

The Beacon

VOL. XXX

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918

NO. 4

THE MARINERS OF ENGLAND

YE Mariners of England
That guard our native seas!
Whose flag has braved a thousand years,
The battle and the breeze!
Your glorious standard launch again
To match another foe;
And sweep through the deep,
While the stormy winds do blow!
While the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy winds do blow.
The spirits of your fathers
Shall start from every wave!
For the deck it was their field of fame,
And Ocean was their grave.
Where Blake and mighty Nelson fell,
Your many hearts shall glow,
As ye sweep through the deep,
While the stormy winds do blow;
While the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy winds do blow.
Britannia needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep;
Her march is o'er the mountain-waves,
Her home is on the deep.
With thunders from her native oak
She quells the floods below—
As they roar on the shore,
When the stormy winds do blow;
When the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy winds do blow.
The meteor flag of England
Shall yet terrific burn;
Till danger's troubled night depart,
And the star of peace return.
Then, then, ye ocean-warriors!
Our song and feast shall flow
To the fame of your name,
When the storm has ceased to blow;
When the fiery fight is heard no more,
And the storm has ceased to blow.

THOMAS CAMPBELL,
(Born July 27, 1777; died June 15, 1844.)

SOME GAINS OF THE WAR

By SIR WALTER RALEIGH, M. A., Professor
of English Literature at Oxford University.

(Paper read at a meeting of the Royal
Colonial Institute held at the Caxton Hall,
Westminster, on February 13, 1918. Re-
printed from *United Empire*.)

(Concluded.)

THIS gain, which I make bold to predict for the English language, is a real gain, apart from all patriotic bias. The English language is incomparably richer, more fluid, and more vital than the German language. Where the German has but one way of saying a thing, we have two or three, each with its distinctions and its subtleties of usage. Our capital wealth is greater, and so are our powers of borrowing. English sprang from the old Teutonic stock, and we can still coin new words, such as "foodhoard" and "joy-ride," in the German fashion. But long centuries ago we added thousands of Romance words—words which came into English through the French or Norman-French—and brought with them the ideas of Latin civilization and of medieval Christianity. Later on, when the renewed study of Latin and Greek quickened the intellectual life of Europe, we imported thousands of Greek and Latin words direct from the ancient world—learned words, many of them, suitable for philosophers, or for writers who pride themselves on shooting a little above the vulgar apprehension. Yet many of these, too, have found their way into daily speech, so that we can say most things in three ways, according as we draw on one or another of the three main sources of our speech. Thus you can begin, or commence, or initiate an undertaking, with Boldness, or Courage, or Resolution. If you are a Workman, or Labourer, or Operative, you can Ask, or Request, or Solicit your employer to Yield or Grant, or Concede an increase in the Earnings, or Wages, or Remuneration which fall to the lot of your Fellow, or Companion, or Associate. Your employer is perhaps Old, or Veteran, or Superannuated, which may Hinder, or Delay, or Retard the success of your application. But if you Foretell, or Prophecy, or Predict that the War will have an End, or Close, or Termination that shall not only be Speedy, or Rapid, or Accelerated, but also Great, or Grand, or Magnificent, you may perhaps Stir, or Move, or Actuate him to have Ruth, or Pity, or Compassion on your Mate, or Colleague, or Collaborator.

The English language, then, is a language of great wealth—much greater wealth than can be illustrated by any brief example. But wealth is nothing unless you can use it. The real strength of English lies in the inspired freedom and variety of its syntax. There is no grammar of the English speech which is not comic in its stiffness and inadequacy. An English grammar does not explain all that we can do with our speech; it merely explains what shackles and restraints we

must put upon our speech if we would bring it within the comprehension of a school-bred grammarian. But the speech itself is like the sea, and soon breaks down the dykes built by the inland engineer. It was the fashion, in the eighteenth century, to speak of the divine Shakespeare. The reach and catholicity of his imagination was what earned him that extravagant praise; but his syntax has no less title to be called divine. It is not cast or wrought, like metal; it leaps like fire, and moves like air. So is every one that is born of the spirit. Our speech is our great charter. Far better than in the long constituted process whereby we subjected our kings to law, and gave dignity and strength to our Commons, the meaning of English freedom is to be seen in the illimitable freedom of our English speech!

Our literature is almost as rich as our language. Modern German literature begins in the eighteenth century. Modern English literature began with Chaucer, in the fourteenth century, and has been full of great names and great books ever since. Nothing has been done in German literature for which we have not a counterpart, done as well or better—except the work of Heine, and Heine was a Jew. His opinion of the Prussians was that they are a compost of beer, deceit, and sand. French literature and English literature can be compared, throughout their long course, sometimes to the great advantage of the French. German literature cannot seriously be compared with either.

It may be objected that literature and art are ornamental affairs, which count for little in the deadly strife of nations. But this is not so. Our language cannot go anywhere without taking our ideas and our creed with it, not to mention our institution and our games. If the Germans could understand what Chaucer means when he says of his Knight that

he loved chivalry,
Truth and honor, freedom and courtesy,
then indeed we might be near to understanding. I asked a good German scholar the other day what is the German word for "fair play." He replied, as they do in Parliament, that he must ask for notice of that question. I fear there is no German word for "fair play."

The little countries, the pawns and victims of German policy, understand our ideas better. The peoples who have suffered from tyranny and oppression look to England for help, and it is a generous weakness in us that we sometimes deceive them by our sympathy, for our power is limited, and we cannot help them all. But it will not count against us at the final reckoning that in most places where humanity has suffered cruelty and indignity the name of England has been invoked: not always in vain.

And now—for I have kept to the last what I believe to be the greatest gain of all—the entry of America into the War assures the triumph of our common language. America is peopled by many races; only a minority of the inhabitants—an influential and governing minority—are of the English stock. But here, again the language carries it, and the ideas that inspire America are ideas which had their origin in the long English struggle for freedom. Our sufferings in this War are great, but they are not so great that we cannot recognise virtue in a new recruit to the cause. No nation, in the whole course of human history, has ever made a more splendid decision, or performed a more magnanimous act, than America, when she decided to enter this War. She had nothing to gain, for, to say the bare truth, she had little to lose. If Germany were to dominate the world, America, no doubt, would be ruined; but, in all human likelihood, Germany's impious attempt would have spent itself and been broken long before it reached the coasts of America. America might have stood out of the War in the assurance that her own interests were safe, and that, when the tempest had passed, the centre of civilization would be transferred from a broken and exhausted Europe to a peaceful and prosperous America. Some few American statesmen talked in this strain, and favored a decision in this sense. But it was not for nothing that America was founded upon religion. When she saw humanity in anguish, she did not pass by on the other side. Her entry into the War has put an end, I hope for ever, to the family quarrel, not very profound or significant, which for a century and a half has been a jarring note in the relations of mother and daughter. And it has put an end to another danger. It seemed at one time not unlikely that the English language as it is spoken overseas would set up a life of its own, and become separated from the language of the old country. A development of this kind would be natural enough. The Boers of South Africa speak Dutch, but not the Dutch spoken in Holland. The French Canadians speak French, but not the French of Molière. Half a century ago, when America was exploring and

settling her own country, in wild and lone places, her pioneers enriched the English speech with all kinds of new and vivid phrases. The tendency was then for America to go her own way, and to cultivate what is new in language at the expense of what is old. She prided herself even on having a spelling of her own, and seemed almost willing to break loose from tradition and to coin a new American English.

This has not happened; and now I think it will not happen. For one thing, the American colonists left us when, already we had a great literature—Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Spenser belong to America no less than to us, and America has never forgotten them. The education which has been fostered in American schools and colleges keeps the whole nation in touch with the past. Some of their best authors write in a style that Milton and Burke would understand and approve. There is no more beautiful English prose than Nathaniel Hawthorne's. The best speeches of Abraham Lincoln, and, we may truly add, of President Wilson, are merely classic English. During my own lifetime I am sure I have seen the speech usages of the two peoples draw closer together. For one thing, we on this side now borrow, and borrow very freely, the more picturesque colloquialisms of America. On informal occasions I sometimes brighten my own speech with phrases which I think I owe to one of the best of living American authors, Mr. George Ade, of Chicago, the author of *Fables in Slang*. The press, the telephone, and the growing habit of travel bind us closer together every year; and the English that we speak, however rich and various it may be, is going to remain one and the same English, our common inheritance.

One question, the most important and difficult of all, remains to be asked. Will this War, in its course and in its effects, tend to prevent or discourage later wars? If the gains that it brings prove to be merely partial and national gains, if it exalts one nation by unjustly depressing another, and conquers cruelty by equal cruelty, then nothing can be more certain than that the peace of the world is farther off than ever. When she was near her death, Edith Cavell, patriot and martyr, said that patriotism is not enough. Every one who thinks on international affairs knows this, almost every one forgets it in time of war. What can be done to prevent nations from appealing to the wild justice of revenge?

A League of Nations may do good, but I am surprised that any one who has imagination and a knowledge of the facts should entertain high hopes of it as a final solution. There is a League of Nations to-day which has given a verdict against the Central Powers, and that verdict is being enforced by the most terrible war in all human history. If the verdict had been given before the War began, it may be said, then Germany might have accepted it, and refrained. So she might, but what then? She would have felt herself wronged; she would have deferred the War, and, in ways that she knows so well, would have set about making a party for herself among the nations of the League. Who can be confident that she would have failed either to divide her judges, or to accumulate such elements of strength that she might dare to defy them? A League of Nations would work well only if, its verdicts were loyally accepted by all the nations composing it. To make majority-rule possible you must have a community made up of members who are reasonably well informed upon one another's affairs, and who are bound together by a tie of loyalty stronger and more enduring than their causes of difference. It would be a happy thing if the nations of the world made such a community; and the sufferings of this War have brought them nearer to desiring it. But those who believe that such a community can be formed to-day or tomorrow are too sanguine. It must not be forgotten that the very principle of the League, if its judgements are to take effect, involves a world-war in cases where a strong minority resists those judgements. Every war would become a world-war. Perhaps this very fact would prevent wars, but it cannot be said that experience favors such a conclusion.

There is no escape for us by way of the Gospels. The Gospel precept to turn the other cheek to the aggressor was not addressed to a meeting of trustees. Christianity has never shirked war, or even much disliked it. Where the whole soul is set on things unseen, wounds and death become of less account. And if the Christians have not helped us to avoid war, how should the pacifists be of use? Those of them whom I happen to know, or to have met, have shown themselves, in the relations of civil life, to be irritable, self-willed, combative creatures, where the average soldier is calm, unselfish, and placable. There is something incongruous and absurd in the pacifist of British descent. He has fighting in his blood, and

his creed, or his nervous sensibility to physical horrors, denies him the use of fighting, his blood turns sour. He can argue, and object, and criticise, but he cannot lead. All that he can offer us in effect is eternal quarrels in place of occasional fights.

No one can do anything to prevent war who does not recognise its splendor, for it is by its splendor that it keeps its hold on humanity, and persists. The wickedest and most selfish war in the world is not fought by wicked and selfish soldiers. The spirit of man is immense, and for an old memory, a pledged word, a sense of fellowship, offers this frail and feeble resistance to the sea and blood which the pin or a grain of sand will disclose, to be the victim of all the atrocities that the wit of man can compound out of fire and steel and poison. If that spirit is to be changed, or directed into new courses, it must be by one who understands it, and approaches it reverently, with bared head.

The best hope seems to me to lie in paying chief attention to the improvement of war rather than to its abolition; to the decencies of the craft; to the style rather than the matter. Style is often more important than matter, and this War would not have been so fierce or so prolonged, if it had not become largely a war on a point of style—a war, that is to say, to determine the question how war should be waged? If the Germans had behaved humanely and considerately to the civil population of Belgium, if they had kept their solemn promise not to use poison-gas, if their valour had been accompanied by chivalry, the War might now have been ended, perhaps not in their disfavour, for it would not have been felt, as it now is felt, that they must be defeated at no matter how great a cost, or civilization will perish.

Even as things are, there have been some gains in the manner of conducting war, which when future generations look back on them, will be seen to be considerable. It is true that modern science has devised new and appalling weapons. The invention of a new weapon in war always arouses protest, but it does not usually, in the long run, make war more inhuman. There was a great outcry in Europe when the broadsword was superseded by the rapier, and a tall man of his hands could be spitted like a cat or a rabbit by any dexterous little fellow with a trained wrist. There was a wave of indignation, which was a hundred years in passing, when musketry first came into use, and a man-at-arms of great prowess could be killed from behind a wall by one who would not have dared to meet him in open combat. But these changes did not, in effect, make war crueler or more deadly. They gave more play to intelligence, and abolished the tyranny of the bully, who took the wall of every man he met, and made himself a public nuisance. The introduction of poison-gas, which is a small thing compared with the invention of fire-arms, has given the chemist a place in the ranks of fighting-men. And if science has lent its aid to the destruction of life, it has spent greater zeal and more prolonged effort on the saving of life. No previous war will compare with this in care for the wounded and maimed. In all countries, and on all fronts, an army of skilled workers devote themselves to this single end. I believe that this quickening of the human conscience—for that is what it is—will prove to be the greatest gain of the War, and the greatest advance made in restraint of war. If the nations come to recognize that their first duty, and their first responsibility, is to those who give so much in their service, that recognition will of itself do more than can be done by any convalescent of statesmen to discourage war. It was the monk Telemachus, according to the old story, who stopped the gladiatorial games at Rome, and was stoned by the people. If war, in process of time, shall be abolished, or failing that, shall be governed by the codes of humanity and chivalry, like a decent tournament, then the one sacrificial figure which will everywhere be honoured for the change will be the figure not of a priest or a politician, but of a hospital nurse.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION

The Commanding Officer desires to express his appreciation of the very excellent and energetic work of Mrs. Hart, wife of Capt. P. P. Hart, for several months past, in teaching needlework, basket-making, and other fancy work to the patients who are confined to their wards, and thus deprived of the outdoor pleasures which the other patients enjoy. Mrs. Hart's pupils have shown wonderful aptitude for this kind of work, and under her guidance a large number of beautiful and useful articles have been made.

Some of these articles were shown at a local Red Cross Exhibition held in the Pavilion at Buxton about two months ago and there is at present a large and very fine assortment of this work on exhibition in London, from the Granville Arts & Crafts.

It is understood that this exhibition will shortly make a tour, showing at all the largest cities in Great Britain.—*Canadian Hospital News*.

NEWS OF THE SEA

—New York, July 19.—The Associated Press says the British transport *Carpathia*, 13,605 tons gross, has been sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast while outward bound from a British port.

Although in the service of the British Government for several months, the *Carpathia* has been used as an American troop transport. Her last departure from an American port was in June. The *Carpathia* was built in 1903 at Newcastle, Eng., and was owned by the Cunard Co. It was the *Carpathia* which answered the wireless S. O. S. call of the White Star liner *Titanic* in April, 1912, when that vessel hit a submerged iceberg on her maiden voyage to New York and was sunk, with heavy loss of life. The *Carpathia* picked up and landed at New York 865 survivors of the *Titanic*. The *Carpathia* was also one of the first merchant steamers to appear in American waters armed against submarines.

London, July 19.—Three torpedoes were fired at the *Carpathia* and all hit the vessel. Splendid discipline was maintained. The survivors were in the water two hours, the exchange Telegraph Co. says, when picked up by the steamer which brought them into port. The *Carpathia* disappeared very quickly. Five persons were killed on the liner through a torpedo entering the engine room. The remainder of those on board took to the lifeboats.

All the passengers on board the *Carpathia* were saved. They include thirty-six saloon passengers and twenty-one from the steerage.

—New York, July 19.—The United States armored cruiser *San Diego*, formerly the California, was sunk ten miles off Fire Island, N. Y., this morning. There was no loss of life. Fire Island is about fifty miles east of the entrance of New York harbor.

An aviator flying along the Long Island shore at the time the *San Diego* was sunk, noticed the vessel suddenly list and was instrumental in having an S. O. S. call sent out from the wireless station on Fire Island.

Vessels raced to the scene and circling around the *San Diego* began a systematic search for survivors. Hundreds of these were taken aboard the rescue ships, which included several tankers and one naval vessel.

—Ottawa, July 22.—The chief press censor announced to-day that the steamer *Siberian Prince*, which went ashore at Lawrenceton, fifteen miles east of Halifax, during a heavy fog, on July 2, has been refloated and is now safely docked. The damage was slight.

—Washington, July 22.—An enemy submarine is operating off the Massachusetts coast, the Navy Department was advised yesterday. The Orleans naval station on Cape Cod, near Chatham, reported sighting a tug and three barges on fire, having been shelled by a submarine which was seen. American warships from the first naval district are out after the submarine.

The Committee on Public Information later gave out this statement:

"The Navy Department at noon received a dispatch from the first naval district, stating that coastguard station No. 40, at Orleans, Mass., on the coast between Cape Cod and Chatham, Mass., reports sighting a tug on fire and three barges being shelled by a submarine."

—Vancouver, B. C., July 18.—Passengers on the trans-Pacific liner arriving here yesterday brought news of the recent sinking of the New Zealand coast of the steamship *Wimmera*, a vessel of 3,000 tons, with the loss of 26 lives. A heavily charged mine in the shipping route between Sydney and Auckland was responsible for the disaster. The ship carried a large crew and about 100 passengers. Captain Rolls, the commander, went down with the ship.

The survivors had a thrilling experience, one boat being in the water for 36 hours before reaching shore. During this time one of the passengers, a young girl named Gladys Kenman, rowed the boat for a part of the 36 hours. Most of the passengers, mostly women, were barefooted and in their night attire.

The loss of the *Wimmera* was the first marine disaster due to a mine to occur in the antipodes.

—London, July 19.—A British sloop was sunk by a submarine on Tuesday, says an Admiralty announcement to-day. Twelve of the crew were the only survivors.

—London, July 19.—The British transport *Barunga* has been sunk by a submarine, the admiralty announced this afternoon. There were no casualties. She was formerly the German steamer *Sumatra*, outward bound for Australia with unfit Australians on board. She

was sunk by a German submarine on Monday.

The *Barunga* was a steamer of 7,484 tons gross, built in Flensburg in 1913. She was 482 feet long, 62 feet beam and 29 feet depth. She was owned by the British government.

There was not the slightest sign of panic when the *Barunga* was torpedoed. The several hundred unfit troops aboard lined up as though on parade until taken off. Aid speedily arrived. The transport remained afloat nearly an hour after she was attacked.

London, July 20.—The survivors and crew of the British transport *Barunga*, sunk by a submarine, have landed in a Channel port. All are in high spirits. There were no casualties.

—An Atlantic Port, July 19.—The Anchor line steamer *Elysia*, 6,370 tons gross, was sunk by a German submarine May 23 in the Mediterranean while carrying cargo from the far east. It was reported here to-day by a passenger arriving on a British steamship. The *Elysia* was one of a convoy of 22 vessels. The crew was saved.

—A Canadian Atlantic Port, July 19.—The American steamer *San Jacinto* in collision in the Atlantic with the Holland-American liner *Oosterdijk*, in which the latter was sunk, arrived here to-day with the *Oosterdijk's* crew. The *San Jacinto* was badly damaged, her bow twisted about thirty degrees to port. The ship docked here for temporary repairs.

—An Irish Port, Monday, July 22.—The giant White Star liner *Justicia* has been torpedoed and sunk.

The *Justicia* was returning to an American port after delivering a large contingent of American troops, it was learned here.

The *Justicia* in size and tonnage nearly approached the dimensions of the great *Vaterland* now in the service of the American Government and being used for a carrier of American troops to Europe. The *Justicia* was designed as a modern passenger liner for the trade between New York and Rotterdam but she never entered that service. Where there were intended to be magnificently carved and decorated cabins, saloons, and stairways rough woodwork was built instead. After being completed at Belfast the Cunard Steamship Company turned the *Justicia* over to the British Admiralty and the vessel for some time was used as a transport for troops and supplies.

The *Justicia* had a troop-carrying capacity of between 7,000 and 8,000 men. Her crew numbered about 500.

An Irish Port, July 24.—Four hundred of the crew of the torpedoed liner *Justicia* have been landed here. They report that the liner was sunk after a 24-hour fight with submarines.

The story of the fight between the German submarine and the *Justicia*, if it could be told, would make one of the finest stories in the annals of anti-submarine warfare.

Nothing which has occurred in connexion with the sinking of the former White Star liner gives navy men any cause for misgivings over the submarine war. The defensive measures and methods showed up to excellent advantage and indicate that the Entente naval forces can always be counted on to make the enemy pay dearly for every attempt he makes. No passengers were lost and only ten of the crew were killed. The first torpedo struck the engine room and the ship then stopped. Several other torpedoes were fired but only two of the missiles were effective.

London, July 24.—One of the crew of the *Justicia* is quoted by the newspaper as asserting that ten torpedoes were discharged at the *Justicia*. Four of the approaching missiles, he added, were exploded by gunfire.

USEFULNESS OF SWIMMING

The usefulness of a practical knowledge of swimming was never better shown than in the sinking of the army transport, *President Lincoln*, when, after seeing that the sick and paralyzed soldiers were safely in a boat, 700 men dived into the sea and swam to the life boats and rafts which they had previously lowered.

It was a striking scene. A correspondent says: "When all boats and rafts were overboard, the old Atlantic was a strange sight. More than 700 men made as many splashes and an instant later 700 heads bobbed up and 700 bodies began clambering on rafts and into the boats." The fact that these men could swim made it possible to launch the boats and rafts empty, thereby avoiding the possibility of any of them capsizing from an overload, as so often happens. It is, of course, easier and quicker to launch boats that are not crowded with people. Many lives could be saved if swimming was a general accomplishment, as all but the weak, the sick, and the women and children could follow the example set by the able 700 swimmers of the *President Lincoln*.—*St. Louis Post Dispatch*, July 12.

Sensible Men and Women

do not keep surplus money in their homes, or carry it around in their pockets.

They put it in the Savings Bank so that it may earn more money for them.

Decide, now, to let us help you to save. Interest paid every six months.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Field-up Capital - \$ 6,000,000
Reserve Fund - 13,000,000
Resources - 180,000,000

G. W. BABBITT
Manager
St. Andrews Branch

WILSON'S BEACH, C-BELLO.

July 25
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Matthews and daughter, Emily, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Matthews and children, Mrs. Arthur Calder and daughter, Melba, Mr. Horace Brown, and Mr. Albert Williamson spent Sunday with friends in Letite.

Mr. Gordan Lank, of St. John, was a recent visitor here.

Miss Millie Lank is visiting relatives in St. John.

Pte. Leroy Fletcher returned to Sussex on Monday.

Mrs. Raymond Towne and her sisters, the Misses Lulu and Flossie Smith, of North Andover, Mass., are spending the summer with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Newman.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy W. Matthews, of Pottstown, Penn., are spending part of their honeymoon here.

Rev. J. B. Ganong, B. A., B. D., and Mrs. Ganong, of St. John, were over-Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Markie Newman.

Mr. and Mrs. George Seelye and family, of Lubec, spent Sunday here.

After a delightful visit with Mrs. E. Hampton at "The Cedars" Mr. and Mrs. Forbes McGilvery returned on Monday to their home in St. John.

Miss Lydie Brown is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Seelye, at Letite.

Miss Josephine Noddin, of Letite, is a guest of Mrs. C. H. Fletcher.

On Saturday, July 20th, Rev. Mr. Ganong united in marriage Mr. John Mitchell and Miss Georgie Harvey, of Welshpool. We wish them much happiness in their married life.

Mr. Robert Henderson returned last week to Nova Scotia, Mrs. Henderson and little son Parker will remain for some weeks with Mr. Henderson's parents.

Mr. William Ludlow came home last week from Lubec, but is still quite ill.

LAMBERTVILLE, D. I.

July 24.
Mrs. Harold Lambert and daughter, Alice, are visiting her mother, Mrs. O'Brien, at St. George.

Miss Kathleen Matthews, of Eastport, is visiting Miss Marion Pendleton this week.

Miss Marion Stuart, of Black's Harbor, is visiting Miss Alice Grew.

Mrs. Flora Bosson, of Melrose, Mass., is spending the summer at her cottage. Her niece, Miss Luella Fountain, of Chocolate Cove, is visiting her.

Mrs. A. W. English is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Murchie Leeman.

Mr. Herbert Stuart spent Sunday with friends at Digdeguash.

Mr. John Thomas, of Digdeguash, was the week-end guest of his daughter, Mrs. Dewey Pendleton.

CUMMINGS' COVE, D. I.

July 19.
Mr. and Mrs. Moses McDonald, who have been spending several months in Worcester, Mass., have arrived home.

Mrs. Onso Haney and family are visiting at Mrs. Haney's old home at Fairfield, St. John Co., for two weeks.

Mrs. Willis Doughty is spending this week with her husband at Bocabec.

Coun. E. A. McNeill recently returned from a short business trip to St. John.

Mrs. Howard McKinney and children, of Woodland, Me., are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Hooper.

Jack Woods, of Boston, Mass., is spending his usual summer holidays here, the guests of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Hooper.

Earle Hooper, of Portland, Me., is home for a short period.

Mrs. Frank Hooper spent Tuesday the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry Simpson, at Lord's Cove.

Albion Cummings is visiting his brother Roy at Eastport, Me.

Mrs. Edgar Cummings spent Friday last with her daughter, Mrs. Herman Creamer, at Calais, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Conley and family, of Leonardville, and guests, Mrs. N. Marks Mills and children, of St. Stephen, enjoyed luncheon on the beach at Cummings' Cove on Wednesday afternoon of last week.

The ladies of the Chocolate and Cummings' Cove Institute met at the home of Mrs. Edgar Chaffey on Tuesday evening and packed a box of socks to be sent overseas to the soldiers.

BEAVER HARBOR, N. B.

July 22.
Rev. Mr. Bell, of Deer Island, preached here in the Baptist Church on Sunday evening. A large and attentive congregation followed closely the discourse, which was much appreciated. At the close of the service, the medal of Milford Hawkins, who was killed in France some time ago, was shown from the pulpit, and each in turn passed by to see it. How solemn and yet how glorious to think of one of our village boys who gave his life that others might live in peace. Who can say that his life was lived in vain?

The Red Cross Society was entertained at Mrs. Nelson Wright's home last week.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Eldridge and left a baby girl on Monday, June 22. Congratulations.

Mrs. Ira Hawkins and daughter, Miss Winnie, spent a few days of the week in St. John.

Miss Carr, of Rusiagornish, spent a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Eldridge, recently.

L. H. Outhouse has gone to Tiverton, N. S., for a short time.

The annual school-meeting of the district was held on Monday evening, July 22.

Miss Erma Bates has returned from a visit with friends in St. George.

Mrs. Lottie Holmes and Mrs. Albert Cross are visiting friends in St. Andrews.

ST. GEORGE, N. B.

July 24.
Mr. and Mrs. William Finnigan and family were here last week from Quebec. They made the trip by automobile. "Bill" is an old St. George boy, who has made good in the pulp business. He is now manager of one of the big mills away in the woods of Quebec, two hundred and seventy miles from Quebec City. The town where he resides has a population of 2500, nearly all of the inhabitants are in the pulp or lumber business.

Miss Minnie Parks, of New York, is spending a vacation with relatives.

Miss Fanny Randall, of New Jersey, is here on her annual vacation and is a guest at the Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clinch and two children, of St. Stephen, were visitors here last week.

Mr. Edw. Coughlin, of the C. P. R., St. John, spent the week-end with his family.

Miss Feeney, of Fredericton, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Feeney.

C. Hazen McGee came down from the Border Towns and spent the week-end with his family.

Miss Alma Coffey, trained nurse, of Toronto, is home for a brief vacation.

Miss Nan Garland, of Toronto, is her guest.

Little Jimmy Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson, is recovering from a serious illness.

An additional teacher will be added to

the teaching staff for the coming school term. A room will be fitted up in the annex and ready when the summer holidays are over.

Miss Susie Murray, of Lowell, Mass., is spending her holidays in town.

Mrs. Wm. Newman is the guest of her niece, Mrs. E. J. Neill.

C. M. Pottle has moved his barber shop into the Grant and Morvin building, while repairs are being made on his shop on Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coyne, and Warren Dow, of St. Stephen, motored down on Saturday and spent the week-end with relatives.

Troubles fell thick and fast this week on Frank Casey and family, who reside at New River. While the father was in St. John with the eldest boy, who had been suffering with an injured leg, which got so bad that amputation was necessary, the house caught fire and the mother was severely burned rescuing three of the younger children. The house and contents were a total loss,—the family saving nothing.

Miss Beckett, of Oak Bay, is the guest of Miss Barry.

A party of young folks, chaperoned by Mrs. Henry Goss, returned from a pleasant outing at Chas. Craig's Camp, Lake Utopia, on Monday.

The Welsh Lumber Company are getting ready for sawing operations, and are busy overhauling the mill recently purchased by them, on the river at Baldwin's Crossing. The Wilson Box Company have a large crew at work in their mill at the Y. The two companies will saw about five millions of lumber.

Roadmakers in this vicinity are making fairly good progress despite the weather conditions. The heavy rains have produced spring conditions everywhere, and to a certain extent have aided the men working on the roads, by showing up the bad ruts and enlarging the holes.

CHAMCOOK, N. B.

July 25.
We understand that Rev. W. Fraser will hold a service in Booth Hall on Sunday, August 4th.

Miss Daisy Thompson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson, of Chamcook, and Owen Hinds were united in marriage by Rev. W. Fraser at the Manse on Sunday afternoon. The young couple will make their home at Big Bay.

Mr. Sarah Reid, of Greenock, and Mr. and Mrs. Alf Cathcart, of Waweig, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Greenlaw on Sunday.

Mr. Harold Reid spent the week-end with friends here.

Mr. John Greenlaw motored to Calais on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Thompson called on friends here on Monday evening to bid them farewell. They leave St. Andrews for Sussex on Thursday.

Mr. Walter McFarlane, of Milltown, N. B., called on friends here on Saturday last.

Rev. Father O'Keefe was called here on Saturday owing to the illness of one of the Booth employees.

Mrs. Roy Grimmer and children, Mr. Lloyd Murray, and Mr. Archie Babbitt enjoyed a sail to Digdeguash on Saturday in Mr. Fred Beane's motor boat.

Mr. Harry Bartlett and family, and Mrs. John McCann, motored from Rollingdam on Saturday and called on Mrs. John Greenlaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leland drove to St. Stephen on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Annie Graham, of Calais, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. McCracken.

Miss Eva McCracken left on Monday for Eastport, where she will give instructions in labelling in the Booth plant there.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborn, of Boston, motored to Chamcook on Thursday to call on their son, Mr. Ralph H. Osborn, manager of Booth plant.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL APPOINTED TO SENATE

Ottawa, July 22.—The Hon. P. E. Blondin, Postmaster-General of Canada, who has been without a seat in the House since his defeat in Laurier-Outermost last fall, has been called to the Senate. He succeeds the late Senator Shehyn of Quebec.

The Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin was born at St. Francois du Lac, County of Yamaska, on December 14, 1874, the son of Louis M. and Elodie (Barnard) Blondin. He was educated at the Seminaire de Nicolet and at Laval University, and was admitted to the practice of the notarial profession in 1900; later he became clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Grand Mere for two terms. He was elected to the House of Commons for Champlain in 1908, and re-elected in 1911; was elected Deputy Speaker in 1917; appointed member of the Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Inland Revenue on October 20, 1914; sworn in as Secretary of State on October 6, 1915, and as Postmaster-General on January 8, 1917, and he raised the 258th Battalion for overseas service.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Up-River Doings

St. Stephen, N. B., July 24.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Todd are enjoying a fishing trip to Dalhousie, and intend to spend some time on the Gaspé coast. They travelled the distance in their automobile.

Mrs. Walter K. Murchie is here from Alberta visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Maxwell.

The card system of selling sugar has been adopted by all retail grocery stores in Calais, as it is considered only the fair way to treat all customers now, sugar is so difficult to obtain. The card has to be presented every time sugar is purchased, and only one card is allowed in each family.

Several young ladies interested in Sunday School work are visiting Elmsville this week to attend the Sunday School Conference of the St. Andrew's Deaneary.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Webber and family are spending part of the month at Champlain, occupying "Windsor Cottage," owned by Mr. F. W. Nicholson.

A service flag was presented and displayed at the Union Church in Calais on Sunday morning. The pastor, Rev. Barton Watson, preached a most eloquent sermon, the subject being "Patriotism."

Mr. Amherst Beard, of St. John, is spending a week or two in Calais.

Mr. and Mrs. John Reed, of Waterville, Me., are visiting Calais friends.

Mrs. Jacob, DeWitt, of Montreal, is spending the summer with her sister, Miss Kathleen Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Murchie, of St. Stephen, have been spending a few days at Southampton, N. B.

Calais citizens most enthusiastically celebrated the Franco-American Victory. On Monday at noon all the bells in the city were joyfully rung, and in the evening a mass meeting was held at Memorial Park, where speeches were made by Hon. Judge Hanson, and Mr. M. N. Cockburn, of St. Andrews, and several others. The band played a number of patriotic airs, amid the cheering and plaudits of the assembled crowd. There was much enthusiasm, which showed the genuine patriotism of the American people in the most eastern city in the United States.

Mr. Stephen Kelley is very ill at the Calais Hospital, much to the anxiety of his family and friends.

Mrs. Augustus Cameron is visiting her friend, Mrs. Kenneth Gillespie, at Mr. G. Skiff Grimmer's cottage at Long Island.

Mrs. Arthur M. Hill, who has been visiting St. Stephen, returns to Fredericton this week.

The Calais Public Library will be closed during the month of August to patrons, with the exceptions of the last two Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilson have closed their home in St. Stephen, and are at their summer cottage at Washademoak Lake.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT'S DEATH

Amsterdam, July 21.—The death of Quentin Roosevelt is confirmed by a Wolff Bureau message from the front, according to a Berlin dispatch received here. The story of the fatal encounter as told by the Wolff Bureau correspondent, follows:

"On Sunday, July 14, an American squadron of twelve battle planes was trying to break through the German defence over the Marne. In the violent combat which ensued with seven German machines one American aviator stubbornly made repeated attacks. This culminated in a duel between him and a German non-commissioned officer, who, after a short fight, succeeded in getting good aim at his brave but inexperienced opponent, whose machine fell after a few shots near the village of Chambray, ten kilometres (nearly six miles and a quarter) north of the Marne.

"His pocket-case showed him to be Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, of the aviation section of the United States army. The personal belongings of the fallen aviator are being carefully kept with a view to sending them later to his relatives. The earthly remains of the brave young aviator were buried with military honors by German airmen near Chambray at the spot where he fell."

TROOPS ARRIVE SAFELY

Ottawa, July 24.—Among the troops officially announced to-day through the chief censor's office as having arrived in England are draft '74 (part) engineer training depot, St. Johns, Que., probationary medical officers, V. A. D. nurses and details. The remainder of the troops are from Ontario and the prairie provinces.

GERMANY'S LATEST BRUTALITY

Amsterdam, July 18.—The Telegraph publishes a statement, which it attributes to a reliable source, that German submarine commanders have been ordered as far as possible to make prisoners of the crews of enemy merchantmen, particularly subordinate members of these. The German authority, it says, intends to treat them not as civilian war prisoners, but to subject them to the most severe regimen of ordinary prisoners.

STEFANSSON COMING

Nome, Alaska, July 23.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Canadian Arctic explorer,

now at Fort Yukon, is planning to go a lecture tour this fall for the benefit of the Red Cross, according to a telegram received here. Stefansson is in a Fort Yukon hospital recovering from illness contracted at Herschel Island early this year. He hopes to come to Nome in August on his way out.

Hattersson—"That will-power expert is fine. He told me this morning that every day I must positively do something that I shrink from." Mrs. Hattersson—"Then you can take me to the matinee to-day."

—Life.

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to him. But for a week people asked I had been of self, so I started two thousand making me c "Now, h I don't know one time a s they dismiss Russian agent she learned one of the Still, I doubt not also know but m other man w must know t my dispatche that play call tain comprom secretly sear up where any the woman w likely places, nose. Some Europe are of cigarettes, what we are of money or no knowledge we naturally the terms of freres carry t obvious as a knows they an dishonesty. V to put the go one would loo me inside my I carried in a purpose I bou avoid mistakes and the mom which it was b "No one k going to Cons journey I told him my cigar grand cross of ing to our Ar at my scheme, her about it a a Russian spy, she was a ver possibly have told her. "Later, af young chap o questioned hin never seen the several people way I found o from the mon knew then tha "My train travel at night Messenger, and time I take wi compartment, not from any smoke. He ha posed I was to myself-comfort pocket of my them out, inter like a bookmak slung from a s fitting or walki "I took the pocket and the I was searching beside me on th "At that m

IN THE FOG

BY
Richard Harding Davis.

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CHAPTER II

THE necklace was a present from the Queen of England to the Czarina of Russia," began the Queen's Messenger. "It was to celebrate the occasion of the Czar's coronation. Our Foreign Office knew that the Russian Ambassador in Paris was to proceed to Moscow for that ceremony, and I was directed to go to Paris and turn over the necklace to him. But when I reached Paris I found he had not expected me for a week later and was taking a few days' vacation at Nice. His people asked me to leave the necklace with them at the Embassy, but I had been charged to get a receipt for it from the Ambassador himself, so I started at once for Nice. The fact that Monte Carlo is not two thousand miles from Nice may have had something to do with making me carry out my instructions so carefully.

"Now, how the Princess Zichy came to find out about the necklace I don't know, but I can guess. As you have just heard, she was at one time a spy in the service of the Russian government. And after they dismissed her she kept up her acquaintance with many of the Russian agents in London. It is probable that through one of them she learned that the necklace was to be sent to Moscow, and which one of the Queen's Messengers had been detailed to take it there. Still, I doubt if even that knowledge would have helped her if she had not also known something which I supposed no one else in the world knew but myself and one other man. And, curiously enough, the other man was a Queen's Messenger too, and a friend of mine. You must know that up to the time of this robbery I had always concealed my dispatches in a manner peculiarly my own. I got the idea from that play called 'A Scrap of Paper.' In it a man wants to hide a certain compromising document. He knows that all his rooms will be secretly searched for it, so he puts it in a torn envelope and sticks it up where any one can see it on his mantel shelf. The result is that the woman who is ransacking the house to find it looks in all the unlikely places, but passes over the scrap of paper that is just under her nose. Sometimes the papers and packages they give us to carry about Europe are of very great value, and sometimes they are special makes of cigarettes, and orders to court dressmakers. Sometimes we know what we are carrying and sometimes we do not. If it is a large sum of money or a treaty, they generally tell us. But, as a rule, we have no knowledge of what the package contains; so, to be on the safe side, we naturally take just as great care of it as though we knew it held the terms of an ultimatum or the crown jewels. As a rule, my conferees carry the official packages in a despatch-box, which is just as obvious as a lady's jewel bag in the hands of her maid. Every one knows they are carrying something of value. They put a premium on dishonesty. Well, after I saw the 'Scrap of Paper' play, I determined to put the government valuables in the most unlikely place that any one would look for them. So I used to hide the documents they gave me inside my riding-boots, and small articles, such as money or jewels, I carried in an old cigar-case. After I took to using my case for that purpose I bought a new one, exactly like it, for my cigars. But to avoid mistakes, I had my initials placed on both sides of the new one, and the moment I touched the case, even in the dark, I could tell which it was by the raised initials.

"No one knew of this except the Queen's Messenger of whom I spoke. We once left Paris together on the Orient Express. I was going to Constantinople and he was to stop off at Vienna. On the journey I told him of my peculiar way of hiding things and showed him my cigar-case. If I recollect rightly, on that trip it held the grand cross of St. Michael and St. George, which the Queen was sending to our Ambassador. The Messenger was very much entertained at my scheme, and some months later when he met the Princess he told her about it as an amusing story. Of course, he had no idea she was a Russian spy. He didn't know anything at all about her, except that she was a very attractive woman. It was indiscreet, but he could not possibly have guessed that she could ever make any use of what he told her.

"Later, after the robbery, I remembered that I had informed this young chap of my secret hiding-place, and when I saw him again I questioned him about it. He was greatly distressed, and said he had never seen the importance of the secret. He remembered he had told several people of it, and among others the Princess Zichy. In that way I found out that it was she who had robbed me, and I know that from the moment I left London she was following me and that she knew then that the diamonds were concealed in my cigar-case.

"My train for Nice left Paris at ten in the morning. When I travel at night I generally tell the chef de gare that I am a Queen's Messenger, and he gives me a compartment to myself, but in the daytime I take whatever offers. On this morning I had found an empty compartment, and I had tipped the guard to keep every one else out, not from any fear of losing the diamonds, but because I wanted to smoke. He had locked the door, and as the last bell had rung I supposed I was to travel alone, so I began to arrange my traps and make myself comfortable. The diamonds in the cigar-case were in the inside pocket of my waistcoat, and as they made a bulky package, I took them out, intending to put them in my hand bag. It is a small satchel like a bookmaker's, or those hand bags that couriers carry. I wear it slung from a strap across my shoulder, and, no matter whether I am sitting or walking, it never leaves me.

"I took the cigar-case which held the necklace from my inside pocket and the case which held the cigars out of the satchel, and while I was searching through it for a box of matches I laid the two cases beside me on the seat.

"At that moment the train started, but at the same instant there

was a rattle at the lock of the compartment, and a couple of porters lifted and shoved a woman through the door, and hurled her rugs and umbrellas in after her.

"Instinctively I reached for the diamonds. I shoved them quickly into the satchel and, pushing them far down to the bottom of the bag, snapped the spring lock. Then I put the cigars in the pocket of my coat, but with the thought that now that I had a woman as a travelling companion I would probably not be allowed to enjoy them.

"One of her pieces of luggage had fallen at my feet, and a roll of rugs had landed at my side. I thought if I hid the fact that the lady was not welcome, and at once endeavored to be civil, she might permit me to smoke. So I picked her hand bag off the floor and asked her where I might place it.

"As I spoke I looked at her for the first time, and saw that she was a most remarkably handsome woman.

"She smiled charmingly and begged me not to disturb myself. Then she arranged her own things about her, and, opening her dressing-bag, took out a gold cigarette case.

"Do you object to smoke?" she asked.

"I laughed and assured her I had been in great terror lest she might object to it herself.

"If you like cigarettes," she said, "will you try some of these? They are rolled especially for my husband in Russia, and they are supposed to be very good."

"I thanked her, and took one from her case, and I found it so much better than my own that I continued to smoke her cigarettes throughout the rest of the journey. I must say that we got on very well. I judged from the coronet on her cigarette-case, and from her manner, which was quite as well bred as that of any woman I ever met, that she was some one of importance, and though she seemed almost too good looking to be respectable, I determined that she was some grande dame who was so assured of her position that she could afford to be unconventional. At first she read her novel, and then she made some comment on the scenery, and finally we began to discuss the current politics of the Continent. She talked of all the cities in Europe, and seemed to know every one worth knowing. But she volunteered nothing about herself except that she frequently made use of the expression, 'When my husband was stationed at Vienna,' or 'When my husband was promoted to Rome.' Once she said to me, 'I have often seen you at Monte Carlo. I saw you when you won the pigeon championship.' I told her that I was not a pigeon shot, and she gave a little start of surprise. 'Oh, I beg your pardon,' she said; 'I thought you were Morton Hamilton, the English champion.' As a matter of fact, I do look like Hamilton, but I know now that her object was to make me think that she had no idea as to who I really was. She needn't have acted at all, for I certainly had no suspicions of her, and was only too pleased to have so charming a companion.

"The one thing that should have made me suspicious was the fact that at every station she made some trivial excuse to get me out of the compartment. She pretended that her maid was traveling back of us in one of the second-class carriages, and kept saying she could not imagine why the woman did not come to look after her, and if the maid did not turn up at the next stop, would I be so very kind as to get out and bring her whatever it was she pretended she wanted.

"I had taken my dressing-case from the rack to get out a novel, and had left it on the seat opposite to mine, and at the end of the compartment farthest from her. And once when I came back from buying her a cup of chocolate, or from some other fool errand, I found her standing at my end of the compartment with both hands on the dressing-bag. She looked at me without so much as winking an eye, and shoved the case carefully into a corner. 'Your bag slipped off on the floor,' she said. 'If you've got any bottles in it, you had better look and see that they're not broken.'

"And I give you my word, I was such an ass that I did open the case and looked all through it. She must have thought I was a Juggins. I get hot all over whenever I remember it. But in spite of my dulness, and her cleverness, she couldn't gain anything by sending me away, because what she wanted was in the hand bag and every time she sent me away the hand bag went with me.

"After the incident of the dressing-case her manner changed. Either in my absence she had had time to look through it, or, when I was examining it for broken bottles, she had seen everything it held.

"From that moment she must have been certain that the cigar-case, in which she knew I carried the diamonds, was in the bag that was fastened to my body, and from that time on she probably was plotting how to get it from me.

"Her anxiety became most apparent. She dropped the great lady manner, and her charming condescension went with it. She ceased talking, and when I spoke, answered me irritably, or at random. No doubt her mind was entirely occupied with her plan. The end of our journey was drawing rapidly nearer, and her time for action was being cut down with the speed of the express train. Even I, unsuspecting as I was, noticed that something was very wrong with her. I really believe that before we reached Marseilles if I had not, through my own stupidity, given her the chance she wanted, she might have stuck a knife in me and rolled me out on the rails. But as it was, I only thought that the long journey had tired her. I suggested that it was a very trying trip, and asked her if she would allow me to offer her some of my cognac.

"She thanked me and said, 'No,' and then suddenly her eyes lighted, and she exclaimed, 'Yes, thank you, if you will be so kind.'

"My flask was in the hand bag, and I placed it on my lap and with my thumb slipped back the catch. As I kept my tickets and railroad guide in the bag, I am so constantly opening it that I never bother to lock it, and the fact that it is strapped to me has always been sufficient protection. But I can appreciate now what a satisfaction, and what a torment too, it must have been to that woman when she saw that the bag opened without a key.

"While we were crossing the mountains I had felt rather chilly and had been wearing a light racing coat. But after the lamps were lighted the compartment became very hot and stuffy, and I found the coat uncomfortable. So I stood up, and, after first slipping the strap of the bag over my head, I placed the bag in the seat next me and pulled off the racing coat. I don't blame myself for being careless; the bag was still within reach of my hand, and nothing would have happened if at that exact moment the train had not stopped at Arles. It was the combination of my removing the bag and our entering the

station at the same instant which gave the Princess Zichy the chance she wanted to rob me.

"I needn't say that she was clever enough to take it. The train ran into the station at full speed and came to a sudden stop. I had just thrown my coat into the rack, and had reached out my hand for the bag. In another instant I would have had the strap around my shoulder. But at that moment the Princess threw open the door of the compartment and beckoned wildly at the people on the platform. 'Natalie!' she called, 'Natalie! here I am. Come here! This way!' She turned upon me in the greatest excitement. 'My maid!' she cried. 'She is looking for me. She passed the window without seeing me. Go, please, and bring her back.' She continued pointing out of the door and beckoning me with her other hand. There certainly was something about that woman's tone which made one jump. When she was giving orders you had no chance to think of anything else. So I rushed out on my errand of mercy, and then rushed back again to ask what the maid looked like.

"In black," she answered, rising and blocking the door of the compartment. 'All in black, with a bonnet!'

"The train waited three minutes at Arles, and in that time I suppose I must have rushed up to over twenty women and asked, 'Are you Natalie?' The only reason I wasn't punched with an umbrella or handed over to the police was that they probably thought I was crazy.

"When I jumped back into the compartment the Princess was seated where I had left her, but her eyes were burning with happiness. She placed her hand on my arm almost affectionately, and said in a hysterical way, 'You are very kind to me. I am so sorry to have troubled you.'

"I protested that every woman on the platform was dressed in black.

"Indeed I am so sorry," she said, laughing; and she continued to laugh until she began to breathe so quickly that I thought she was going to faint.

"I can see now that the last part of that journey must have been a terrible half hour for her. She had the cigar-case safe enough, but she knew that she herself was not safe. She understood if I were to open my bag, even at the last minute, and miss the case, I would know positively that she had taken it. I had placed the diamonds in the bag at the very moment she entered the compartment, and no one but our two selves had occupied it since. She knew that when we reached Marseilles she would either be twenty thousand pounds richer than when she left Paris, or that she would go to jail. That was the situation as she must have read it, and I don't envy her her state of mind during that last half hour. It must have been hell.

"I saw that something was wrong, and in my innocence I even wondered if possibly my cognac had not been a little too strong. For she suddenly developed into a most brilliant conversationalist, and applauded and laughed at everything I said, and fired off questions at me like a machine gun, so that I had no time to think of anything but of what she was saying. Whenever I stirred she stopped her chattering and leaned toward me, and watched me like a cat over a mouse-hole. I wondered how I could have considered her an agreeable travelling companion. I thought I would have preferred to be locked in with a lunatic. I don't like to think how she would have acted if I had made a move to examine the bag, but as I had it safely strapped around me again, I did not open it, and I reached Marseilles alive. As we drew into the station she shook hands with me and grinned at me like a Cheshire cat.

"I cannot tell you," she said, "how much I have to thank you for. What do you think of that for impudence?"

"I offered to put her in a carriage, but she said she must find Natalie, and that she hoped we would meet again at the hotel. So I drove off by myself, wondering who she was, and whether Natalie was not her keeper.

"I had to wait several hours for the train to Nice, and as I wanted to stroll around the city I thought I had better put the diamonds in the safe of the hotel. As soon as I reached my room I locked the door, placed the hand bag on the table and opened it. I felt among the things at the top of it, but failed to touch the cigar-case. I shoved my hand in deeper, and stirred the things about, but still I did not reach it. A cold wave swept down my spine, and a sort of emptiness came to the pit of my stomach. Then I turned red-hot, and the sweat sprung out all over me. I wet my lips with my tongue, and said to myself, 'Don't be an ass. Pull yourself together, pull yourself together. Take the things out, one at a time. It's there, of course it's there. Don't be an ass.'

"So I put a brake on my nerves and began very carefully to pick out the things one by one, but after another second I could not stand it, and I rushed across the room and threw out everything on the bed. But the diamonds were not among them. I pulled the things about and tore them open and shuffled and rearranged and sorted them, but it was no use. The cigar-case was gone. I threw everything in the dressing-case out on the floor, although I knew it was useless to look for it there. I knew that I had put it in the bag. I sat down and tried to think. I remembered I had put it in the satchel at Paris just as that woman had entered the compartment, and I had been alone with her ever since, so it was she who had robbed me. But how! It had never left my shoulder. And then I remembered that it had—that I had taken it off when I had changed my coat and for the few moments that I was searching for Natalie. I remembered that the woman had sent me on that goose chase, and that at every other station she had tried to get rid of me on some fool errand.

(To be Continued)

U. S. CASUALTIES LAST WEEK

Washington, July 22.—Casualties in the army and marine corps overseas increased 983 during the week, compared with 647 the previous week, and aggregated 12,716, with the inclusion of yesterday's army list of 199 and the marine corps list of 26.

While the week's total casualties were the largest announced for any week since American troops have been on the battle fronts, it is unlikely that any of the casualties which have resulted from heavy

fighting in which the Americans have been participating since last Monday are included in the totals. In the 12,716 casualties, the total of deaths, including 291 men lost at sea, men killed in action, dead of wounds, disease, accident and other causes, number 5,100—army, 4,421; marines, 679. The wounded aggregated 6,941—army men, 5,817; marines, 1,124. Those missing, including prisoners, total 675—army men, 593; marines, 82.

"You won't have a chance to drown your sorrows after the town goes dry." "You can't drown your sorrows," answered Uncle Bill Bottletop. "A sorrow's like a sponge. The more you moisten it the more it swells."—Washington Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

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ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 27th July, 1918.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[July 18 to July 24]

THE week under review was an event-
ful one, and it may possibly be re-
ferred to in the future as the turning
point in the war.

The greatest interest of the week, as
in the week preceding, was in the West-
ern campaign, where the Entente Allies
not only definitely held up the advance of
the Germans on the Soissons-Reims
salient, but drove them back to the north
of the Marne and eastward between the
Marne and Aisne, to an average depth of
over ten miles; and on the Germans' left
flank, between the Marne and Reims, the
Allies made substantial advances. East-
ward from Reims to Massiges the Allies
recovered all the ground yielded to the
Germans on the 15th. The result of the
week's operation in this sector was to
force a retirement of the Germans, who
were threatened with having a large mass
of their troops cut off by the Allies be-
tween Soissons and Reims. The Ger-
man losses in killed and wounded in the
fierce fighting—mainly rearguard actions—
of the week were enormous, and the
Allies captured many thousands of prison-
ers, as well as hundreds of guns, many of
large calibre. At the week's close the
Germans were continuing their retire-
ment, fighting desperate rearguard
actions, the Allies continuing their pres-
sure southwest of Reims and southeast of
Soisson. Further to the west and north,
from Mont Didier to Albert, and beyond,
the Allies carried on many successful
local operations, advancing their front
and taking prisoners. Altogether the
week was a memorable one on the West-
ern front, and the strategy of the Gener-
alism elicited only praise. The part
taken by the Americans in the week's
hostilities was most conspicuous, and to
them a large measure of the Allies' suc-
cess was due.

In the Austro-Italian campaign hostilities
were steadily maintained, but the
actions were mostly local, and there were
only slight changes in positions.
In the Balkan campaign the Italians
continued their advance in Albania, and
the Serbians, French, and Italians made
further gains in the Monastir sector.
Further east, in Macedonia, where the
Greeks are co-operating with the Entente
Allies, there was much activity, with
some gains for the Allies.

No definite developments in the Russian
situation were announced during the
week, but it was becoming more apparent
that the Bolshevik régime is an impos-
sible one, and that the factions opposed
thereto are increasing, and combining
in a common cause. It was stated that
an agreement has been reached by the
Entente Powers to intervene in Russia,
but the form the intervention was to
assume had not been made public.
Announcement was made during the
week of the killing of the ex-Tsar
Nicholas, on the 16th, under a decree of
the Bolsheviks; and his young son is
stated to have died a few days later.

No news of importance was received
during the week from the other theatres
of the war.

Aerial operations again formed a con-
spicuous feature of the week, and the
Entente aviators seem to have had the
best of it all round.
Submarine activity was most pronoun-
ced during the week, and owing to the
size of several of the vessels (including
an American armored cruiser and two
large Atlantic liners) torpedoed and
sunk by German submarines, the week's
loss of shipping will aggregate a large
amount of tonnage. Enemy submarines
were active on the Atlantic coast of
America, and secured a number of
victims.

LET ST. ANDREWS FLOURISH!

AS we pointed out last week, the need
of industries in St. Andrews is
very great. While the country is
at war and so many of our
men are engaged either as combatants or
in collateral war work, the time is not
propitious for undertaking new enterprises
of any great magnitude; yet even while
the war is in progress plans can be for-
mulated and preparations can be made
for beginning work at the earliest moment
when men are available for carrying it
on. The Town at the present time is
practically without industries, if we
except the fishing industry (of which St.
Andrews secures only a small portion of
benefit), and the summer hotels. And

without any exception, there is not a
single industry of any kind in the place
that gives all-the-year-round employment
to a dozen men or women.

The question is naturally asked, what
industry can be started in St. Andrews
that is likely to succeed? The answer is,
there is practically no industry in which
skilled labor plays the most conspicuous
part that cannot be carried on as well
here as anywhere else on the continent.
For industries requiring proximity to
coal or iron mines, obviously St. Andrews
is unsuited; but comparing it with St.
Stephen, or even with St. John, there is
no industry now being carried on in those
two places that could not be carried on
with at least equal advantage in St.
Andrews.

There is a strong present-day move-
ment to develop industries under more
attractive conditions than have prevailed
in the past, and "garden cities" are being
started in many places on this continent
as well as in other parts of the world.
"Town-planning" is becoming a practi-
cal and profitable occupation for en-
gineers of artistic tastes; and the Cana-
dian Commission of Conservation has
such an expert on its permanent staff.
St. Andrews needs no town-planning, it
is already beautifully planned, and it
only requires the population and the in-
dustries that will make it one of the most
beautiful garden cities of the world.

If a number of handicraft industries,
employing mainly skilled work people,
were started here in a small way they
would soon expand, because they would
receive the most effective kind of adver-
tising by means of the large number of
wealthy people who come here every
summer and who would be customers for
all articles of superior quality made in
the place. This is being verified in an
impressive way by the enterprise of Miss
G. Helen Mowat, who has inaugurated the
Cottage Craft industry within the
County, and by means of the patronage of
the summer visitors to the Town is en-
abled to dispose of a very large quantity
of useful and artistic fabrics and articles
made by the women folk in cottages
throughout the County in time that might
otherwise be wasted, or less profitably em-
ployed.

It must be borne in mind, constantly,
that the chief (and the most profitable)
industry of the place is catering for sum-
mer visitors; and in developing new in-
dustries they should be so chosen as to be
harmonious with what has already been
done towards beautifying the place and
making it attractive to those looking for
pleasing summer resorts.

Where could a better place be found
for the manufacture of golf clubs and
tennis rackets? The material (most of
it) requisite for their manufacture is at
our door, and if the enterprise were start-
ed in the right way the golf clubs made in
St. Andrews, New Brunswick, would soon
become as famous and as much sought
after as those made in St. Andrews in
Fifehire, Scotland, of which town *Nelson's
Encyclopedia* says: "The industries are
fishing and the manufacture of golf balls
and clubs."

The situation of St. Andrews fits it in
an eminent degree for carrying on the
boat- and yacht-building industry, yet at
the present time there is but a single boat-
building shop, and only one or two men
are employed therein. If an effort was
made to revive boat-building in this place
the necessary skilled workmen to carry
it on could be found within the County, if
not in the Town itself, at the present
time. A coöperation for the manufacture
of barrels for packing fish is another in-
dustry suitable to the locality and which
would flourish if properly conducted.

As we pointed out last week, the Old
Shire Town is sadly in need of leadership
and of an awakening to its possibilities,
and we sincerely trust that those who de-
sire to assist in the needed regeneration
of the place will give expression to their
views in our columns. There is not a
single resident of the Town who is not
desirous of seeing it flourish and a great
and prosperous addition made to its per-
manent population. The Town needs
waterworks, street lighting, an extension
of its sewerage system, and much improved
methods of roadway and sidewalk
maintenance. These needed public ser-
vices are difficult to secure and to main-
tain with the present small population—
very small in proportion to the great
extent of streets. But if many of the
vacant lots had residences built thereon
and occupied by the families of well-paid
artisans, and the community were as
prosperous as it could soon be made to be
with the needed energy properly directed,
then the requisite improvements would
come as a matter of course and their
cost would cause no anxiety but, on the
contrary, would be easily, we might say
automatically, provided. Again we call
on the St. Andrews Board of Trade to
come out of its hiding place. Let it get
all the merchants, mechanics, and profes-
sional men in the Town to join the
association, and let them all pull together
in a huge effort to replace St. Andrews in
the position it once held relatively to the
other Towns of New Brunswick.

A BAD EGG

(From a Kueiteth Correspondent.)

An interesting and amusing instance of
the Chinese method of dealing with a
public nuisance occurred here recently.
Our ancient and honorable city has
been chosen as a depot for receiving eggs
for shipment to a certain large company,

The eggs are broken, yolks and whites
separated and put up in tins, and the
shells were dumped down in a large
"k'eng" opposite the premises. The
odor of the bad eggs which were thrown
out with the shells was soon so over-
powering that protests were made to the
owner of the place, who refused to do
anything or make other arrangements.

The protesters hit on a subtle plan.
They procured three ancestral tablets,
one each for the father, grandfather, and
great-grandfather of the owner of the
business, who is one of the wealthiest
men in the city. These were put up on a
table as near the dump as possible, and
incense kept burning to them. Indigna-
tion was aroused, and men were sent to
overturn the table, but when they arrived
those who had had the tablets put up
protested that they were reverencing the
spirits of the departed and meant no dis-
respect, and exhorted the men who had
been sent to upset the table not to com-
mit such a crime. The appeal was suc-
cessful, and the men returned to their
employer, saying that having thought the
matter over they could not act so disre-
spectfully to his venerable ancestors and
he must go himself and do it.

Upon reflection the gentleman decided
he could not do it either, and yet he
could not allow the spirits of his parents
to suffer such desecration and annoyance.
So he called a meeting, and finally for
his ancestors' spirits' sake promised to
have the dump, which was reaching up
towards the level of the city wall, remov-
ed and other arrangements made for the
future disposal of the refuse.—*North
China Herald.*

**CORRESPONDENCE FOR
ENEMY-OCCUPIED TERRITORY**

Post Office, Department, Canada,
Ottawa, July, 9th, 1918.

Private correspondence for destinations
in territory occupied by the enemy—ex-
cepting enemy occupied Belgium and the
enemy occupied parts of France—may
now be addressed direct in the ordinary
way instead of being forwarded through
an authorized intermediary. Such corre-
spondence, however, must only deal with
private news and will be subject to cen-
sorship. Items which contain any infor-
mation whatever in regard to military,
economic or political conditions obtain-
ing in Canada or in any allied countries, or
which contain undesirable information of
any kind will be detained.

Business communications from Canada
to destinations in territory which has
been certified enemy territory under the
Trading with the Enemy Proclamation
require a license from the Secretary of
State for Canada.

Correspondence intended for destina-
tions in enemy countries (as distinct
from enemy occupied territory) or to
those destinations in enemy occupied
Belgium and enemy occupied France to
which correspondence may be forwarded,
may still be sent through the medium of
Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St.
West, Montreal. Application should be
made to Thos. Cook & Son, Montreal, for
information in this connexion.

MORE FISH LANDED

Ottawa, July 24—An increase of \$300,-
000 in the total values, in first hands,
of sea fish landed in Canada during the
months of June, as compared with the
same month a year ago, is shown by the
monthly statement issued from the naval
department this morning.

The value of the fish landed last month
was \$3,771,107, while in June, 1917, it
totalled \$3,460,999.
The department announces that the
weather was not very suitable for fishing
operations on the Atlantic during the
greater part of the past month, and con-
sequently such fish as cod, haddock, and
hake were not landed in such large
quantities as in June, 1917, when condi-
tions were better. There was a falling
off of 138,000 cwt. in cod, haddock and
hake, but the landings of pollock, mac-
kerel, and herring were greater by about
10,000 cwt., 6,000 cwt., and 106,000 cwt.,
respectively.

Since the opening of the lobster sea-
son, on the 15th of November last, till the
end of June, there were packed 91,696
cases, while 51,921 cwt. were shipped in
shell. During the corresponding period
last year 136,426 cases were packed and
67,315 cwt. shipped in shell.

WHITE HEAD, G. M.

July 20.

Capt. Owen Morse, Sch. *Bessie L. Morse*,
has sailed to Gloucester, Mass., with a
load of fish collected here and in Nova
Scotia for the Gorton & Pew Fish Co.

Capt. B. A. Cheney, Sch. *Fred and Nor-
man*, and Capt. D. A. Guptill, Sch. *Wilfred
D.*, are in the Harbor.

The weir fishermen are busily employed
repairing their weirs, as there are few
sardines around at present. It is hoped
there will be a good catch of smokers.

A wedding of much interest took place
at Grand Harbor on 17th instant, when
Warren Morse, son of Nelson Morse, of
this place, was united in marriage to Miss
Eudavilla Flagg, daughter of Newman
Flagg, by Rev. J. E. Gosline. Miss Eileen
Morse was bridesmaid and Harley Cossa-
boom groomsmen. In the evening a large
number of people, young and old, serenaded the young couple. On Thursday

evening they held a reception at which
about forty guests were present and were
entertained with music, and a bountiful
repast was served. The bride was attired
in a gown of blue Georgia silk with white
trimmings. The newly married couple
received many useful presents. They will
reside at Mr. Morse's home.

Mrs. Merrill Small and little son,
Fletcher, are spending a few days with
Mrs. Hartford Small.

We are having some very wet weather,
which has caused a marked shortage in
the berry crop.

BLACK'S HARBOR, N. B.

July 23

The *Connors Bros.* come in on Satur-
day evening and discharged freight and
and will remain until Monday.

Mr. Fred McLean, of Letite, was a visi-
tor to this Town on Saturday evening,
bringing a number of travellers to the
Hotel.

Capt. Wallace Lambert, G. A. Stuart,
and Mrs. Vernon Calder and daughter,
Freda, all of Deer Island, were visitors to
this Town on Friday.

Mr. Chauncy and sister, Marion, are
visiting their home at Deer Island.

Mr. T. A. Barker has moved his family
here from Deer Island, and will work in
the factory for the season.

A large number of people from Cham-
cook visited this Town on Sunday.

Dr. Taylor, of St. George, was called
here very early on Monday morning.

Rev. Harry Bell, minister of Christ
Church, Lord's Cove, occupied the pulpit
of the Baptist Church at this place on
Sunday afternoon.

CLOSING-OUT-SALE

If possible I would like to sell my pres-
ent stock of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers
before December 1st. I will quote a few
special prices on some lines—

Ladies Extra High Top White Canvas
Shoes in Military Heels, also High Heels,
\$2. Children's High White Canvas, \$1.25.
Misses High Canvas, \$1.75. Ladies' Low
Canvas, \$1.25. Child's Low Canvas, 1
strap, \$1. Ladies' Blue Velvet Button
and Black Velvet Button shoes, \$2.50.
Ladies' High Top Patent Leather shoes in
Button and Lace Styles to close at \$3.
Extra High Top Shoes for Ladies in Black,
Brown, Gray and other colors, in High
Heels. Also the New Military Heels,
\$4.50, \$5, \$5.50 and \$6 per pair while they
last. Brown, Gray, Black, White polishes.
Extra large laces all colors Ladies Shoes,
15c. Black Dye, 50c. Brown Dye, 50c.
Bronze Polish, 35c. Ladies Rubbers all
styles, \$1. Misses Rubbers, 75c. Child-
ren's Rubbers, 65c. Men's Rubbers from
\$1.35 up. Boy's Half Hip Boots, sizes 10
to 12, \$3.25. Boy's Boots, sizes 3 to 8, \$5.
Men's Half Hip Boots, \$6. Whole Hip, \$7.
Boy's fancy dress shoes, Dark Brown,
Fibre Sole and Heel, \$4.50. Men's fancy
Dark Brown Dress Shoes, Fibre Sole and
Heel or leather sole and heel, only \$5.
Other styles for Boys from \$2.50 up. For
Men from \$3.50 up. Men's work shoes,
\$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, and they are all good.

My stock was bought right and I have
no expensive rent or other expenses, so I
can quote low prices in these high priced
times, so it will pay you to call. Belts,
Oil, and New Parts for any Sewing Mach-
ines. Agent and Collector for Singer
Sewing Machines. Three Ply Roofing, \$3
per roll.

Telephone 42-3.

EDGAR HOLMES SHOE STORE

Beyond Post Office

131 WATER STREET EASTPORT, MAINE.

**Bathing
SUITS
FOR GIRLS AT
THE SEASIDE**

Best make All-Wool
Jerseys in the latest styles.
Apple Green, Navy,
and Old Rose.

Price \$3.50 to 9.00

C. C. GRANT

ST. STEPHEN

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

We have put on our Counter some special
bargains in
**DINNER SETS
AND TEA SETS**
These Dinner Sets are \$8.75, 9.75 & 10.00,
which, at the present prices, are give
aways.
Call and See them while they
last.
R. D. ROSS & Co.
Near Post Office St. Stephen, N. B.

SPRING GOODS
PAINTS:—Now is the time to do your painting. Paint
beautifies and preserves the home, enhances the beauty
of the town we dwell in. We have a good stock of
Ramsay's Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Oils, etc.
Ask for Color Cards.
WALL PAPERS:—We have a splendid stock of the latest
goods in this line; prices are reasonable too. New stock
13c. per roll, up. We also have an assortment of other
wall Papers which we are selling at 8c. up. Call early
before the best is sold out.
You will soon be needing some GARDEN TOOLS to help
increase the Food Production. Better get your Rakes,
Hoes, Spading Forks and other utensils now. We sell
Steele Briggs' GARDEN SEEDS.
Buy a BICYCLE and enjoy good health. It saves you
many a step and a lot of time. Call and see the
"CLEVELAND." We will be pleased to quote you
on Accessories or any repair work you may contemplate.
Columbia Batteries, Rope, Spikes, Nails, etc. for Weir build-
ing, and a full line of general household Hardware.
J. A. SHIRLEY

Now is the Time to Fight the FLIES by
Getting Your
SCREENS
On Your DOORS and WINDOWS
We have a full stock of Window Screens
and Screen Doors in several sizes.
Also WIRE NETTING
28 in. Wide
30 " "
32 " "
36 " "
GASOLINE and OILS
White Rose Gasoline is the best Gasoline
on the market, Auto owners claim. It is
cleaner and lasts longer.
We carry Motor Oil, Machine Oil, and
Separator Oil.
G. K. GREENLAW
SAINT ANDREWS
(Canada Food Board License No. 8-1160)

Advertising Pays---Try a Beacon Adv.

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Social and Personal

Rev. Anderson Rogers, D. D., will conduct the services in Greenock Presbyterian Church next Sunday.

Mrs. C. S. Page and son, Ross, and daughter, Barbara, of Caribou, Me., Mrs. E. D. Wood and son, Carleton, and Miss Charlene Beacom, of Presque Isle, came from Grand Manan on Wednesday and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Kendrick. They have been on an auto trip through New Brunswick, visiting Woodstock, Fredericton, St. John, and Moncton. They returned home by St. Stephen, Woodland, and Houlton on July 25th.

The Misses Laura and Alma Goodell, of Rollingdam, are visiting their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Worrell. Mr. William Stinson spent the week-end with his wife, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. McQuoid.

Mr. and Mrs. Orville E. McQuoid have gone to St. John, where they will reside. The Misses Marjorie and Cora Richardson, of St. Stephen, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gilman this week.

Miss Freda Cunningham, of Robecoc, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Roy Richardson. Mr. Harry Burton, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Chipman, is spending his vacation with Mrs. Burton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Hibbard.

Mrs. Theodore Holmes has returned from a short visit to St. Stephen.

The Misses Rigby entertained at a veranda tea on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. G. H. Elliot entertained her friends on Thursday by a supper on the Island, and a moonlight sail.

Miss Marjorie Clarke accompanied her father, Capt. N. M. Clarke, on his return to Portland, Me.

On account of the chain coming off, Charles Anderson was thrown from his bicycle, giving him a severe shaking up and injuring his arm sufficiently to need the services of a doctor. He has since recovered sufficiently to resume his duties at the store of H. J. Burton & Co.

Mr. Harry Gove, Toronto, is a guest of his sister, Mrs. W. A. Carson.

Mrs. Obediah Clarke was the hostess to a large party of her friends on a delightful motor sail to St. Stephen on Tuesday.

On invitation of Mr. J. F. McMurray, of Fredericton, a number of his friends enjoyed a motor sail to St. George on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Richardson and family returned to their home in Canterbury, N. B., after an enjoyable visit to Mrs. Thomas Richardson.

Capt. O. Clarke was in town on Sunday, with his family.

Mr. Richard Shaw and his friend, Mr. Bleneol, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. A. C. Shaw on Sunday.

Mr. Charles Small has joined his family here in their cottage, "Indiana." Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neill, of Calais, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Small.

Miss Freda R. Wren returned from Boston on Thursday's train.

Mrs. Roy Storr left on Wednesday for her home in Waterville, Me.

Miss Margaret Mahon, of Toronto, is visiting Mrs. M. N. Cockburn. Miss Mahon, who was formerly a resident of St. Andrews, is being most cordially welcomed by her many friends, both young and old.

Mrs. W. O. Stinson entertained very pleasantly on Wednesday evening, at an auction.

Sir Thomas Tait was a passenger on Wednesday's train from Montreal.

Miss A. B. Wade, who has been critically ill in St. John, is reported as being slightly improved.

The Misses Tunstall-Smith, of Baltimore, arrived on Thursday for their annual visit to St. Andrews. They are at the Algonquin.

Miss Edna Horsnell is visiting friends in St. Stephen.

On Thursday afternoon the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Rollins was christened, Amy Irene. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. Dougald Rollins by Rev. Wm. Fraser.

On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stinson had as guests, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McKnight and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Clendinning and child.

Collector of Customs Balmain, of Woodstock, was in town on Wednesday on his way home from a camping trip to Deer Island.

Mrs. John Simpson, of Chestnut Hill, has as summer guests, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Wilnot and Mr. A. B. Wilnot, of Fredericton, and Mrs. G. H. Parks and Mr. Kenneth Parks, of Montreal.

Mr. Chas. Sampson, Secretary of the Fredericton Board of School Trustees, accompanied by Miss Sampson, is spending his vacation in Town. He and his daughter are guests at Kennedy's Hotel. Mr. Sampson is a native of St. Andrews, and is delighted to pay it a visit on every possible occasion, and he always receives a cordial welcome here from many old friends and acquaintances.

A party from Woodstock including W. S. Sutton, M. L. A., J. N. W. Winslow, Postmaster, G. E. Blamain, Collector of Customs, J. A. Hayden, and J. Rankine Brown passed through St. Andrews on

Local and General

During the storm on Tuesday evening the old house on Ministers Island, in the occupation of Mr. T. E. Sharp, was struck by lightning and the gable at the west end badly damaged. A poplar tree near the house was struck, splinters from the trunk being carried a great distance.

The Girls' Sewing Guild, of Greenock Church, held a most successful garden party and tea at Elm Corner, on Wednesday afternoon. The sum of \$65 was realized.

The ladies of the Methodist church held a very successful sale of fancy articles and food in the Andraealeo Hall on Thursday. Owing to war conditions no supper was served.

Tuesday, at noon, considerable excitement was caused by Mr. Thomas Pendlebury's truck horse taking fright at an automobile. The horse dashed down the sidewalk, hitting telephone poles and buildings, and breaking several windows in Mrs. Estes' restaurant. A number of people on the sidewalk narrowly escaped injury.

During the violent thunder storm on Tuesday evening the lighting struck Lord Shaughnessy's coach house and damaged it very considerably.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL

Guests registered at Kennedy's Hotel from July 19 to 25 inclusive:

Kingston, Ont.:—Dr. A. P. Knight, St. John, N. B.:—J. H. Greig, John Kennedy, G. K. Lockhart, W. B. Reed, A. D. McDonald, H. W. Woods, W. P. Downing, W. L. Stewart, C. G. Fraser, B. C. Waring, R. G. March, A. F. Baker, S. C. Delong, A. Burley.

Woodstock:—J. A. Hayden, W. S. Sutton, J. R. Brown, Miss G. Smith, Miss Mary McLean, G. S. Balmain, J. E. Winslow, A. E. Stewart.

Back Bay:—Miss B. McGee, Miss L. McGee, Miss M. McGee.

Moncton:—Bert. Bleakney, E. H. Barnes.

Fredericton:—Chas. Sampson, Miss Sampson.

Black's Harbor:—B. Connors and wife, Hartland, N. B.:—H. H. Hatfield and wife, M. C. Hayward.

St. George:—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Brynton, Mrs. G. B. Sutherland.

Caribou, Me.:—E. H. Wood, Houlton, Me.:—Mrs. J. Patton.

Montreal:—F. G. Scott, Capt. L. Gross, E. A. Conway, J. D. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hummel, N. Boutillier, Mrs. Pritchard and children, G. H. Curton.

Toronto:—A. T. Perkins, A. P. Whitlock, C. H. Shaw.

Campobello:—Geo. M. Byron, St. Stephen:—C. E. Staples, J. Shaughnessy, Mrs. A. Cameron and son, J. S. Clarke, H. Budd.

Calais:—C. S. Neil and wife, Miss Neil, W. L. Algar, Miss McCoy.

BIOLOGISTS ON THE MIRAMICHI

We have received the following note from Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Curator of the Atlantic Biological Station at Joe's Point, who is now in Miramichi waters, with headquarters at Loggieville, conducting investigations of the marine life of that section:—

"Our survey of these interesting waters is progressing very satisfactorily. Already a number of new forms of both animal and plant life have come to light, showing that the region is markedly adapted for southern forms, while the northern or Arctic fauna is restricted to the deep water many miles off the coast. We are getting very complete information as to the life histories of the estuarial fishes that abound here, and find an extraordinary intermingling of the freshwater and marine species such as would not at all have been expected.

"There are very few of the estuarial kinds of fish of which use is not made, but there is abundant opportunity for the expansion of the off-shore fishing. Lobsters have been caught in rather limited numbers, so that the season is a failure as compared with the two immediately preceding ones. The mackerel and salmon fishing, particularly the latter, have been most successful, as many as 400 salmon having been taken in one night by a single boat."

"My daughter is going to Professor Wombat, the eminent pianist." "How's his touch?" "Pretty strong. Four dollars a lesson."—*Kansas City Journal*

Friday of last week en route for Deer Island on a camping expedition. They pitched their tent at Fairhaven. Some of the party returned on Tuesday.

Lord Shaughnessy went to Montreal on Sunday night in his private car "Killarney." Sir Thomas Tait and Mr. C. R. Hosmer accompanied him.

Mr. Robert Gill left on Sunday night's train for Ottawa.

Miss Margaret Haney is visiting relatives at Sussex, N. B.

MARRIED

MORSE-FLAGG

At the Baptist parsonage, Grand Harbor, July 17, Warren C. Morse and Miss Eudevilla Flagg, both of White Head, were united in marriage by the Rev. J. E. Gosline. The happy couple will reside at White Head.

At the Manse, St. Andrews, by Rev. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Owen Hind to Daisy, daughter of James Thompson, both of Chamcook.

MACQUOID-MACKIE

A quiet and very pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. King, Calgary, on Thursday afternoon, June 20, when their niece, Miss Octavia Elizabeth Mackie, became the bride of Orville E. MacQuoid, of Calgary, formerly of St. Andrews, N. B. Rev. A. M. White-man officiated. The bride was unattended and was beautifully gowned in a travelling suit of navy blue and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. She wore the groom's gift, a handsome sunburst of pearls. Only the immediate relatives of the bride were present. The ceremony was followed by a buffet luncheon, after which Mr. and Mrs. MacQuoid left for St. John, N. B., where they will make their home in future.

OBITUARY

LIEUT. EARLE SCOVIL

St. Stephen, N. B., July 24. A Cablegram was received by Mr. John W. Scovil on Monday containing the sad news that his son, Lieut. Earle Scovil was killed on Sunday in an aeroplane accident near London England. Lieut. Scovil went overseas in the first draft from the 55th Battalion in 1915. After some time in England he was sent to France, and was in the trenches all through the hard fighting in the Battle of the Somme. He was wounded slightly, and for bravery won the Military Medal. He later returned to Canada and received a commission as Lieut., in the 236 McLean Kilties, and returned to England with that Battalion. He joined the Royal Aviation Corps, when the kilties were sent in drafts to France, and has trained hard to become proficient, and in two months would have finished the course and been ready to go to France to active duty in the air. He was a young man of fine character, and a brave soldier always ready to the call of duty to defend his country. His death is most keenly regretted by all who knew him, and to his grief-stricken parents and brother the most sincere sympathy is expressed by the whole community.

MRS. SILAS DE SHON

Campobello, July 22.—The death occurred on Sunday, 14th inst., at Taunton, Mass., of paralysis, of Mrs. Silas De Shon, after a short illness. Deceased lady, although not a native of this place, resided here for many years and made for herself many friends. She was largely instrumental in the foundation of St. Timothy's church here. About ten months ago she, with her husband, removed to Massachusetts, where death occurred. One half-sister and a husband are the remaining near relatives.

DR. JOSEPH HENRY GILMORE

Rochester, N. Y., July 23.—Dr. Joseph Henry Gilmore, author of the famous hymn, "He Leadeth Me," died here to-day in his eighty-fourth year. He was professor of English at the Rochester University from 1866 until 1908, when he retired. Professor Gilmore was the author of several books, including the "Chautauquan Text Book of English Literature." He was the son of Joseph Albee Gilmore, Governor of New Hampshire in 1863.

PRINCE DULEEP SINGH

News is to hand that Prince Victor Duleep Singh has died at Monte Carlo. He had been ill for some time. He married in 1898 Lady Anne, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Coventry. He was the eldest son of the last Maharajah Duleep Singh, of Lahore, and was born in London nearly fifty-two years ago. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and in 1888 was gazetted to the 1st Royal Dragoons.

From 1888 to 1890 he was honorary A. D. C. to Lieut. Gen. Ross, the general commanding at Halifax, N. S. His recreations were shooting and music.

The fame of the fact that his father was the last Indian possessor of the Koh-i-noor diamond will probably appeal most to the public. For that famous stone—the "mountain of light," to translate its name—was surrendered on the abdication of the Punjab by the elder Duleep to Queen Victoria. Originally of nearly 800 carats, it was reduced by the unskillfulness of a cutter to 279 carats. It was recut in 1852, and now weighs just over 102 carats, and even at that, is computed to be worth two millions sterling.

Lawyer—"Are you aware, sir, that what you contemplate is illegal?" Client—"Certainly. What do you suppose I come to consult you for?"—*Boston Transcript*.

"Is this 17-17-17?" "It is." "I want Miss Huggins." "Miss Huggins is engaged." "I know it. I'm the guy she's engaged to."—*Yonker's Statesman*.

TOWN COUNCIL

Friday, July 19, 1918.

A special meeting of the Town Council was this day held in the Council-room at 8 o'clock, p. m.

Present.—The Mayor, G. K. Greenlaw; and Aldermen Cockburn, Cummings, Douglas, Finigan, Malpas, McLaren.

Absent.—Aldn. Gilman and McFarlane. The Mayor advised that the meeting had been called to take into consideration a proposition (accompanied by plan) from Sir Thomas Tait for a change in location of the Water-trough on the St. Stephen road, Sir Thomas Tait to meet all expenses in connexion with the proposed change, when completed the town to take control of the same.

Moved by Aldn. Douglas, seconded by Aldn. McLaren. That, whereas Sir Thomas Tait has made application to this Council for permission to close and discontinue the old watering place on the Bayside road, just above the entrance to his estate and to erect and establish a new watering place at a point some distance below said entrance, also to improve and beautify the road opposite his estate, all in accordance with a plan prepared by Mr. Edward Maxwell, architect, and submitted to this Council; and, whereas, Sir Thomas has agreed to provide all material and labor, and assume all the expense in connexion with proposed work: Resolved that permission be and is hereby granted Sir Thomas Tait to close and discontinue the old watering place aforesaid, and to establish the new watering place in accordance with Mr. Maxwell's plan. Carried.

On motion, seconded, and carried, the application of Messrs. Timothy McCarthy, Geo. E. Chase, and Owen Parker for rebate of poll tax, was granted.

Moved by Aldn. Cockburn, seconded by Aldn. Douglas, That Mrs. Charles S. Everett be re-appointed a member of the Board of School Trustees. Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

E. S. POLLEYS, Town Clerk.

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WINTER RYE AS A GRAIN CROP IN NEW BRUNSWICK

(Experimental Farms Note)

With the call for increased production of bread stuffs, there should be careful consideration among our farmers of what they can do to meet the emergency. Wheat, of course, is the most desirable grain for breadmaking and for supplying bran and middlings for stock feeding, but in many parts of New Brunswick this grain has not been a sure cropper, nor is it likely to be until more is learned about the prevention of disease and other methods necessary to insure a good crop.

When the country was first settled nearly every farmer could and did raise his own wheat flour, though yields of grain were not always satisfactory, but in later years, with the advent of cheap flour from Western Canada, it was found much more profitable to grow other grains and buy flour. Consequently, in the central and southern parts of the province but little wheat has been grown, and as these parts were large importers of oats as well as flour, oats, being the surer crop, were generally grown to the exclusion of wheat. On the Upper St. John and along the Northumberland Straits, however, wheat has been consistently doing well.

To test the adaptability of this crop to New Brunswick conditions the Experimental Station at Fredericton has been growing winter rye, and up to date, with very satisfactory results. On the 15th September, 1916, an area that had grown a soiling and silage crop of peas and oats was seeded to winter rye at the rate of about seven peck to the acre. This started well that autumn, and after dying down during the winter came strong in the spring of 1917, and in July ripened a crop of thirty-four bushels per acre on straw from five to six feet in length. This crop was not pastured at all, and the stand was rather thin.

On September 17, 1917, some of the seed of the above crop was sown at the rate of two bushels per acre upon land which had grown a crop of flax that year. This was pastured rather severely by lambs in October and November, but the crop came strong in the spring of 1918, the plants stooling freely, from five to ten good stalks coming from every plant. This crop on July 1st has reached a height of from five to six feet, with good heads, and gives every evidence of yielding over thirty bushels of grain per acre.

Rye flour makes a dark but a sweet and nutritious bread, and at the present time is the main cereal food for millions of people in Northern Europe. From the evidence gained at Experimental Station Fredericton, and the experience of various farmers throughout the Province, it would seem very desirable that New Brunswick farmers who are not successful with wheat should try a piece of rye for next year. As long as the supply lasts, seed of winter rye may be obtained at the Experimental Station, Fredericton, N. B. Land from which an early crop of potatoes is taken will be very suitable, or a clover sod ploughed immediately after haying and kept well cultivated will give a crop. Any kind of sod land that is fairly well drained can be fitted by ploughing as early as possible in August, harrowing thoroughly immediately, and afterwards at least once a week until seeding. In most cases it would insure a better crop to spread from ten to fifteen loads of manure per acre, and disc it into the soil. If only long green manure is available it might be spread on the sod and ploughed in.

PREPARING BEES FOR WINTER

(Experimental Farms Note)

In all parts of Canada there was a heavy loss of bees in the winter of 1917-18. Most of this loss was preventable. The increased value of honey urges us to make a special effort to prevent it this coming winter.

One of the principal causes of the loss was insufficient protection of the bees wintered outside. In no part of Canada should colonies be wintered outside without an outer case covering the hive and everywhere, except, perhaps, on Vancouver Island, this case should be large enough to allow for 3 to 6 inches of packing around the sides and beneath the hive, and 10 inches or more on top. It is advisable to have the case large enough to take 2 to 4 hives *en bloc*, and the entrances it should be reduced to 3-8 of an inch wide by 1 1/2 inches high with no projecting ledge beneath to lodge snow or ice. It is important that the apiary should be sheltered on all sides from wind, say by an 8-foot board fence or evergreens.

In very cold districts or during an extra hard or long winter, the bees will winter better in a well-insulated and dry cellar than outside. Another important cause of loss was unwholesome or insufficient stores. Honey-dew, fruit-juice, molasses, and syrup made from low grade sugar, will kill the bees before spring. The most reliable stores for winter are well ripened clover honey, buckwheat honey, and syrup made from refined sugar. Some honeys gathered in the fall are unwholesome. Be sure that the stores are well ripened and capped over before cold weather, and that each colony has about 30 pounds.

The remaining causes of loss were weak colonies, queenlessness, too high a pro-

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

portion of old bees to young bees due to old or drone-breeding queens, and the predations of mice.

Weak colonies should be united and the hives packed in the wintering cases about the middle of September, and any feeding that is found to be necessary should be completed before the end of September except in Southern Ontario, when a week longer is allowable.

Owing to the shortage of sugar, some capped combs of the purest clover honey should, if possible, be reserved for wintering. Be sure that this has been gathered by bees free from foul brood. These combs should be left in the care of the bees until required.

CANADIAN CROP REPORT

Ottawa, July 20, 1918.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued the usual revised estimate of the areas sown to spring grains, an estimate of the areas under later sown cereals and hoed crops, and the condition of grain crops on June 30, as compiled from the returns of Crop Correspondents.

AREAS UNDER PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS AND HAY

For all crops, except peas, the estimate of areas sown to spring grains is less than it was a month ago, the decrease being caused by unfavorable weather conditions in the West. For wheat, the total acreage is now estimated at 15,838,000 acres, or 7 p. c. more than last year, spring wheat occupying 15,497,300 acres, or 10 p. c. more than last year and fall wheat 340,700 acres or 53 p. c. less than last year. For oats the area sown is now placed at 13,784,000 acres, or 4 p. c. more than last year; for barley the area is 2,403,750 acres, and for 228,900 rye acres. Peas occupy 205,730 acres, mixed grains 501,400 acres, hay and clover 8,015,250 acres and alfalfa 102,900 acres. In the three prairie provinces the area sown to wheat is 14,964,000 acres, comprising 2,618,000 acres in Manitoba, 9,101,000 acres in Saskatchewan, and 3,245,000 acres in Saskatchewan and 3,245,000 acres in Alberta.

LATER SOWN CEREALS AND HOED CROPS

The estimated acreages of later sown cereals and hoed crops, as compared with 1917, are for all Canada as follows: Buckwheat 407,800 as against 395,977, flax 927,300 as against 919,500, corn for husking 213,400 as against 235,339, beans 105,560 as against 92,457, potatoes 686,300 as against 656,958, turnips, etc., 216,970 as against 218,233, sugar beets 13,200, as against 14,000 and corn for fodder 344,700 as against 356,518. The area under beans shows an increase of 14 p. c. and that under potatoes an increase of 4 p. c. The areas sown to both of these crops is the largest on record; the increase of beans is chiefly in Quebec, and of potatoes in Quebec and Alberta.

CONDITION OF GRAIN AND HAY CROPS

In general, the condition of grain crops in the Atlantic provinces is not so good as it was this time last year, and there is also a slight falling off as compared with a month ago; but the prospects for good yields are fair. In Prince Edward Island the condition of wheat is 2 above, in Nova Scotia 1 below and in New Brunswick 1 above the decennial average. Oats are 2 points below average in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but 1 above average in New Brunswick. In Quebec conditions have gone back during June, but are still much more favorable than they were a year ago. Spring wheat is 103, oats are 101, and barley is 100. In Ontario fall wheat remains poor, being 70, or 30 p. c. below average, but spring wheat is 101. Oats and barley are equal to the average. In the prairie provinces drought and continuous high winds during June have caused serious damage to wheat crops, and large areas have had to be resown to other crops. In the northern parts of these three provinces, however, the rainfall has been sufficient, and conditions are fairly promising. For spring wheat the condition is expressed numerically by 88 in Manitoba, 85 in Saskatchewan and 83 in Alberta, i. e., 17 to 12 p. c. below average. In British Columbia, hot, dry weather in May and the early part of June retarded growth, and the condition of wheat is 10 and of oats 14 p. c. below average.

REPORTS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Telegraphing on July 9, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture reports that more rain is greatly needed throughout the province. In many sections wheat has headed out, but is very short; and not more than half a crop is anticipated. Conditions are better in the north-western and northeastern districts, where prospects are excellent. In the south-western and southeastern districts crops are nearly ruined, a few points reporting better prospects than the majority. The Alberta Department of Agriculture telegraphed (July 6) that while the grain crops of the whole province, except the Edmonton, Peace River, and Grand Prairie districts, have been seriously affected by the lack of moisture, recent rains covering most of the province have helped the general situation.

The unable Seaman—The Officer (to recruit reported for insubordination who has refused to enter the swimming pool.)—"And what have you got to say for yourself?" Recruit—"Please, sir, I've only been in the navy three days. The first day the doctor drew two of my teeth, the second day I was vaccinated, and now a petty officer, he says, 'Come along! We're goin' to drown yer!'"—Judge.

HABEAS CORPUS WRIT DISMISSED

Ottawa, July 20.—Four judges of the Supreme Court of Canada—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir Louis Davies, and Justices L. P. Duff and Frank Anglin—declared the Order-in-Council cancelling exemption from military service granted to men of 20, 21, and 22 years of age, which was passed by the Federal Government under the authority of the War Measures Act of 1914, to be valid and binding. Two members of the court, Justices Liddington and Brodeur, dissented from this view.

The judgement of the Supreme Court, upon the application of George Edwin Gray, of Hislop Township, district of Nipissing, for a writ of habeas corpus, was given yesterday afternoon in the presence of an audience which filled the court room.

The decision of the majority of the court, written by Mr. Justice Anglin and concurred in by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir Louis Davies, and Mr. Justice Duff, of course, prevails. Gray, who is held in custody for refusal to obey the lawful command of a superior military officer, is therefore denied a writ of habeas corpus.

PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED

More important still, a judicial precedent is established which will be a deciding factor in all similar cases in which the validity of the order cancelling exemptions and the power of the Government to pass it under the authority of the War Measures Act are questioned. The highest tribunal in the land has spoken, and its ruling is binding upon all lower courts. Its judgement will dispose of a considerable number of cases now pending in which men whose exemptions were cancelled have sought writs of habeas corpus on the ground that the Order-in-Council of April 20th last was ultra vires of the Dominion Government.

The judgement given overrides the decision of the majority of the Appellate division of the Supreme Court of Alberta in the Normal Earl Lewis case insofar as all similar pending or future cases are concerned. It does not, however, nullify the Alberta judgement in the Lewis case itself. An appeal in that case will, it is stated, be carried by the Government to the Supreme Court of Canada, but cannot by reason of the rules of procedure be heard therein less than sixty days or perhaps before the autumn term, which opens in October. When that appeal reaches the Supreme Court, however, yesterday's judgement will naturally be cited by the counsel for the Government in opposing the argument for a writ of habeas corpus.

QUEBEC CASE UNAFFECTED

The judgement will not affect cases in which applications are made for writs of habeas corpus in behalf of draftees on the ground of their nationality or their ages or the like. It will not, moreover, affect such a case as that brought before Mr. Justice Dorion in the Province of Quebec, where it is alleged that the 100,000 men to be raised under the Military Service Act have been enlisted. In that case the onus of proof will be on the applicant, and the reply of the Government will be that the required number of reinforcement has not yet been secured.

The decision of the majority of the Supreme Court will obviate the necessity of a special session of Parliament.

HOARDERS OF GOLD

St. John's, Newfoundland, July 15.—Newfoundland is a country with a curious record in the matter of its money. Until about twenty-five years ago it had a profound faith in the banks and such like institutions, but then came a commercial disaster which destroyed the two local banks that enjoyed, between them, the control of the whole commerce and finance of the country, and this brought disaster to virtually every home around the shores of the island. Since then it has been extremely difficult to induce the mass of the fishermen to retain banknotes any longer than is sufficient for the converting the paper into gold.

After the collapse of the banks, certain Canadian banking institutions established themselves in the island and took over the work of meeting its financial require-



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The Brayley Drug Company, Limited
St. John, N.B.

ments, and since then these banks have paid out some \$2,600,000 in gold over their counters, which has never come back. This is hoarded in the fishing hamlets all over the country. In the same way the Government has imported during that period about \$3,000,000 in silver for the ordinary currency requirements of the colony's trade, which has been absorbed in the same way.

The most surprising stories are told with reference to these hoards. In some cases gold is packed in lobster tins, tea caddies, baking-powder tins, and similar receptacles, and then soldered up and buried or secreted in places known to no one but the owner, with the result that not infrequently the latter, through sudden death or some other such cause, is unable to transmit the information as to its whereabouts to his heirs, and the money is lost entirely. It is only in cases where the owners of these hoards engage in the purchase of fishing vessels or other property that the possession of this wealth is revealed, and then the party making the sale is overwhelmed by floods of coin.

In other cases the owners of these hoards of gold and silver have by no means such good fortune. Cases have been known where homes have been burned and the coin melted in such a way that little, if any, has been recovered. In the same way men have carried large sums of money on board their fishing vessels, and have lost the same by the sinking of these crafts, or by their running aground along the rocky seaboard. Curiously enough, little, if any, has been stolen.

Estimates vary as to the amount of money that is hoarded in Newfoundland, but those who have studied the question are confident that probably not less than \$5,000,000 is lying like the buried talent of the Scripture, earning nothing for anybody.—Special Correspondence of The New York Evening Post.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

London, July 20.—British casualties reported for the week ending to-day, total 16,961, as compared with the aggregate of 14,911 reported in the previous week. These are divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 91; men, 1,411.
Wounded or missing—Officers, 291; men, 15,188.

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TO PROTECT CEREALS AND COARSE FLOURS IN SUMMER

By DR. C. GORDON HEWITT,

Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The coarse flours and cereals are specially susceptible during the warmer seasons of the year to the attacks of insects, particularly small beetles and their grubs, which may cause the loss of valuable foodstuffs, not so much by what they actually destroy but by rendering such infested foodstuffs undesirable as human food.

Millers and manufacturers realize, as a rule, the importance of handling such food products as rapidly as possible to prevent insect infestation, and also know how to deal with such pests. The retailers and consumers are chiefly concerned in the matter of protecting such foodstuffs.

Retailers should keep their stores free from insect infestation or cereals in sacks, or even in sealed packages, will become infested. In addition to such preventive measures, every effort should be made to avoid large stocks and to dispose of cereal

products rapidly. Care should be taken to avoid the breaking or damaging of packages.

Consumers should only purchase small quantities of cereals and coarse flours. Sealed packages which have been damaged should be avoided. If cereals are bought in sacks they should be heated when received at home to a temperature of from 130 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and then left for nearly an hour in the oven while it cools off. This treatment will kill any insect eggs or grubs that may be present. As many of these pests enter the house from out-of-doors, great care should be taken in storing cereals and wheat substitutes; whenever possible they should be kept in tightly closed tin boxes or other indestructible receptacles that can be tightly closed. If due precautions are taken, a very considerable saving in the aggregate of foodstuffs will result.

Employer (impressively)—"Remember, above all things, my boy, that honesty is the best policy." Office Boy (winking)—"Sure! Dat's what I keep tellin' me little brudder, but I'm afraid he's arrived at de age of reason."—Buffalo Express.

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before Meals

EX-CZAR OF RUSSIA REPORTED SHOT BY BOLSHEVIKI

London, July 22.—Former Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, has been shot, a Russian, wireless statement announces.

The former Emperor's correspondence, including letters from the Monk Rasputin, who was killed shortly before the revolution, written to the then Emperor and his family, will be published in the near future, the wireless message declares.

The former Empress and the young Alexis Romanoff, the former heir apparent, have been sent to a place of security.

The central executive body of the Bolshevik Government announces that it has at its disposal important material documents concerning the former Emperor's affairs, including his own diaries.

The message announces that a counter-revolutionary conspiracy was unearthed, with the object of wresting the former Emperor from the authority of the Soviet council. In view of this fact, the President of the Ural regional council decided to execute the former ruler, and the decision was carried out on July 16.

Documents concerning the conspiracy which was discovered were forwarded to Moscow by a special messenger. It has been recently decided, the message explains, to bring the ex-Emperor before a tribunal "to be tried for his crimes against the people." Later occurrences, however, led to delay in adopting this plan.

London, July 22.—Recent reports and a recognition that probably the former Emperor would suffer a violent death eliminated the element of surprise in the killing of Nicholas Romanoff, which none the less excites sympathetic references here, and has caused some strong denunciation of the crime.

Nicholas never was a hero in this country, for he had always been regarded as weak and a poor specimen of a sover-

ign, but it is admitted that he had good intentions which by the tragedy of his weakness he was unable to realize.

The news of his death, which in ordinary times would have filled the newspapers and called for the biggest type, appears in most papers inconspicuously and, with one or two exceptions, without editorial notice.

"A COWARDLY CRIME"

"The assassination of Nicholas," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "was a cowardly crime, which all the world will condemn—a vile abuse of power by men menaced by the rising consciousness of the people of Russia. His worst fault was instability of mind and lack of moral resolution."

Recalling his inauguration of the Hague peace conference and the establishment of the Duma, the newspaper says it will be considered on all hands that Russia made a greater advance towards the light in his reign than under any other or all of the preceding ones.

The *Daily Mail* also refers to the Hague conferences and the Duma, and acquits him of any worse fault than a pitiful weakness. It adds: "He was a poor little Czar. His life and death alike were pitiful."

A WISH

MINE be a cat beside the hill;
A bee-hive's hum shall soothe my ear;
A willow brook that turns a mill,
With many a fall shall linger near;
The swallow, oft, beneath my thatch
Shall twitter from her clay-built nest;
Oft shall the pilgrim lift the latch,
And share my meal, a welcome guest.

Around my ivied porch shall spring
Each fragrant flower that drinks the dew;
And Lucy, at her wheel, shall sing
In russet gown and apron blue.

The village church among the trees,
Where first our marriage vows were given,
With merry peals shall swell the breeze,
And point with taper spire to Heaven.

SAMUEL ROGERS,
(Born July 30, 1763; died December 18, 1855.)

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

BRITISH EAST AFRICA, which until the present war was separated from the British Union of South Africa by alien, that is, German territory of considerable extent, has been practically the commercial key to a good-sized section of Central Africa, although development was probably less than it would have been but for the German activities in the neighbouring possession. With limitations incident to competition removed, however, trade expansion and development should proceed at an even greater rate with the return of normal times.

The port of Mombasa is the gateway to British East Africa, and at the same time the port of entry and exit for Central and East African trade, particularly that of the territories surrounding the Victoria and Albert Lakes and the head-waters of the Nile. From Mombasa, the Uganda Railway starts its 990-mile journey through forest and jungle, inland toward the heart of Africa, carrying annually more than 4,000 tons of goods to and from the sea.

The city of Mombasa is situated on an island which fits closely into the mainland, being separated only by a narrow strip of water. There are two harbors: the northern harbor, small, accommodating sailing vessels; the southern harbor, or Kilindini, one of the finest landlocked and sheltered harbors in the world. Not only is this harbor easy of entrance and exit, but it provides good lighterage, anchorage, and ample space for steamers to turn. Upon its 550-foot wharf there are steam cranes capable of lifting 20 tons, and warehouses insuring satisfactory accommodation for all goods received or held for shipment.

Imports through the port of Mombasa before the war (1913) totalled \$13,068,742, an increase from a figure of about \$4,500,000 in 1910. While imports fell off to \$9,751,427 in 1914 and to \$8,708,400 in 1915 the increase during the normal years 1910-1913 was progressive and in about the same proportion each year. It cannot be said, however, that this yearly rapidly increasing purchasing power was solely the result of the sale of the products of the country. A comparison of the imports with the exports suggests that foreign capital was responsible for considerable of the development work and consequently the buying.

The exports in 1914 amounted to \$5,433,568, with cotton heading the list and totalling \$331,582. Hides and skins came next, with a valuation of \$1,636,546. Coffee, fibres, nuts, ivory, rubber, seeds, and sesame were other of the important exports from the district. In 1915 the exports again fell off, the year's total being only \$4,912,460, as compared with the 1913 figure of \$6,807,504.

The Uganda railroad, built after much time and at considerable cost, by the British Government, has made possible the development not only of the land immediately inland from Mombasa, but by making practicable a 3,580-mile route—rail, water, and road—to Cairo on the Mediterranean Sea, has opened up probably the most fertile and productive territory in Africa.

The few towns or centres of inhabitants of the interior are not as yet of great importance. The principal stops of the railroad, however, are at Nairobi, Machakos, Naivasha, Nakuru, Mumias, and Kisumu. Nairobi is the capital of the Protectorate and stands on the base of wooded hills 327 miles from Mombasa. The population amounts to somewhere in the neighbourhood of 15,000, divided among African natives (11,000), Indians (3,000), and white settlers (1,000). Kisumu, or Port Florence, is the western terminus of the Uganda railway and the chief port of Lake Victoria, 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The railroad ends at Kisumu, or Port Florence, on Lake Victoria, where lake steamers take aboard passengers and freight bound for Uganda. Uganda has imported from the United States in the past, cotton piece goods, petroleum, agricultural implements, apparel, shoes, chemicals, hardware, etc. The natives of the section seem to prefer substantial grades of American goods rather than a cheaper European quality. In 1914 the United States ranked fourth in supplying goods to Uganda. Great Britain, India, and Germany ranked ahead of the United States in the order named. Mengo is the native capital.

In considering British East Africa and Uganda as a present market for the distribution of American products, emphasis should be placed upon the fact that goods, similar to those imported into these territories, have been in many cases specialties of large and important industries in the United States. In spite of this, however, British and German manufacturers' shipments to the protectorates have been considerably ahead of those of American exporters. This was true even in the case of such articles as agricultural implements, arms and ammunition, apparel, boots and shoes, brass and copper wire, iron and steel ware, soap, manufactured tobacco, provisions, and railway material. Undoubtedly, the quiet conditions in British East Africa to-day are hardly such as to encourage aggressive cultivation of the territory as an export field. On the other hand, in view of the inability of European manufacturers, formerly large suppliers, to give attention even to the reduced needs of the country, it would seem to be a good time to do something, especially when the return of peace looks to mean more for this part of

Africa than for most out-of-the-way and undeveloped portions of the world.

On September 4, 1915, the British forces took possession of the German port of Dar-es-Salaam, the major and most important portion of what has been known as German East Africa, says the weekly *Export Bulletin*, published by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

A more tangible and more immediate benefit which the changed status of the country should bring forth is an increase in shipping facilities. Before the war very few English vessels stopped at the ports of the colony, and then only occasionally and at irregular intervals. Even at that time a lack of shipping facilities was a factor for exporters to consider.

The trade of German East Africa before the war was considerable despite the scarcity of ships to and from nations other than the mother country. In 1913, for example, exports totalled over \$8,800,000 and imports over \$13,300,000, the only unfavorable feature being the balance of trade against the colony. This is to be expected, however, in cases where outside capital is being expended largely in development work. The rapid pushing ahead of railway construction and the port works to a great extent account for the characteristic as far as German East Africa is concerned.

Very little inquiry into the productivity of the country is necessary in order to appreciate its possibilities for future growth and development. Rubber, sisal, cotton, coffee, copra, sesame and ground nuts, for instance, form a very imposing array of exports. While the production of these products has not been large, practically all being absorbed by German buyers, most of the products are still in

KENNEDY'S HOTEL

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THE ROYAL HOTEL

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Conducted on European Plan in Most Modern and Approved Manner
NEW GARDEN RESTAURANT
200 Rooms • 75 With Bath
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the experimental stage of cultivation. In 1913 for example, but 36,000 acres were devoted to cotton growing; sisal was cultivated on 62,000 acres; the area under rubber trees in the colony totalled around 19,000,000, of which about half were ripe for tapping; and coffee production during the year totalled 1,575 tons, having increased from the 995 tons produced in 1910. In addition to some production of cocoa, tobacco, sugar, and bananas, there was satisfactory cultivation of rice, maize, millet, vegetables, and oil-producing plants and seeds.

Imports of the colony naturally run to manufactured goods and to those kinds of foodstuffs not grown at home. Cotton yarns and manufactures, corrugated iron and hardware, spirits, manufactured tobacco, drugs and chemicals, boots and shoes, soap, glass, petroleum, are among the important items. There should be

excellent openings in the future for machinery such as machines to handle sisal and other fibres, baling presses, cotton gins, rubber cleaning machines, grinding mills, pumps, and ploughs and other agricultural implements. There have also been in the past importations of machines and tools for the building and carpentry trades, ice-making and refrigerating machinery, machines for the brewing industry, sawmills, sewing machines, and printing presses.—*The New York Evening Post*.

Doctor (to anemic patient)—"You must take an interest in outdoor sports." Patient—"I do already, Doctor. They provide my main reading every day."—*Boston Transcript*.

A rook in camp, being broke, wired to his father: "Dad—Send me \$10 at once, as I am on the hog." Promptly his father wired back: "Ride the hog home: we're out of meat."—*Boston Transcript*.

A SUBSTITUTE THAT IS CHEAPER THAN THE WHEAT FLOUR OUR ALLIES MUST HAVE TO WIN THE WAR

LOWEST IN COST

HIGHEST IN FOOD VALUE

PURITY OATS

OUR WHEAT SAVING RECIPES MAILED FREE ON REQUEST

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Before Breakfast



Do YOU take a cup of tea first thing in the morning? A great many people do, and know well its beneficial effect. They say it clears the head, and fits them better for the day's work. But at this time particularly, the Tea used should be of *Choice quality and purest flavor*. KING COLE Orange Pekoe is eminently fitted for this special service. It is indeed "The 'Extra' in Choice Tea."

Ask your grocer for it by the full name.
SOLD IN SEALED PACKAGES ONLY.



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HILL'S LINEN STORE
WILL SEND PRICE LIST
—OF—
LINEN GOODS
When Requested
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Sheep on Every Hill Side in New Brunswick

The New Brunswick Government through the Department of Agriculture has arranged with the Chartered Banks to help the Farmers—where assistance is needed—to buy Sheep

The Department will not only arrange to buy Sheep FOR the Farmers, but will also buy good breeders FROM the Farmers—in other words, this branch of the Agricultural Department WILL SUPERVISE ALL PURCHASES AND SALES OF SHEEP.

IF A FARMER NEEDS CREDIT TO BUY SHEEP he should consult this local banker who has the necessary forms.

If you cannot buy sheep in your locality, inform the nearest banker who will notify the Agricultural Department, or, better still, notify the Department yourself and say how many Sheep you want.

KEEP YOUR EWE LAMBS

Every Ewe Lamb, weighing 80 pounds and over and of reasonable quality, should be retained by farmers for breeding purposes. Sell the males and the inferior females for butcher purposes. If you have more ewe lambs than required, induce your neighbour to purchase.

THE VALUE OF WOOL

Unwashed Wool of the best quality brought 80 cent a pound this spring, or about \$5.00 a fleece.

SIXTY MILLION SHEEP

Have been lost in Europe since the war started. Wool in enormous quantities is now required to clothe the soldiers, it will take an immense quantity to reclothe the returned men in civilian dress. Prices will likely be high for ten years.

New Brunswick has the pasture, hay, roots, and a climate suited to Sheep. Every farmer should consider investing in a small flock as a foundation. The first year will give approximately \$4.00 worth of wool per sheep, the sheep will cost about \$15.00. Is it not a good business proposition?

If you cannot purchase locally, place your order with your banker. Orders will be filed, if possible, in the order filed at this office through the banks.

For further information apply to

J. F. TWEEDDALE,
Minister of Agriculture.

PASSING OF BAEDEKER THE OMNISCIENT

WAR, which is no respecter of persons, is ruthless also with reputations and institutions. The latest stronghold of German efficiency and thoroughness to be attacked by French and English forces is the Baedeker "Handbooks," better known to their numberless users simply as "Baedeker."

As a matter of fact, of course, there was nothing mysterious about the making of a Baedeker guide. The rules were few and simple. Nothing was to be described that had not been seen. The persons who went over the ground were trained observers, with a flare, as the French say, for what was significant and a sure command of condensed description and explanation.

So, in time, Baedeker became an institution; only vaguely German, rather a part of the eternal order of things. And, for a time, it seemed as though the institution would survive the war. Not until the war was more than three years old did the Baedeker guides begin to disappear from the bookshelves in London and Paris, or from hotel news-stalls in Canada.

The enemy is the "Blue Guides," a new series to be published in England by Macmillan & Co., the first volume of which, on London, is just issuing from the press. The series starts under favorable auspices. The editor, Findlay-Muirhead, was for many years the editor of the English editions of Baedeker.

The promoters of the new enterprise have a further advantage. Not only have they taken over the older English series of Murray and Macmillan guides, but they have also entered into an arrangement with the Paris house of Hachette & Co., publishers of the well-known "Guides Bleus," or "Guides Joannes," by which the French and English series will hereafter be issued on similar lines and under a general joint editorship.

The London volume, it is announced, will be a new book from cover to cover. It will have a form a bit more convenient for the pocket than the old Baedeker. The arrangement of matter, while resembling Baedeker in certain well-known features, will be improved by the use of type cast in England, and by the employment of a larger type than was chosen by the German publishers for matter intended to be read in dim light, as in churches or museums.

The maps and plans, one of the most difficult parts of the book to be managed during the war, have been newly drawn, and promise a much-needed clearness. Altogether, the Blue Guides essay to provide a series with all the virtues of the Baedeker Handbooks, and fewer, perhaps none, of their defects. One cannot but hope that the volumes may follow rapidly, in time for the rush of foreign travel that will set in when the last gun has been fired. Now that the war has led a good many Americans to discover their own country and explore the Pacific and South America, the inclusion in the Blue Guides of volumes not found in the Baedeker list would seem to be worth while. An up-to-date guide to Central and South America and the West Indies, for example, on the Baedeker plan, ought to be popular in America, and one

Minard's Liment Cures Colds, Etc.

ONLY MOHMANDS REBELS IN INDIA

FREDERIC VILLIERS, English war correspondent and artist now in New York, said yesterday that the Mohmand tribes on the northwestern Indian frontier had caused the British much trouble. "There has been almost constant fighting since the outbreak of the war," he said, "with continual attempts at raiding and frequent punitive expeditions, which, however, have rarely succeeded in catching enough of the natives together to clean them up thoroughly. Most of the regular white troops in the old Indian army have been sent to more active fronts, but have been replaced by drafted men from England, so that there is still a large number of white troops in India. There has been next to no trouble, however, except with the Mohmands. The Germans have been sending propagandists through from Persia, and have done all they could to stir up trouble among the hill tribes, as well as further down in India. Most of these German agents, who certainly deserve credit for their courage in making the trip across from Persia through the hill tribes, come with American passports and represent themselves as American big game hunters. Some of them came through when I was on the frontier last year. They usually get through the lines without serious difficulty, but as it was not usual to find many American big game hunters wandering through those districts before the war suspicion is usually aroused, and the police in the interior of India, warned by the military authorities, have arrested quite a number of these agents.

A FRIENDLY AMIR "No doubt the Germans could have made serious trouble but for the steadfast friendship towards the English displayed by the Amir of Afghanistan. Particularly, after Russia's collapse he was almost unopposed against the Germans towards the Persian side, but, despite this, he has stood by the English, and has exerted a very good influence on the hill tribes. The Mohmands, however, have given trouble."

Mr. Villiers saw some of the fighting with the Mohmands himself last year. After spending the first two years of the war in France, he decided to look over some of the other theatres of war. He has seen about all the wars that have happened since the Serbian fight with Turkey in 1876, which precipitated the Russo-Turkish war, and he let it be seen that, for one who had become used to the sort of wars Kipling and Richard Harding Davis used to immortalize, the present conflict in France was not altogether congenial.

"It isn't like the wars used to be," Mr. Villiers said. "It is more like the management of a big business, this thing of being a general under modern European conditions; the handling of food, supplies, and equipments for the troops is most of the work. Then the country was very badly shot up, nothing but shell holes instead of fields, and clumps of charred sticks where forests used to be. I decided to look at some other fronts, and tried to get to Mesopotamia, but was unsuccessful.

MOHMANDS ARE REPPRESSED "I got to the Indian frontier, however, and saw some of the fighting there. Here it was being done more in the old fashion. Fighting is the Mohmand's national pastime, and I must say he is rather a good sport about it all. However, the exigencies of the situation made it necessary for the British to be rather businesslike, which was not at all appreciated by the Mohmands. It wouldn't do to let the hillmen raid the plains and kill the natives who were entrusted to the protection of the British Empire. So the British commanders made use of modern implements of war, such as armored motor cars and airplanes. They had three or four ordinary armored cars with machine guns, which they called tanks, although they were not tanks, and every now and then they used to take one of these up into the hills and use it to draw the enemy's fire. The Mohmands would get to work at once, sniping from crags and gradually turning loose quite a busy rifle fire, which, of course, never did any damage to the occupants of the car. The object was to get them out where the machine guns could be turned on them, which was occasionally done.

"Then the airplanes were very useful in breaking up concentrations preparatory to a raid. The airmen, scouting over the hills, could easily find it out when a considerable body of Mohmands got together, and they would fly down among them and turn loose their Lewis guns, breaking up the gathering with great rapidity. The Mohmands were much perturbed at this, and they used to send letters to the British commanders protesting against such methods. They said that the British never used to fight this way, coming down from the air at a time when they were not expected, and the Mohmands urged that the British commanders should return to the old style and put up a fight according to time-honored methods. However, our commanders were unhappily compelled to regard it as a matter of business and not of sentiment, and at

last accounts the aviators were still doing a good part of the work of keeping the frontier intact.

PLANE TO END WAR

"The development of aviation has made a successful invasion of India through the Khaibar and other passes next to impossible. There are only two or three ways by which an army can get through the mountains to attack the northwestern frontier, and all of these are narrow passes where a few bombing airplanes could entrap and wipe out a whole army. So whatever the Germans do by way of getting through Persia is not likely to endanger India very much."

Mr. Villiers says that the Allies' best chance of an early victory is by the building of enormous fleets of bombing planes to attack German cities. "After the present offensive is stopped," he said, "it is quite likely that the Germans will retire to their old lines, and then we shall have a resumption of the familiar trench warfare. No doubt it would be possible to break these lines, particularly if any large part of the German armies is cut off during the present counter-offensive, but it would be a very costly procedure, and in my mind the work could be done much more cheaply by air raids. The war will never be ended till the Germans have felt it in their own country, and then it will end quickly. They haven't the nerve to hold up under such air raids as the British and French have endured. The raids on cities of Germany proper so far have been small affairs, but even they have caused a great deal of commotion. Once let them have whole fleets of airplanes making really big attacks on the Rhine towns and the Westphalian manufacturing centres and Berlin, and the Germans will be unable to stand the gaff. It may be unpleasant to think of, but it is hard to win a war when you fight only in a few approved ways and the enemy tries everything he can think of."—The New York Evening Post.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

July 27.—Killicrankie, 1689. Talavera, 1808. Portugal made a monarchy, 1139; Legislative Union of England and Scotland, 1706; Thomas Campbell, British poet, born, 1777; Sir George B. Airy, English Astronomer-Royal, born, 1801; British flag hoisted at Natal, South Africa, 1827; Dr. John Galton, English chemist, died, 1844; First Atlantic cable completed, 1866; Hilaire Belloc, ex-M. P., Anglo-French author and philosopher, born, 1870.

July 28.—Abraham Cowley, English poet and essayist, died, 1667; Johann Sebastian Bach, German musical composer, died, 1750; Maximilien Isidore Robespierre, French terrorist, guillotined, 1794; Enactment by British Government of Thellusson Act, regulating accumulation of income, 1800; Buenos Aires taken by the British, 1806; Alexander Dumas fils, French novelist, born, 1824; Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, died, 1844; John Walter, the second, publisher of The Times, London, died, 1847; Ballington Booth, founder and head of the Voluntarys of America, born, 1859; The Alabama, Confederate cruiser, sailed from the Mersey, 1862; Dr. H. I. Taylor, M. L. A. for Charlotte County, born, 1862; Signing of the Burlingame Treaty between China and the United States, 1868; Hans Christian Andersen, Danish author, died, 1875; Mortimer Collins, English poet, died, 1876.

July 29.—St. Martha. Dispersal of the Spanish Armada, 1588. Andrew Marvel, English poet, died, 1678; William Wilberforce, English philanthropist, died, 1833; Max Simon Nordau, German author and traveller, born, 1849; Booth Tarkington, American novelist, born, 1869; Samuel Warren, Q. C., English novelist, died, 1877; King Humbert of Italy assassinated, 1900; Eleventh Parliament of Canada dissolved, 1911.

July 30.—Champlain, first French governor of Canada, defeated the Inquois, 1509; William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, died, 1718; Samuel Rogers, English banker and poet, born, 1783; Thomas Gray, English poet, died, 1771; Viscount Haldane, former Lord Chancellor of England, born, 1856; Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist who lived for a time in the United States, died, 1857; Railway opened from St. John, N. B., to Shediac; Henry Ford, American automobile manufacturer, born, 1863; George Borrow, English philologist, traveller, and author, died, 1881; Prince Bismarck, Prussian statesman, died, 1898; Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, died, 1912.

July 31.—Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuit Order, died, 1556; Sir Walter Raleigh, English explorer and courtier, committed to the Tower of London, 1592; London Bridge completed, 1831; Earl of Meath, Irish nobleman and Imperialist, born, 1841; Admiral Sir William May, British naval commander, born, 1849; Andrew Johnson, 17th President of the United States, died, 1875; Abbé Franz Liszt, Hungarian pianist and composer, died, 1886; Jean L. Jaures, French socialist, assassinated, 1914.

August 1.—Lammas Day. Minden, 1759. Nile, 1798. Queen Anne of England died, 1714; Admiral Sir John Leake, British naval commander, died, 1720; Richard Savage, English poet, died, 1743; Joseph Priestley, English chemist, discovered oxygen, 1774; Francis Scott Key, American lawyer and poet, author of "The Star-spangled Banner," born, 1779; Last meeting of the Irish Parliament, 1800; Slavery

abolished in all British Dominions, 1843; Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, born, 1843; Parcel Post introduced in Great Britain, 1883; Celebration of 600th anniversary of Swiss independence, 1891; King Alexander I of Greece born, 1893; Japan declared war on China, 1894; Sir Edwin Abbey, American artist, naturalized British subject, died, 1911. Germany declared war on Russia, 1914.

August 2.—Blenheim, 1704. The American Declaration of Independence signed by 56 delegates at Philadelphia, 1776; Thomas Gainsborough, English painter, died, 1788; F. Marion Crawford, American novelist, born, 1854; Ex-King Constantine of Greece born, 1868; Rt. Rev. Timothy Casey, Bishop of St. John, appointed Archbishop of Vancouver, B. C., 1912.

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 from 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. Aug. 31st, 1908.

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

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

FOR SALE—Two fields of standing grass. Apply to LADY TILLEY.

FOR SALE—Airedale puppies from registered stock. For particulars write to GEO. E. NEWTON, Chamcook, N. B.

FOR SALE—I have 20 Hardwood Stakes from 38 to 41 feet long, and 15 to 35 feet long Hardwood, on the bank of the River at the head of L'Etang; also 40 Spruce Weir Stakes 35 to 42 feet. CHARLES WOODBURY, St. George, N. B.

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

FOR SALE—Heavy draft team; weight about 1400 lbs. each. Also 8 h. p. gas or kerosene engine, with good thrashing and wood-cutting outfit. Will sell cheap. For further particulars apply to MARY E. MACFARLANE, Bayside.

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

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

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

Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte—CREDIT COURT: Second Tuesday in May and October. COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year. Judge Carleton

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

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

SEALD TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 30th August 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 6 times per week on the route Back Bay and St. George, commencing at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of St. George and route offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, N. B., July 13th, 1918. H. W. Woods, Post Office Inspector

MINIATURE ALMANAC

Table with columns: Day of Month, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, H. Water a.m., H. Water p.m., L. Water a.m., L. Water p.m.

Table with columns: Day of Month, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, H. Water a.m., H. Water p.m., L. Water a.m., L. Water p.m.

The Tide Tables given above are for the Port of St. Andrews. For the following places the time of tides can be found by applying the correction indicated, which is to be subtracted in each case:

Table with columns: Place, H.W., L.W., Grand Harbor, Seal Cove, Fish Head, Welshpool, Eastport, L'Etang Harbor, Lepreau Bay.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. CUSTOMS. Thos. R. Wren, Collector. D. C. Rollins, Prev. Officer. D. G. Hanson, Prev. Officer. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS

NOVA SCOTIA (107) Bay of Fundy—Minas basin—Cobequid bay—Highland Village—Light discontinued. Position.—At Highland Village. Lat. N. 45° 23' 30". Long. W. 63° 39' 30". Light discontinued.—The maintenance of Highland Village light has been discontinued.

NOVA SCOTIA (108) Bay of Fundy—Minas basin—Cobequid bay—Little Dyke light discontinued. Position.—On west head at entrance to Folly River. Lat. N. 45° 22' 37". Long. W. 63° 33' 15". Light discontinued.—The maintenance of Little Dyke light has been discontinued.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS. ST. ANDREWS, N. B. George F. Hibbard, Registrar. Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Daily. Sundays and Holidays excepted.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B. R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF. Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte—CREDIT COURT: Second Tuesday in May and October. COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year. Judge Carleton

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

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

TRAVEL



Grand Manan S. S. Company

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

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

On and after June 1st, 1918, a steamer of this company leaves St. John every Saturday, 7:30 a. m., for Black's Harbor, calling at Dipper Harbor and Beaver Harbor. Leaves Black's Harbor Monday, two hours of high water, for St. Andrews, calling at Lord's Cove, Richardson, Letite or Back Bay. Leaves St. Andrews Monday evening or Tuesday morning, according to the tide, for St. George, Black Bay, and Black's Harbor. Leaves Black's Harbor Wednesday on the tide for Dipper Harbor, calling at Beaver Harbor. Leaves Dipper Harbor for St. John, 8 a. m., Thursday. Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., Phone, 2581. Mgr., Lewis Connors. This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. (7:30 p. m. during July and August.) Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Prayers services Fri. day evening at 7:30.

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

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

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Rev. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sundays 8:00 a. m. 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a. m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7:00 p. m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7:30.

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

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

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE.

ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster. Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Money Orders and Savings Bank Business transacted during office hours. Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain, Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. In addition to the postage necessary, each such letter must have affixed a one-cent "War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the 5 cent rate applies do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Post Cards one cent each to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico. One cent post cards must have a one-cent "War Tax" stamp affixed, or a two-cent card can be used. Post cards two cents each to other countries. The two-cent cards do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces. Arrives: 11:55 a. m.; 10:55 p. m. Closes: 6:25 a. m.; 5:40 p. m. Mails for Deer Island, Indian Island, and Campobello—Daily. Arrives: 11 a. m. Closes: 12:30 p. m. All Matter for Registration must be Posted half an hour previous to the Closing of Ordinary Mail. Readers who appreciate this paper may give their friends the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of THE BEACON will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B. Canada.