkbook to find comfort in, The gladdest hours that we know begin, With a friend or two.

A little laughter, perhaps some tears, With a friend or two; The day, the weeks and the months and years With a friend or two;

A vale to cross and hill to climb, A mock of age and a jeer at time— The prose of life takes the lift of rhyme With a friend or two.

The brother-soul and the brother-heart Of a friend or two, Makes us drift on from the crowd apart, With a friend or two; For come days happy or come days sad, We count no hours but the one made glad By the hale good times we have ever had, With a friend or two.

STOMACH TROUBLES QUICKLY CURED.

People go on suffering from little stomach troubles for years, and imagine they have a serious disease. They over-eat or over-drink and force on the stomach a lot of extra work, but they never think that the stomach needs extra help to do the extra work. If these people would take Tonaline Tablets regularly they would be a great big help to the stomach in its strain of over-work. No matter what you eat or drink Tonaline tablets sweeten your sour stomach and stop gas belching in five minutes. The heaviness disappears, and the stomach is greatly aided in its work of digestion.

TONALINE Tablets not only promptly relieve all distress, but if taken regularly will absolutely cure indigestion by building up the flabby, overworked walls of the stomach and make them strong enough to digest the most hearty meal. \$1 for a 30 days' treatment. Mailed by American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass.

A CATTLE STAMPEDE

It is hard to find words to describe a stampede of two thousand head of long-horned range steers. It is a scene never to be forgotten. They crowd together in their mad flight, hoofs crack and rattle, horns clash, and a low moan goes through the herd as if they were suffering pain. Nothing stands in their way; small trees and bushes are torn down as if by a tornado; and no fence was ever built that would turn them. We betide the luckless rider who, racing recklessly in front of them, waving his slicker or big hat, or shooting in their faces to turn them, has his pony stumble or step in a badger hole or fall, for he is sure to be trampled to death by their hoofs. And yet they will suddenly stop, throw up their heads, look at one another as if to say, "What on earth were we running for?" and in fifteen minutes every last one of them will be lying as quietly as any old pet milk-cow in an east country farm yard.—Canadian Magazine.

William Shay, Jr., aged 12, of Netcong, N. J., was almost caught by a fish when the youngster hooked a cod-fish measuring three feet and weighing 2 1/2 pounds. The boy was dragged into the Musconetcong River but was rescued still gripping the line, by men working nearby.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF FRANCE

II.—THE CHECK.

On Saturday, September 5, General Joffre informed Sir John French that the hour for the counter-offensive had arrived. The French Army Commanders were ready and their men were eager and confident as on the first day of battle. We can judge of the solemn ardour of the troops by the order issued on the morning of September 6, by their Commander-in-Chief:—"At the moment when a battle on which the welfare of our country depends is about to begin, it is my duty to remind you that the time for looking behind has gone. We have but one business in hand—to attack and repel the enemy. An army which no longer advances will at all costs hold the ground it has won, and allow itself to be slain where it stands rather than give way. This is no time for faltering, and it will not be suffered." By all ranks from the humblest private to the Generalissimo at the head, the coming days were felt to be the days of destiny.

At the moment in England we did not realize the full nature of the crisis. Still stunned by the great retreat, the ordinary man refrained from speculating and could only hope. In Paris they knew no more. The news of the Marne came, therefore, upon a world wholly unprepared. On September 5 von Kluck was wheeling his right to envelop the French Fifth Army; the Wurtemburgers were driving hard upon Vitry to pierce the French centre; the Crown Prince had pushed south of Verdun and was awaiting his great bowitzers to send it the same road as Liege and Namur; Mauberge was in its last extremity. At Nancy the Bavarians under the Kaiser's own eye were preparing to tear a rent in the Eastern barrier. If a man, wounded on September 5 had come to consciousness on the 12th he would have awakened to a very different world. For by that day von Kluck, himself beaten and outflanked, was hurrying back through the woods of Compiègne. Von Bulow, with his famous Guards reduced to half their strength, was retiring upon the Aisne. The Saxon Army had been badly shattered. The Duke of Wurtemberg after driving for days against the French centre, was now retreating north of the Champagne-Pouilleuse. Verdun was intact and the French Army was intrenching itself around it at a distance which kept the Krupp howitzers out of range. And in Lorraine the White Crossiers had broken themselves against de Castelnau's line. Nancy was secure, and the Kaiser had turned away from a dream which had not come true.

Factors in the Marne Victory

The victory of the Marne was a triumph of a great strategical plan executed with a mathematical precision. General Joffre had now got his reserves, though the German forces still greatly outnumbered his. The battle was fought on a front of 200 miles, the most extended battle in history, and the handling of a defensive so widely dispersed was a masterpiece of military coordination. Some writers have assumed too readily that the Marne was won because of the German mistakes. Von Kluck indeed made mistakes, but the main German plan was sound, and it nearly succeeded. If von Kluck had enveloped D'Esperey's army, if the Duke of Wurtemberg had pierced the centre at Vitry, if Verdun had fallen and if de Castelnau had been driven from the heights around Nancy, Germany would have won a complete victory and Paris would have dropped into her hands like an overripe plum. The Marne was won because of all four of these dangers were staved off, and at two points a badly-conceived counter-offensive succeeded. It is hard to say that the credit of the victory is due to any one movement. Rather it was due to a series of audacious action, founded upon and coordinated by a sound general strategy.

The French left which Von Kluck hoped to envelop succeeded in enveloping him, and the chief factor in the success was the brilliant attack by Maunoury's Sixth Army against the German rearwards on the Ourcq. The nucleus of this Sixth Army, under D'Amade, had been for more than a week on the German's right, and they did not rate it highly. But during the first days of September, under cover of the fortress of Paris, it was increased to a formidable striking force. It received two first-line corps and part of the 19th Algerian Corps, and was thus increased to something like 150,000 men. Every taxi-cab in Paris was employed to bring it swiftly to the front when the time came. The achievement of Maunoury was one of the few genuine surprises in this war of too-efficient intelligence departments. While Maunoury pressed upon the rearwards, Sir John French and General D'Esperey checked and turned von Kluck's main advance, with the result that it fell back and uncovered von Bulow's right flank. This gave General Foch the occasion for the most sensational movement in the

battle. He was fighting on the southern line of the plateau of Sezanne against von Bulow and the right of the Saxon command. By a bold movement, begun in the darkness of a stormy night, he thrust a wedge between von Bulow and the Saxons, and for two days fought a battle on two fronts—a feat which had already been achieved by our Fourth Division at Le Cateau and was to be repeated months later by the Russians at Przasnysz. The doings of Foch during these days when he drove the Prussian Guard into the Marshes of St. Gond and bit deep into the Saxon ranks, are already classic. The most brilliant military writer in Europe revealed himself as the most formidable of fighting men.

The French Centre.

The success of the French left would have been indecisive had the centre given way. South of Vitry there was desperate fighting where the 4th Army under Langue de Cary had to face the Wurtemburgers. Under their savage pressure the French with difficulty held their ground, but on the most critical day, the 9th, they received as reinforcements the 21st Corps from the Vosges. On that day too, the retirement of the German right began to have its effect upon their centre. Further east Verdun had been in deadly danger. The Crown Prince had got well to the south of it, and for five days bombarded Fort Troyon, on that Meuse. General Sarraill, who had now taken command, received the 15th Corps from Lorraine, and was able to stand his ground till the Crown Prince fell back on the 11th to conform to the general retirement. Since then Verdun has been in no serious danger it has been defended, not by steel and concrete, but by a field army.

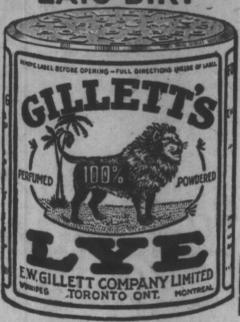
When the history of this war is written it may well be that de Castelnau's stand on the wooded hills around the old capital of Lorraine will rank amongst its foremost achievements. That army of Lorraine was the nursery of great soldiers. From it came Foch and Maud'huy, and in it the 9th and 21st Army Corps were first trained to the new conditions of war. From August 23 to September 9 the French were on the defensive. Then, when the ardour of the enemy was blunted against their unbroken front, they advanced in force, cleared the frontier forests, and by the 12th had regained Luneville and St. Die, and pushed their line almost to the German border. That gate into France was more vital for the campaign than even the inviolability of Paris.

The Marne was the end of the first phase of the war. The avalanche which was designed to crush out French resistance had failed in its purpose. The "battle without a morrow" was gone beyond hope; the battle had been fought and the morrow was to come. Thereafter Germany was compelled to accept a slow war of entrenchments which was repugnant to all her theories. Every week brought her nearer the position of a beleaguered fortress with all outlets shut. For the Armies of France it was an indubitable triumph won against great difficulties by sheer patience, stamina and skill. The world has always been ready to praise France's plan and fire; it had now to realize that she had fortitude and endurance also, and the endurance of tempered steel.

The Use for Capacity

An army which has fought no war for a generation is always a packet of surprises. Established reputations crack and new ones are made with lightning rapidity. Not the least of General Joffre's virtues is his unflinching determination to search out capacity, and to use it regardless of military conventions. Age or youth has nothing to do with the question, only merit. A hundred years ago, when Blucher and Swarzenberg followed Napoleon into France, the former took up a defensive position on the plateau between the Aisne and the Oise, and from that position not all the genius of Napoleon could dislodge him. When after the Marne, General Joffre set himself to decide upon the next step he was doubtful as to whether the Germans meant to hold the Aisne plateau in force or merely to fight a rearguard action on their way to a further line. By September 18 he had learned the strength of the plateau and resolved to effect by an enveloping movement what could not be done by a frontal attack. Accordingly he extended his left wing north from Compiègne. Presently it was apparent that the Germans were also busy upon an enveloping movement. As the Allied left extended, so did the German right, and soon both sides were engaged in a feverish race for the North Sea. The garrison sought to break out of the fortress by the only port still open. General Joffre was not slow to seize the meaning of the situation. De Castelnau's army went north of Maunoury, Maud'huy north of DeCastelnau, the British north of Maud'huy, and a new army under D'Urbal was collected to assist the Belgians in ex-

GILLET'S LYE EATS DIRT



tending the line to the ocean. The next phase of the campaign was the holding of that northern door of France against which Marlborough had battered 200 years ago.

(To be continued)

LIFE AND DEATH AT THE KRUPP WORKS

Ever since August it has been an intense fantastic life of unceasing toil day and night at the Krupp works at Essen, Germany. A molten mass of carbide flows in endless stream from the puddling furnace to the crucible, and thence to the stamp mills which are mounted on three platforms, one of bronze, one of armoured iron, and one of massive oak (the heart of oak still used by the Hohenzollerns for their coffins.) In the midst of these streams of lava the workmen are driving long pikes into the fused metal to try the texture of the alloy which is to yield steel, faultless, close-grained and clean as the flesh of a child. Naked Cyclops they are, ill-protected by their leather bucklers, their baked skin as brittle as glass thread.

See them at the coffee hour. They fling themselves upon the men who bring the huge jars of hot liquid and dispose of their portion at one draught. This coffee which would scald the throat of any ordinary human being, cools the fever of these hell-bound spirits. Reinforced by the regulation allowance of sugar, it readjusts and restores their nerves. To construct the 16 inch gun a special plant is necessary. The formidable equipment of the works is but a thin shell for the hatching of such monsters. Fifty ton masses of steel are surrounded by a braiser which keeps them simmering. Then elephantine cranes catch up the blocks through the City of Fire to the hammers. You can imagine these instruments in operation. The reverberations are such that it seems as if all Essen is being bombarded by howitzers.

Essen has long been accustomed to the noise of munitions in the making. It well remembers the manufacture of the famous 14.5 guns for Wilhelmshaven, and the effect of the periods of trial. But the cannon of this war have been more colossal still, and the wonder is that human nerves even of the giants who are building them can endure the thunder.

At the rolling slopes of Solingen the masses of steel are retailed by the pound. There the sabres and bayonets are tempered. But it is not the men employed in casting operations that are the most to be pitied. It is the pyrotechny factory which is the real inferno upon earth. The army of chemists, artisans, makers of shells, of incendiary powder—all these dispensers of death—are literally devoured by the atmosphere of workshops, in which the acids vaporize a more subtle fire, the artificial fire of men. The air of the munitions factories is as it were, a cancer that fastens on to each individual eating him minute by minute, organ by organ, and only relaxing its grip when he is dead. Truly a place where all hope must be abandoned! There the men seem no longer made of flesh and blood and muscle. They remain nerves and intelligence—the deadly reactions fight for their possessions, and their spirit alone carries them through to the end of their task.

Some of these men are no longer able to retain any food. They are shadows. They work on all the same, not realizing their condition. After the war we will take a rest! they say, allured by the system of bonuses. To these no coffee is served out, but barrels of milk several times a day, as an antidote to the poison they have absorbed. Medical specialists patch up the most exhausted by means of specially hypodermic injections. Chemistry kills them and chemistry, keeps them alive. The machinery of the organization of these men is nothing but threads. The tissues, according to medical testimony, are literally eaten up by poison.

But philosophical speculation is no part of Krupp's business. It is a splendid year—the record year of the nation industry of the war. Each will have his share, from the humblest stokers, puddlers and hammers to the officer-engineers, and staff generals

up to the Kaiser himself, who will receive his dividend on the 200 and odd million (of marks) entrusted by him to the Krupps. At Essen the question of victory is of minor moment. Munitions are being expended and the bill is growing. Even in defeat the Empire will pay. And tomorrow it will fill the arsenals which were crammed by forty-four years of frantic labor and emptied in eleven months.

The gups are tested on the ground for target practice. There is a perpetual tumult of artillery along the sooty, fir-clad slopes of the Fichtengebirge, where on holidays the Cyclops rest their scorched, listless eyes on the Dantesque panorama of the town. In the midst of this Inferno the Grand Palace, the Essen-Hoff, where the Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish officers are entertained as the guests of the firm, is a blaze of light. These representatives of their respective governments have the right to watch over the execution of their orders. All the luxuries of modern life are theirs. A pleasant existence, plaintive Tzigane music, champagne, choice flowers and fruits, costing Bertha Krupp's consort and the firm \$20,000 a year. Essen spends £20,000 a year on merry-making. What a percentage of all this suffering and crime! This year the firm can afford more, for the downpour of steel is producing millions daily.—Selected.

UNIVERSITY MEN RECRUITING

There are many men in Canada who are anxious to go and play their part in the Great War, who are willing to go as officers, but from want of adequate military training, or for other reasons are unable to obtain commissions. There are other men who would prefer to join the ranks simply because they realize the enormous responsibility of the wastage of life which results from the bad leadership of an improperly trained officer.

Some of these men hesitate to go in the ranks, merely because they are uncertain of finding the congenial companionship of men of similar training and tastes.

Now, there is an organization in Canada exactly suited to the requirements of such men, and its existence should be brought clearly to the notice of every young man in Canada. The Universities of Canada are working loyally together to raise a company after company, and send them overseas to reinforce as units that famous regiment, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

These companies are composed of men from the Universities of Canada, the friends of such men, and broadly speaking from men of this type.

It must be clearly understood that they are not all University men, for there are bank clerks, lawyers, architects, engineers, ranchers and others, and it has been found that such men pull well together and enjoy military life to the full. If the existence of such a force was known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, there would be no difficulty in recruiting a full company within a week.

The First University Company, under the command of an excellent leader, Captain Gregor Barclay, has been for some time in England. An eminent military authority has declared this to be the finest company which has ever sailed from Canada.

The Second University Company was composed of men of a splendid type and was embarked recently at Montreal.

The Third Universities Company (and note that the plural is deliberate) is recruiting with fair rapidity and there is every hope that it will reach the high mark of success attained by the first two companies.

There is certainly no difficulty in obtaining officers, but it is harder to find picked men for Sergeant-Major, Company Quartermaster Sergeant, Platoon Sergeants and Section Leaders, on whom largely rests the success of the Company. Indeed, Canada needs chiefly a training school for non-commissioned officers.

The general principal is followed of giving commissions to well qualified men from the University or from the district which furnishes the recruits. The West has certainly been a great recruiting ground for the Universities Companies, and the men have proved themselves good soldiers, well disciplined and efficient, with fine physique. It is hoped that the Maritime Provinces will rival the West in furnishing recruits. Indeed, in the Second Company men, doubtless Canadians, came to join from Oklahoma, Arizona and Missouri.

A recruit can be examined medically and attested in his own district, and transportation can be obtained from Captain A. S. Eve, 382 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, the headquarters of the successive companies.

The newspapers and publicists agents, by their voluntary aid freely given, have shown themselves to be the most efficient means of furnishing recruits, but we ask every reader to help the men join the Company they are looking for, and the Company to find the men required.



No more Dyspepsia for Us!

There isn't a member of the family need suffer from indigestion, sick headaches, biliousness, fermented stomach, etc., if he or she will take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They cleanse the stomach and bowels and stimulate the liver to healthy activity and tone up the whole system. Take one at night and you're RIGHT in the morning.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Joker's Corner

"Is he an eye doctor? Why, I thought he was a chiropodist." "He used to be. He began at the foot and worked up, you see."

The Man—Of course, you understand, dear, that our engagement must be kept, secret?

The Woman—Oh, yes, dear! I tell everybody that.

Summer Visitor—"I suppose you don't mind my being in your field, Mr. Hodge?"

Mr. Hodge (heartily): "The longer you stay the better, ma'am; fact is, the birds are that troublesome, I ought to have put a scarecrow up in this field before now."

A California lady employed a Chinaman to do some work on her farm. When everything but board had been arranged, he asked: "You eat me or me eat me myself?"

The lady cast one glance at him and then said hastily: "I think it will be more agreeable for both of us if you eat yourself!"

Donald was leaving his native village for parts unknown. Sandy, his friend, invited all the friends and neighbors to his home to give Donald a royal send off. As is customary at these gatherings, liquid refreshments were served without stint.

About nine o'clock Sandy noticed Donald going round bidding the guests good-bye. "Your no goin' yet, Donald?" he said in surprise.

"Na, I'm no goin' yet answered Donald, "but I thoct I'd bid 'em a' good-bye while I knew 'em."

A party of New Yorkers were hunting in the "piney woods" of Georgia, and had as an attendant an old negro, whose fondness for big words is characteristic of the race. One of the hunters, knowing the old negro's bent, remarked to him:—

"Uncle Mose, the indentations in terra firma in this locality render travelling in a vehicular conveyance with springs decidedly objectionable and painful anatomically. Don't you think so?"

Uncle Mose scratched his left ear a moment, and replied, with a slow shake of his woolly head:—

"Mistah Gawge, the exuberance ob you' words am beyon' mah jurydiction."

The lanky youth who occupied a seat in a passenger coach persisted in sticking his head and shoulders out of the window. The brakeman was passing through the coach, and he touched the youth on the back.

"Better keep your head in the window," advised the brakeman.

"I kin look out the winder if I want to," answered the youth.

"I know you can," warned the brakeman. "But if you damage any of the ironwork on the bridges you'll pay for it."

The company marched so poorly and went through their drill so badly that the captain who was of somewhat an excitable nature, shouted indignantly at the soldiers:—

"You knock-kneed, big-footed idiots you are not worthy of being drilled by a captain. What you want is a rhinoceros to drill you, you wretched lot of donkeys."

Then, sheathing his sword indignantly, he added, "Now, lieutenant, you take charge of them!"

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. "LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE"

On and after July 19th, 1915, train service on the railway is as follows:

Service Daily Except Sunday. Express for Halifax (Monday only) 4.13 a.m. Express for Yarmouth..... 12.08 p.m. Flying Bluenose for Halifax..... 1.58 p.m. Express for Halifax..... 2.18 p.m. Express for Yarmouth..... 7.53 p.m. Express for Annapolis (Sat. only) 7.40 a.m. Accom. for Annapolis..... 6.35 p.m.

Midland Division

Trains on the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.05 a.m., 5.10 p.m., and 7.50 a.m. and from Truro for Windsor at 6.45 a.m., 2.30 p.m., and 12.50 p.m. connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

Buffet Parlor Car Service on Flying Bluenose trains between Halifax and Yarmouth

St. John - Digby

DAILY SERVICE (Sunday excepted.)

Canadian Pacific Steamship "Yarmouth" leaves St. John 7.00 a.m., leaves Digby 1.50 p.m., arrives at St. John about 5.00, connecting at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Flying Bluenose train from Halifax daily except Sunday.

P. GIFFKINS, General Manager.

FURNESS SAILINGS

From London	From Halifax
July 11	Messina
July 21	Appenine
July 21	Aug. 10

Furness Withy & Co., Limited

Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom. Mon. & Fri.	Time Table in effect January 4, 1915	Accom. Mon. & Fri.
Read down.	Stations	Read up.
11.10	Lv. Middleton As.	15.45
11.38	* Clarence	15.17
11.55	Bridgetown	15.01
12.23	Granville Centre	14.38
12.30	Granville Ferry	14.21
12.55	* Karadale	14.05
13.15	Ar. Port Wade Lv.	13.45

CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. RAILWAY AND D. A. RAILWAY.

P. MOONEY General Freight and Passenger Agent

September First

is the day you should begin your course at the Good School. The office will be open for enrollment on the two preceding days. Classes begin on the opening day. Those who enter then should be the first ready for employment.

Course of Study on application to Maritime Business College HALIFAX, N. S. E. KAULBACH, C. A.

Boston and Yarmouth Steamship Co., Ltd

Steamships Prince George and Prince Arthur

Leave Yarmouth daily, except Sundays at 6 p. m. Return, leave Central Wharf, Boston, daily, except Saturdays, at 2 p. m.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent Yarmouth, N. S.

BELLEISLE

July 27
Mr. Guy M. Wade is spending his vacation at his old home.
Messrs. Archie and Jack Bent took in the Cherry Carnival at Bear River.
Mrs. Albert Wade of Bridgetown is visiting her relatives and friends in this place.
Mrs. Alfred Inglis of Tupperville is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Parker.
Mrs. Harry Marshall of Clarence spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Gesner.
Mrs. Fred Dodge and three children and Miss May Wagner of Bridgetown, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Dodge.
Mrs. A. L. Bent and two children returned from Halifax on Saturday, after a pleasant visit with Mrs. Bent's brother, Mr. John Gesner.
Mrs. Harris and two children and Mrs. Tremaine of Halifax, the Misses Nellie and Emma Chipman and Mr. Mark Chipman, and Miss Fannie Tupper of Tupperville, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Clifford Bent at "The Elms."
Frances Bent, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Bent, met with a painful accident on Sunday morning, while playing around the barn she fell and struck her arm, breaking the bone just above the wrist. We feel very sorry for Frances as it comes pretty hard for little girls to keep very still and watch others play.
Last Tuesday evening the members of the Alert Bible Class met at the home of Mrs. Rupert Woodward and presented their teacher, Mrs. J. Howe Ray, with a travelling bag as a token of the esteem in which she is held by the class. Mrs. Ray left on Friday for California to visit her brother, Mr. George Freeman. Before returning she will visit the Panama Exposition.
Pte. Harry Bent, 69th Regiment, Halifax, Rev. John Bent of Petite, Lunenburg County, Rev. and Mrs. Leonard Gesner of Five Islands, Colchester County, are spending their vacation at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bent. Miss Rena Healey of Round Hill and Miss Sponagle of West Dublin, Lunenburg County, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bent this week also.

MT. HANLEY

July 27
Miss Ora B. Elliott is visiting her brother at Clarence.
Mr. Eldridge Chute of Clarence is visiting his grandparents in this place.
The farmers are all busy getting their hay. They report a large crop.
A boy baby arrived to Mrs. Charlie Barteaux, July 10th. He has come to stay.
Mrs. Milledge Slocumb has been visiting her many friends in Boston for the last few weeks.
The ice cream social Thursday night last proved a grand success, the sum of \$16.00 being realized.
Mr. John C. Balsor bought a fine pair of grey Durham steers from Norris Mitchell of Hampton, last week.
Miss Eva C. Hayes from British Columbia is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Lockard Hines, for a few weeks.
Miss Bessie G. Miller from Lynn, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Miller, for her summer vacation.
Preaching service August 1st at 11 a. m. Sunday School 10 a. m. Rev. Mr. McWilliams will fill the appointments.
Miss Emma and Ethel Brown from Swampscott, Mass., have been the guests of their aunts in this place for the last week.
We are sorry to report that Mr. J. C. Balsor is on the sick list. Mrs. Zebulon Elliott of this place is no better at time of writing.
There will be a Mission Band concert held in the Baptist Church, Aug. 3th, at 7.30 o'clock p. m. Silver collection. Cordial invitation to all.

HAMPTON

July 26
Farmers are busy getting their hay, the crop being good this year.
Mr. Roy Brooks is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Brooks.
Quite a number of people are present in Hampton enjoying the cool sea breeze.
Miss Emma and Ethel Brown of Lynn, have been recent guests of their aunt, Mrs. Biffah Risteen.
Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Poole, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Risteen spent Sunday with Mr. Avar Risteen.
Mrs. Alfred Clarke from Rhode Island is visiting her father, Mr. Robert Chute, she was accompanied by her friend Miss Wilkie.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Robbins, accompanied by Mrs. Lavina Foster, went to Kentville on Saturday to visit at the home of Mr. Arthur Foster.
Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

PORT LORNE

July 26
Mr. and Mrs. J. Beeby left here today for their home in New Jersey.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Anthony went away today to spend a few days with friends in Granville.
Rev. A. Whitman and daughters, Lillian and Beulah, are visiting friends at Round Hill.
Conductor Addy Nichols of Kentville spent Sunday with his family at Hillcrest Cottage.
Dr. and Mrs. Dechman and family of Bridgetown were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Anthony.
Miss Francis Palmeter of Kentville, who has been visiting her friend, Miss Mabel Nichols, has returned home.
Mr. Frank Britain and family who have been living here for the past year will return to Halifax tomorrow.
Mr. and Mrs. Archie Chute and Mr. Harold Anderson of Bridgetown, attended the funeral of their cousin, Harry Cropley, on Saturday.
Mrs. G. C. Hall of New Britain, and sister, Miss Sadie Banks, who has been visiting her for the last six months, arrived home last Saturday.
Miss Lizzie Beardsley has returned home after spending a very pleasant vacation with her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Beardsley, at Granville Ferry.
Mr. and Mrs. William Cropley of Lynn, came Saturday with the remains of their son, Harry, who passed away Monday, July 19. Since Mr. Cropley moved to Lynn this is the fourth time he has come here on the same sad visit. The first time he brought his wife and daughter Annie, next he came with Alma, then with Lizzie, and now with Harry, his last child, who leaves a kind and loving father and step-mother to mourn their loss. Mr. and Mrs. Cropley have the sympathy of their many friends in this place.

ALBANY

July 24
Farmers are busy haying and report a good crop.
Lyman Whitman is putting an extension of 40 feet on his barn.
Miss Coakley of Halifax spent the past two weeks with Miss Edith Merry.
Mr. McGinnis fell a week ago, injuring the spine of his back quite seriously.
Mr. A. B. Fern is again improving in health and Mr. McLeod is able to drive out.
Mrs. Beals of Ingleville has been the recent guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. Prentiss.
Miss Lena Sawler is spending a few weeks with Mrs. John Grant of Nictaux West.
Asbury Murray has a position in St. John as Secretary for the Page Wire Fence Company.
Mrs. Frank Dunlap and little sons, Arthur and Clarence, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Whitman.
Our student minister, Mr. Blakney, attended the convention at Northfield, Mass. He preached at Dalhousie West last Sunday and will occupy the pulpit here tomorrow.

GRANVILLE CENTRE

July 26
Mr. William T. Eaton of Port Orange, Florida, is visiting relatives in this place.
Mrs. George Hoyt of Lequille was a guest last week of Mr. and Mrs. J. Calnek.
Mrs. Ira Gilliatt and children of Granville Ferry visited her mother, Mrs. Walter Bent, last week.
Mrs. H. W. Longley and son Carroll, of Paradise, spent a few days recently with her mother, Mrs. Henry Calnek.
Mrs. J. A. Langille and daughters, Jean and Marion, of Annapolis, were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goodwin.
Mr. and Mrs. James Hutchinson of South Boston, and Mrs. John L. Amberman of Granville Ferry, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Withers.
A large number assembled in the Baptist Church Sunday evening, to listen to the service of song conducted by the choir, and a stirring address by Student Pastor, C. W. Cook. The whole service was one of inspiration and help. The special offering for denominational work amounted to \$39.00.

ST. CROIX COVE

July 26
Miss Lucy Marshall has so far improved as to be able to walk.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Messenger, Mt. Rose, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hall yesterday.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hall spent Tuesday with Mrs. Hall's mother, Mrs. Eliza Healy, Outram.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Charlton and little daughter Wyona, Torbrook Mines, visited relatives here Monday.

LOWER GRANVILLE

July 27
Mr. Legg stopped over night at the Riverview.
Mr. William Anthony of Bridgetown is a guest at the Riverview.
W. K. Crisp of Hampton spent the week-end at the Riverview.
Mr. J. A. Gates arrived at the Riverview on Monday for an indefinite period.
Mr. Corning, representing E. L. Davis of Yarmouth, was a recent guest at the Riverview.
Mrs. McMullin of the Queen Hotel, Annapolis, is visiting for a couple of weeks at the Riverview.
On Sunday, July 25th, two automobile parties from Bridgetown took dinner at the River View.
Mrs. Warren Letteney and little daughter, Frances, visited friends at Granville Ferry last week.
On Tuesday, July 22nd, three young ladies stopped at the Riverside Cottage on a walking expedition from St. John via Digby and Port Wade, their destination being Scott's Bay.
Mr. and Mrs. Harris and the Misses Felus of Lawrence town, arrived by automobile for dinner at the River View on Monday, 26th, inst., the Misses Felus remaining for a couple of weeks.

PRINCE DALE

July 24
Mrs. Albert Fraser spent the week-end with relatives at Weymouth.
Miss Daisy Dondale of Belmont, Mass., is visiting relatives here.
Mr. W. E. Dunn returned to his work at Clark's mill on Monday.
Miss Bessie Wright spent the week-end with relatives at Virginia East.
Miss Gladys Wright has accepted a position at Harbor View Hotel, Smith's Cove.
Messrs Thomas and Harry Milner returned to their work at Milford Corner, Monday.
Messrs Fred Wright and Harry Sanford spent Sunday at Harbor View Hotel, Smith's Cove.
Miss Viola Wright, who has been visiting relatives at Joggin Bridge, returned home Monday.
Mrs. R. F. Connel and daughter, Ruth, of Bridgetown, spent a few days recently with relatives here.
Miss Lena Wright who has been teaching at Harboursville, Kings County, is spending her vacation at home.
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fraser and son Louie, of Clementsport, who have been visiting relatives here, returned home Tuesday.

HILLSBURN

July 26
Mr. and Mrs. Ross Longmire of Litchfield called on friends here Sunday.
Services in the Baptist Church, Sunday, August 1st, at 7.30 p. m., by Mr. T. Russell.
Mr. and Mrs. Mannasseh Halliday of Lynn, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Longmire last week.
Miss Abbie Longmire left this week for Lynn, where she will spend several weeks the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Mannasseh Halliday.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Russell entertained the young people at the Parsonage, Wednesday evening. All spent a very pleasant evening and were treated with refreshments.
Mr. Lloyd and Harry Longmire are planning to take a party of our young people to Bear River in their new motor boat, the "Shannon", on Cherry Carnival day. We wish them a pleasant day and a safe return.
The boat fishermen of Anderson's Cove have landed 90,000 pounds of mixed fish, and sold them to A. and B. Longmire from their boats. It was an uncommonly big catch for one week. The net fishermen are doing well also.

PARKERS COVE

July 26
Schr. Boutillier, Capt. Arthur Casey, of Digby, is here getting her ice and bait.
Mr. Alfred Gauthier went to Digby in his pleasure boat the 25th, for an indefinite period.
Mr. Shannon Tanch of Granville, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hudson.
Mr. Wallace Longmire of Hillsburn, was the guest of his sister, Mr. and Mrs. David Milner, on the 25th.
Mrs. Judson Longmire of Hillsburn, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Milner to dinner, quite recently.
Mr. Clifford McCaul of Delaps Cove was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Hudson on Sunday.
Mr. Joseph Rice is laid up with a very bad arm at time of writing, blood poisoning being the cause of it. We hope it will not prove serious.

ALBERTA 'DRY' BY BIG MAJORITY WHICH IS GROWING HOURLY

Prohibition Has 29,000 Majority With Some County Districts Still Missing
Edmonton, Alberta, July 22.—With more than three-quarters of the polls throughout the province heard from at midnight, the prohibition forces have a majority of 29,000 in favor of the new provincial liquor act which comes into force on the first of July next year. The remaining polls in the outlying country north and south are expected to break about even.
The result exceeds the most sanguine estimates of the "dry's", who did not count on more than fifteen thousand in the latest figures just prior to polling day. It is also a big surprise to the "wets", who expected to make a much better showing. Edmonton with a total vote of 12,000 has a majority of 3,200 in favor of the act, and Calgary with an equal total vote gives a "dry" majority of 3,000. The other cities of the province, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and Lethbridge also go "dry", with the exception of the last named, where there is 275 "wet" majority.
It is in the rural districts, however, that the big vote for prohibition has been polled. Of fifty-five provincial constituencies only seven up to midnight gave indications of going "wet". They are Rocky Mountain and Pincher Creek in the south and Girouard, Stony Plain, Athabasca, St. Albert and Victoria in the north. On the other hand Lacombe, Red Deer, Camrose and others have piled up "dry" majorities of over three to one. The fight was the hardest campaign of its kind ever held in the province. For the "wets" C. A. Windle, of Chicago, has been touring the province for some weeks, assisted by other speakers. For the "drys", Rev. F. W. Patterson, of the First Baptist Church, Edmonton, took the lead in the campaigning all over the province and some of those who assisted him were Ben S. Spence, Mrs. Nellie McClung, late of Winnipeg, and now of Edmonton, and Clinton S. Howard of Rochester, N. Y.
There was great enthusiasm in the city among the prohibition people as the results of the polls became known. At a mass meeting in McDougall Methodist Church hearty cheers were given.
The new legislature will abolish 320 hotel, club and wholesale licenses in the province on July 1, next.

TORBROOK

July 26
A red deer came along by S. Barteaux's one day last week.
Mrs. E. Perry left for Londonderry last week to spend a few weeks.
Pastor Steeves preached his farewell sermon yesterday and leaves in a few weeks.
Mr. Judson Armstrong and brother, Robie, with their wives, visited Bear River on the 18th.
Mrs. Gilbert Weagle moved to West Gore where Mr. Weagle is employed in the Antimony mines.
Mr. Martin Ullman has purchased the farm of S. W. Barteaux, Sr, but will not move down until March next.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Charlton and little daughter have returned from a few weeks visit at Bridgetown and Port Lorne.

CLARENCE

July 26
Miss Margaret Armstrong of Boston, is visiting friends here.
Mrs. Ida Witham returned on Thursday after a stay of six weeks at Westford and other parts of Massachusetts.
Miss Viola B. Whitman, after an absence of nearly three years spent in the Canadian West, arrived home today on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whitman.
This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion of a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.
ISAAC E. MANN,
Metapedia, P. Q.
August 31st, 1908.
Japanese shipbuilding yards are full up with business nowadays. Boats to total tonnage of 160,000 are now building. A vessel quoted at \$135,000 when sold before war broke out, has changed hands at the price of \$335,000.
Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor movement has been seriously ill with an attack of typhoid fever. He is now at his summer home, Sagamore, Massachusetts.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP IS TORPEDOED BY THE HUNS OFF THE COAST OF SCOTLAND

Leelanaw Bound From Archangel to Belfast With Cargo of Flax Sent to the Bottom
London, July 26.—The American steamship Leelanaw from Archangel, July 8th, for Belfast, with a cargo of flax, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine, off the Northwest coast of Scotland.
All the members of the crew of the Leelanaw were saved. They were brought into Kirkwell in their own boats.
The Leelanaw was torpedoed on July 25th. The steamer left New York on May 17 with a cargo of cotton, consigned to Russia by way of Gothenburg. The vessel was detained at Kirkwall, while inquiries were made as to the possibility of getting her cargo to Russia as Sweden forbids the export of cotton. The ship was released on June 26th with permission to proceed to Archangel, where the cotton was discharged and a cargo of flax was loaded for Belfast.
No details of the torpedoing of the Leelanaw have been received, beyond a message stating that the crew had been safely landed at Kirkwall, Scotland, from which place they notified the American Consul at Dundee of the sinking of the vessel.
The Leelanaw was owned by the Harby Steamship Company of New York; she was formerly called the Earnwell. She was 280 feet long and of 1924 gross tons.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN POLITICALLY INDEBTED TO GERMANY

The New York Herald in its issue of the 21st prints a sensational article involving William Jennings Bryan as being politically in debt to Berlin. Germany officially fought for Mr. Bryan's election in 1900 because of his anti-imperialistic views. Dr. Von Holleben, then the Kaiser's envoy in Washington, directed the intrigue in the hope of obtaining a naval base in the Caribbean in the event of the "Commoner's" elevation to the Presidency. Holleben was recalled to Berlin following the exposure of activities and a secret service inquiry. This exposure follows as the result of Mr. Bryan's resignation as secretary of state and shows his leaning toward the German cause.

The lighthouse on Partridge Island, St. John, established in 1791, will be equipped with a new flashlight, in place of the fixed light which has served as a guide to mariners for so many years. The old light was a 55 candle-power lamp and the new guide will be an 80 candle-power condensed flash. Increased efficiency will result: under the old system the range was 17 miles, and the improved light will be visible for 45 miles. The flash will occur every eight seconds. The cost of the improvement will be \$9,000. Work is being carried on, with a temporary light in place, and the change will be effected within a fortnight.

HYMENEAL

MACDONALD—WILES
A pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Gaius Eisner at Granville at ten thirty Saturday morning, July 17th. The drawing room was prettily trimmed in green foliage with a large corner wedding arch. Mrs. George Wheeler performed at the organ, and the wedding march ushered into the presence of a large number of invited guests Miss Sarah May, only daughter of the late Wallace Wiles of Bridgetown, to be joined in holy wedlock to Mr. George Edward Macdonald, Postmaster of Dupont, Florida. The attending bridesmaid was Miss Lottie Whitman of Britton, while Bernard Eisner, cousin of the bride, acted as groomsmen. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. A. R. Reynolds of the Methodist Church. The bride was handsomely dressed in Crepe Brocade de chine with a bridal veil held in place by lillies of the valley. A large number of the personal friends of the bride were present. After a noon collation and happy congratulations, the bridal couple were conveyed to the Bridgetown station by auto, where they boarded the West bound Bluenose for Boston. A short time will be spent in Providence, R. I., the home of the bride for fifteen years, then to their future home at Dupont, Florida. The groom is manager of a chain of stores as well as being a most prominent citizen of the State and Postmaster of Dupont.

Mildredina Hair Remedy Never Fails

To restore gray hair to its natural color and beauty. No matter how old and faded your hair looks, or how long you have been gray, it will work wonders for you, keep you looking young, promote a luxuriant growth of healthy hair, stop its falling out and positively remove dandruff. Will not soil skin or linen. Will not injure your hair. It is not a dye.
Refuse all substitutes. 50c. a bottle at druggists.

FREE We will send a large trial bottle FREE by return mail to anyone who sends this coupon to American Proprietary Co., with name and address and 10c in silver or stamps to pay postage.

At the call of Lieut. Governor McGregor, several towns and cities have agreed to celebrate in some appropriate manner, August 4th, the anniversary of the day on which Germany launched the war.

According to the latest issue of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Bulletin, forty-six soldiers or soldiers' widows are now in receipt of pensions from the Dominion Government as a consequence of the war.

The "Rod and Gun" for August contains, as usual, a good variety of articles which will be attractive to the followers of Isaac Walton, as well as other lovers of the waters and the forest.

IN THE SUPREME COURT

1915. B. No. 1170.
CANADA Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Plaintiff
vs. John Primrose Nelly, Clara Bell Nelly and Reginald B. Nelly, Defendants

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Annapolis, in the County of Annapolis, on Saturday the 31st day of June, A. D. 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted herein, dated the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1915, unless before the date of the sale the amount due to the plaintiff on the mortgage foreclosed herein, with its costs to be taxed, be paid to the plaintiff or his solicitor;

That certain piece or parcel situate in Wilmot, known as the Alfred Dodge farm, bounded as follows:— Beginning at a stake and stones on the west side of the road known as the Parker road and at the South West corner of land belonging to Jacob Slocumb on said road; thence North ten degrees West along the West side of said road until it comes to Isiah Dodge's garden fence; thence Westwardly at right angles as far as said fence extends; thence Northwardly the course of said fence as far as said fence extends; thence Eastwardly the course of said fence to the Lake road; thence North ten degrees West along the West side of said road until it intersects the West line of the farm known as the Charles Dodge farm; thence along the West line of said farm until it comes to the Lake road, so called; thence Westwardly along the South side of said road forty-five rods to a stake and stones at the North East corner of land belonging to Jacob Slocumb, said road from thence South ten degrees East along said Slocumb's East line until it comes to the North line of lands deeded by the late Alfred G. Dodge to the late John Slocumb; thence Eastwardly along the North line of said land forty-two rods to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one hundred and eighteen acres more or less.

Another other piece or parcel of land lying and being in Wilmot, bounded as follows:— Beginning at a willow tree standing at the South West corner of land formerly belonging to the late John Dodge; thence running Easterly along said John Dodge's South line until it comes to lot number thirty-six; from thence South the course of said twenty rods to a stake and stones; from thence Westwardly at right angles until it comes to the road known as the Parker road as aforesaid; from thence Northwardly along the East side of said road to the place of beginning, containing by estimation ten acres more or less.

TERMS: Ten per cent deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.
Dated at Annapolis, N. S., this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1915.

J. H. EDWARDS, Sheriff in and for the County of Annapolis.

J. L. Ralston, of 85-93 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S. Solicitor for the plaintiff. 12-51

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

MID SUMMER SALE

- 1 Lot Girls' and Boys' White Blouses very neatly made and trimmed. Reg. price 85c to \$1.25. This sale 59c to 89c
5 dozen Ladies' Corset Covers, very nicely trimmed. Extra Value 23c
10 dozen "Princess" Hose for Girls and Boys, all sizes. To clear them out only 19c
4 dozen only Men's Penman's Merino Underwear, only 39c
2 Pieces Bordered Voile for Curtains, in Ecu and White. Regular Price 40c now 29c
1 Lot of Ladies' and Misses' Gloves, colors Black and White. Prices were 25c to 75c, to be cleared out at 15c and 25c
10 dozen Men's Negligee Shirts in a big variety of Patterns. Regular 75c quality for 59c
5 dozen Ladies Black Seamless Hose, Black only, all sizes. Per pair 12c
MEN'S SHIRTS
MEN'S "MARATHON" HOSE
10 dozen Men's "Marathon" Hose in Black, Tan and Navy only. Regular Price 2 pair for 25c. Sale Price 10c pr

SPECIAL

We offer 500 yds only of a special make of White Cotton. Very fine even thread and suitable for all purposes. We will sell 500 yds only at nine cents per yard in order to introduce this cotton.

JOHN LOCKETT & SON