



The Beacon



VOL. XXIX

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918

NO. 48

AMERICA 1918

AS I sat pondering... Thinking of the rights of men... And the Declaration of Independence...

THE 'GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE'

WE should need to bring back the horrors of the first French Revolution to enable us to understand the wild delight with which Lord Howe's victory...

The general valued this victory quite as much for the moral effect it wrought in Europe generally...

When it was quite dark Anansi came out of his hut to fetch more food. As he was creeping through the field he saw the figure of a strange man in front of him...

After that Anansi was so ashamed that he changed into a Spider, and hid away from sight in a dark corner of the ceiling...

This is another tale of Anansi, the greedy Spider-Man. Once there was a sore famine in the land...

the aristocrat, or other person, who was in the said carriage, gave money to the people in the street to encourage them...

ANANSI THE SPIDER-MAN

THESE are stories about the Spider-Man, Anansi, which the African Grandfather tells to the children of the Gold Coast...

WHY SPIDERS LIVE UNDER STONES

WHY SPIDERS LIVE IN DARK CORNERS... There was a time when Anansi was a very industrious farmer...

WHY SPIDERS LIVE IN DARK CORNERS

WHY SPIDERS LIVE IN DARK CORNERS... Now, Anansi was greedy and badhearted, and did not like to share anything with anybody...

Then Anansi said: "Now we three need a rest. Go home to the village and have a good time for three weeks..."

It happened in about two weeks that Anansi's son said to his mother: "I will go and weed the farm and surprise father when he returns..."

When it was quite dark Anansi came out of his hut to fetch more food. As he was creeping through the field he saw the figure of a strange man in front of him...

After that Anansi was so ashamed that he changed into a Spider, and hid away from sight in a dark corner of the ceiling...

the household of Anansi's cousin, Kofi. So Anansi was determined to find out how his cousin got food...

Now it happened this way. One morning when Kofi was hunting, he had found a wonderful mill-stone...

Well, as I said, Anansi was determined to find out how Kofi got food, and he gave his cousin no peace until he told him about the stone...

But as he went the stone cried out: "Spider! Spider! Put me down! The pig came, ate enough, and left me! The antelope came, ate enough, and left me! Kofi came, ate enough, and left me! Greedy Spider! Put me down!"

Y. W. P. A. ENTERTAINMENT

The programme of the G. W. P. A. vaudeville show held in Memorial Hall, Thursday evening, May 23, was as follows: Selection, Miss Muriel Davis...

—London, May 25.—Survivors agree that the steamship Mollavia was torpedoed and not mined. One seaman said: "We were proceeding up the channel bound for an English port early Thursday morning..."

—London, May 29.—The British Admiralty announces: "The transport Leasowe Castle was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine, May 26, in the Mediterranean..."

NEWS OF THE SEA

—Halifax, N. S., May 21.—The Newfoundland coastal steamer Elsie which went ashore at Mistaken Point, seven miles west of Cape Race, last week, was refloated yesterday...

—Washington, May 22.—Three men were lost in the sinking of the American oil tanker Wm. Rockefeller, of 7,157 tons, torpedoed in European waters...

—A Canadian Pacific Port, May 23.—A wireless message received late last night by the local agent of the Osaka Shosha Kaisha Line, owners of the Japanese freighter Burnah Maru...

—London, May 24.—The British Admiralty announced in an official bulletin as follows: "The armed mercantile cruiser Moldavia was torpedoed and sunk yesterday morning..."

—Queenstown, May 24.—The Cork steamer Inghisarra, bound from Fishguard to Cork, has been torpedoed and sunk. Thirty-seven members of the crew are missing, and are supposed to have been lost...

—Sydney, N. S., May 24.—The steamer Angouleme which went on the rocks at Scatarie Island early last winter was released by her own steam yesterday morning...

—Madrid, May 24.—It is officially announced that the German submarine U. 65 entered the port of Santander at 6 o'clock this morning...

—London, May 29.—The British Admiralty announces: "The transport Leasowe Castle was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine, May 26, in the Mediterranean..."

"I make it a rule not to read what the newspapers say about me," remarked Senator Sorghum. "But some of the things are complimentary. I don't have to read those. As a rule such articles are prepared and sent out under my own direction..."

half a dozen men who were put off on a raft got so much as a wetting and they were saved."

—London, May 27.—The British steamer Clan Matheson, has been sunk in a collision, Lloyd's Shipping Agency announces. The Clan Matheson was a new steamer, of 4,500 tons gross, built in 1917 at Sunderland...

—London, May 27.—A German submarine of the cruiser type was sunk on May 11, in the latitude of Cape St. Vincent by a British Atlantic escort submarine. The Admiralty made this official announcement last night...

—Cape St. Vincent is on the south-west extremity of Portugal. —Cork, May 24.—The commander of the submarine which sank the Cork steamer Inghisarra on Friday, handed the ship's steward two letters addressed to David Lloyd-George, with instructions to post them when he reached shore...

—Madrid, May 25.—Seventy-eight Spanish merchantmen have been sunk by German submarines, according to a list printed by the Epoca. In a discussion of what has suffered since the beginning of the U-boat campaign, the newspaper says the Taya Company of Barcelona has been the heaviest individual loser...

—London, May 25.—The newspapers announce that the American steamer Neches was sunk on the night of May 14 off Start Point, in the Orkney Islands, as a result of a collision with another steamer. The crew of the Neches was saved while the other vessel sank immediately, with the loss of all on board...

—Amsterdam, May 27.—The Germans have seized and taken into Swine-munde the Dutch steamship Jantje and sailing vessels Maria, Jacoba, and Gerzine. This is in pursuance of their policy of not permitting Dutch vessels to sail without German safe conducts, pending arrangements of the transit question between Holland and Germany...

—London, May 28.—At last night's meeting of the Royal Geographical Society a grant awarded to Captain R. A. Bartlett, well-known to Canadians. The President of the Society said Capt. Bartlett commanded the steamer Karuk in the Stefansson expedition in 1915 to the Arctic on behalf of the Canadian Government, and the award was made chiefly in recognition of his splendid leadership of the expedition after his vessel had been lost...

RECOGNIZE WORK OF CAPT. BARTLETT

—London, May 28.—It is officially announced, through the chief press censor's office that the troops arrived safely in England: Infantry—Central Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia. Composite Battalion from Halifax. Railway Construction Battalion. Siege Artillery. Details.

"HUMAN FLY" CLIMBS BEFORE VAST CROWD

Broadway from the Post Office to Fulton Street, Park Row, from Broadway to Printing House Square, Barclay, Vesey, and Fulton Streets, and St. Paul's Churchyard were jammed soon after noon today with one of the biggest crowds ever gathered in lower Manhattan; windows of all the buildings commanding a view of the Park Row and Broadway corner were filled also, and the crowd was held spell-bound for an hour and a half while Harry H. Gardiner, who has been nicknamed "The Human Fly," gave what he called "merely a demonstration of the power of mind over matter" by climbing up the front of the Park Row Building...

And while he climbed, several hundred Red Cross girls, working, by twos and threes, and in groups accompanied by soldiers and sailors, collected contributions for the Red Cross War Fund. Some of the girls passed collection plates borrowed from St. Paul's. Some had Red Cross boxes. Several of the conveyed groups bore horizontally large American flags into which the crowd was asked to toss its gifts. Anything from a copper cent to a greenback, as large as one would be accepted, and more than a barrelful of coins and bills was collected. The Park Row Building is twenty-nine stories high, towering 300 feet above the sidewalk. Gardiner scaled it to the top of the south tower, and then for good measure shinned up a sixty-foot flagpole atop of that; and from the dizzy height waved his greeting to the wildly cheering throng.

Clad in the white suit of a Red Cross worker, with a huge red cross on the back of his coat, Gardiner began his hair-raising climb at 12:30 o'clock. Starting from the ground with the agility of a monkey, he climbed the blank smooth wall by the aid of a sign, and soon was on corner blocks of the second floor, bowing to the crowd. When the fifth floor was reached a band in the street struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," and like a good soldier, the climber drew off his hat and stood at attention.

The "stunts" performed by the climber on his nimble way brought cheer after cheer from the watchers below. First he would hang on by his feet and throw out his arms, then he would throw out his feet and hold on to the corner blocks with his hands. Several times he would move half-way across the front of the building, apparently looking for a better foothold or finger-hold for his progress, but always he returned to the southernmost corner and kept on going up and up.

While the thousands were straining their eyes watching him, there was a flutter in the crowd grouped against the Federal Building. A hasty survey of the old Post Office Building revealed the cause of the stir. People were scurrying away from the protection of the building so as to avoid, as it were, being the victim of an amateur scaler. Midway between the second and third floors of the Federal Building, between two pillars in the cornice, clinging monkey like by his finger tips was a postal clerk struggling to reach the ledge above. As his body swayed to and fro gasps went up from the crowd. The postal clerk performed a feat which would baffle many a steeplejack. He actually climbed head backwards up and around a protruding ledge.

"Stop that fool! Stop him! He'll kill himself!" was shouted through the crowd. But with a grin he looked down at the crowd, and then slowly turned his gaze toward Gardiner, far above in the heights of the Park Row Building—New York Evening Post, May 27.

CANADIAN TROOPS CROSS

Ottawa, May 28.—It is officially announced, through the chief press censor's office that the troops arrived safely in England: Infantry—Central Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia. Composite Battalion from Halifax. Railway Construction Battalion. Siege Artillery. Details.

When the War Ends

there will be many opportunities during the reconstruction period. But they will need a little ready money to "swing them." The question is—are you willing to save money now to grasp the opportunity then? Decide, now, to let us help you to save. Interest paid every six months.

—THE
Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital \$ 6,000,000 G. W. BABBITT
Reserve Fund 13,000,000 Manager
Resources 19,000,000 St. Andrews Branch

BOCABEC COVE, N. R.

May 28
Mrs. Olive Morse and Mrs. Angus Holt spent a day recently in Upper Bocabec, guests of Mrs. Mary Mitchell.
Pte. Henry Lee, of the First Depot Battalion, St. John, who has been spending a short leave with his parents in Rollingdam, called on friends here recently. All are glad to hear that his health is much improved.
Miss Annie Helt returned to Penfield on Sunday last, after spending several days at her home here.
Miss Eleanor Crichton is in Upper Bocabec, visiting her sister, Mrs. Stanley McCullough.
Mrs. Harold Mitchell and two children, Bernice and Arnold, were guests of Mrs. Jas. Holt on Sunday last.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Laphorne, of Brockton, Mass., are guests of Mrs. Jas. Holt.
Ernest Foster of the First Depot Battalion, left on Monday for St. John, after spending several weeks at his home here.
Miss Bertie Turner arrived from St. John last week, and has opened up her home here.

FAIRHAVEN, D. I.

May 22
Mrs. Frank Ferris has moved her family to Eastport to work in the factories during the summer.
Everyone is busy getting seed in the ground. What if there is more than enough raised to last fifteen days?
Lucy Calder and Hilda Black have returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Calais, Me.
The many friends of Mrs. Frank Wentworth are glad to hear that she is steadily regaining her health.

CAMPOBELLO

May 27
The Dramatic Club of the village gave a recital on Wednesday evening and a rehearsal on Thursday evening in the church hall, realizing the sum of \$45 for church work.
Mr. Everett Calder returned home on Saturday after passing some months in Vermont.
Mr. Cheslea Allingham made a business trip to St. John last week.
Mr. George Lank returned from St. John the latter part of the week.
Sgt. Major Hanson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Calder.
The Misses Agnes Calder and Marguerite Calder spent Sunday with relatives at Lubec, Me.
On Sunday afternoon the remains of Orrin Greenwood, who lost his life at Wilson's Beach in an accident on Thursday, while assisting in losing from her storings the sardine sloop S. E. Jordan, were removed to Welshpool and interred in the Episcopal cemetery.

CUMMINGS' COVE, D. I.

May 28
Miss Geneva Fountain, who is teaching at Chamcook, spent the week-end at her home here.
Ralph Snell has returned to Lynn, Mass., after spending a brief time at his home.
Miss Alma Chaffey, who has been employed in Massachusetts during the winter, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Chaffey, for a few days before resuming her work at Eastport for the summer months.
Capt. Jack Ingalls has purchased the Fountain Estate from Mrs. Oliver Fountain and the other heirs, and has torn down the old familiar residence and landmark of Cummings' Cove, and will erect

an up-to-date bungalow on the pretty site.
Master Leonard McNeill, little son of Pte. Gordon McNeill, of Worcester, Mass., arrived last week to spend his usual summer vacation with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Fremont McNeill at Chocolate Cove.
Little Misses Dorothy Chaffey, of Eastport, Me., and Alma Conley, of Leonardville, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Chaffey.
Miss Flora C. Fountain, who has been spending the winter in Massachusetts, has arrived home, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Orlo Fountain.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Hatheway Fountain and little son, Sheldon, spent Sunday with relatives at Leonardville.
Earle Hooper has returned to resume his work in Portland, Me.
Mr. Fred Tewkesbury is doing some carpenter work for Mr. and Mrs. Walport.
Miss Vera Chaffey is at North Lubec, Me., where she will be employed during the summer.

LORD'S COVE, D. I.

May 29
Mr. Will Sirles is confined to his home with a sore hand.
Miss Nellie M. Lord entertained a number of her friends on Monday afternoon to a war-time tea. After tea a grand time was enjoyed with games, reading, and music. The supper was in honor of the Misses Helen and Lottie Lord, who expect to go to St. Andrews for the summer.
Mr. Austin Parker was confined to his home for a few days with a sprained knee, which he received by running across a field on Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. Harland Pendleton are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy, Harland Frankland, on May 26.
Little Geraldine Richardson was a week-end visitor with her grandmother, Mrs. Dan Richardson.
Capt. Liscomb Hartford and wife spent Wednesday in Eastport.

ST. GEORGE, N. B.

May 28
Victoria Day, the 24th of May, still keeps its hold on the people. It is perhaps awakening nature that lures every one who can possibly get away into the open. The day this year was exceptionally fine, a little cool perhaps, and motor boats, cars, teams, and every sort of conveyance began to move with daylight. As usual Lake Utopia drew large numbers, and parties were held at every club house on the lake, including Mr. and Mrs. Walter Messenite, who entertained a number of local people and a party from St. John; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Frauley, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Kent, Mrs. Wm. Mersereau, Capt. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Craig, Mrs. E. J. O'Neill, and Mrs. Jos. Brine, who all kept open house during the day and entertained visitors from all sections of the country. Fishing parties were on every beach and ledge, and many speckled beauties were separated from the waters of the lake. A number of automobiles made the trip to St. Stephen, others toured the shores, and everybody enjoyed the day.
On Empire Day the children of the public schools gave a flag drill and carried out a programme of readings, recitations, and songs, all thoroughly enjoyed by a large number of visitors, including the Mayor, Town officials, trustees, and parents.
Mrs. Jarvis McKay has returned from St. John and reopened her home here. Her son Everett, of the N. B. Telephone Office Staff, St. John, is spending the week with her.
Mr. Harry McRoy, now in charge of the telephone line at St. Andrews, was in town on Monday.
Mrs. Fred Brown and young son, of

Eastport, Me., visited relatives here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meating, Mrs. Chase, and Mrs. John Mooney motored to the Border Towns on the 24th.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Mallone, of Grand Manan, are guests of Mrs. Maloney's mother, Mrs. F. Meating.

Miss Blanche McVicar, of St. John, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. McVicar.

Mrs. Betts and daughter, of St. John, were guests last week of Mrs. J. Mooney.
Mr. Chas. Epps spent the 24th at the Border Towns, having as his guests, Mrs. H. Epps, Misses Beatrice Campbell and Frances Tucker. The party went by automobile.

Miss Ryan, of Calais, Me., was the week-end guest of Mrs. George Frauley.

Miss Ray Cawley, of St. John, spent the holidays with her mother, Mrs. H. Cawley.

Mr. Chipman Gearson, of New York, is home on a brief visit.

Julius T. Whitlock, of St. Stephen, spent the 24th with Capt. Johnson, at Utopia.

Dan Gillmor returned to Montreal on Tuesday after a few days at home.

Mrs. Bailey and daughter, of St. John, spent the holiday here the guests of friends.

Miss Jessie Catherine and her brother, Forest, of St. John, came home for the week-end.

Miss Layton and brother, of Calais, visited their mother, Mrs. Ronald Campbell, over the week-end.

Mrs. George Meating and young daughter have returned from St. Stephen.

Thos. L. McGrattan and sons, Gerald and Paul, of St. John, spent the week-end with Mr. John McGrattan.

Miss Margaret McLaughlin spent the holiday with her father, and sister, Mrs. Edward Coughlin, St. John West.

Miss M. Nesbit, of St. Stephen, has accepted a position in the Bay of Fundy Office.

Ex-Mayor Cherry, of Eastport, was in town last week, and with Mr. H. V. Dewar spent a couple of days fishing at McDougall Lake and up-river.

Horace Stewart has joined the Engineers and gone to Quebec. He expects to go overseas in a month.

Wm. Campbell one of the bird men ready for overseas, left this week for Toronto. His mother, Mrs. J. Campbell, whose serious illness brought him home, we regret to say, in a critical condition, with little hope of recovery.

Mr. Edward McGrattan has launched his new motor boat, one of the trimmest craft in the motor fleet.

BOCABEC, N. B.

May 28
Misses Edith and Margaret McMillan, and Mary and Edna Hanson spent the twenty-fourth with Miss Elizabeth Satterthwaite at her summer home at Digne-gush Bridge.
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Carter, of St. Stephen, spent a few days of last week with Mrs. Mary Mitchell.
Miss Martha Groom and Mr. Greenlaw spent Sunday last with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Groom.

Miss Madeline McCullough, teacher at Bayside, spent Sunday at her home. On her return her little sister, Doris McCullough, went to Bayside to spend a week.

John McMillan expects to start with a crew of men on the roads at Chamcook next week.

Mrs. Seymour Holt, of Brunswick, Me., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lowery.

CHAMCOOK, N. B.

May 30
Among the latest arrivals are, Misses Hilda and Nine Matthews, and Messrs. Ernest Seelye, Fred Wentworth, and Luther Williamson, from Letite; Mr. and Mrs. Arnesen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beeches, Mrs. Hattie Richardson, Miss Grace Stuart and Raymond Trecartin, from Deer Island.
Mr. Charles Haycock is here from Eastport on business.

A very successful dance was given in the Booth Hall on May 24th. Quite a large number attended. A collection amounting to \$613 was made during the evening, for the Red Cross funds.

On Friday, May 24, a number of fishermen went to the various lakes and rivers to fish. The most successful fisherman was Mr. A. Bucknam, whose largest trout measured 16 inches and weighed one and half pounds.

Mr. Charles Wilson has purchased an auto.

Mr. A. H. Osborn spent the week-end in Eastport.

Mrs. H. Howard has gone to her home in Eastport for a short visit.

On Wednesday evening next, June 5th, there will be Red Cross Benefit Dance in the Booth Hall, Chamcook. Music will be furnished by the St. Croix Orchestra of Calais, consisting of 10 pieces. A very pleasant evening is anticipated and everybody is urged to come and help in the good work. Admission—Ladies 25 cents. Gents 50 cents.

"Do you study the bill of fare to see what you are going to eat?" "No. I study the almanac."—Washington Star.

CANADA REGISTRATION BOARD

Charles Comben,
Superintendent District No. 2
Woodstock, N. B.
May 27th, 1918.

The Canada Registration Board has been created under the presidency of Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson for the purpose of carrying out the registration of the man and woman power of Canada, in order that the information so obtained may be utilized to proceed intelligently with the mobilization of the entire resources of the nation towards the successful prosecution of the war. Data of military value will be secured, but the main purpose to be served by this Census of all males and females in Canada over 16 years of age will undoubtedly be the better distribution of agricultural and industrial labor to the end of securing the maximum results from the productive labor of the Canadian people—especially as regards the essentials of war. One of the most beneficial results which it is expected will follow the Census will be a more efficient organization of the agricultural forces of the country, becoming daily more imperative in view of the constantly diminishing food reserves of the Entente Allies and the imminence of a food shortage which threatens our own civilian population.

REGISTRATION DAY

"Registration Day," the date of which is June 22, 1918, will give every Canadian affected by the law an opportunity to perform the great national duty of citizenship.

Registrars will be appointed for every federal constituency; these in turn will appoint deputy registrars and assistant deputy registrars in sufficient numbers to register the entire population. Registration offices or booths will be opened in conveniently situated locations, in factories, school houses, halls, etc., in every municipality, and certificates of registration will be issued to every registrant.

VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE ENCOURAGED

In order to facilitate the gigantic task, Councils, School Boards, Boards of Trade, Labor and fraternal organizations, Patriotic and Red Cross Societies, are invited to assist the registration officials in every possible manner, by providing free of charge suitable locations, school buildings, etc., and by furnishing volunteer helpers to do the clerical work. The registration offices will be kept open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.; hence the necessity

of providing lighting facilities for the registration places.

REGISTRATION A NATIONAL DUTY

While non-registration entails many penalties of the most serious character, it is expected that the Canadian people will look upon registration as a great national duty, to be performed, not out of a sense of compulsion, but rather in a spirit of a pure patriotism and as an act of encouragement to our gallant overseas defenders. The registration of the man and woman power of Canada will go forth to the world as the solemn expression of Canada's unalterable determination to support her own and the allied armies until the final victory.

REGISTRATION WILL STRENGTHEN MORALE OF THE ARMY

The few minutes required for registration, or the one day's salary donated by the willing workers, will be a small sacrifice indeed compared to those now being made by the Canadian manhood in the forefront of the battle line. Yet it will be of inestimable value in maintaining the splendid morale of our unsurpassed citizen soldiers to know that those for whom they are fighting on the fields of France and Flanders are not "recrants to the solemn duty of the hour in their beloved Canada. The duty calls for the exercise of every generous and high resolve in all the avocations of a spirited people whose very existence as a people and whose great heritage is involved in the issue of the struggle.

For the purpose of registration, all the Counties in the Province of New Brunswick have been formed into one superintendency. These constitute a registration district. I have been honored with the charge of Superintendent of the Registration for the district outlined, a charge I felt I could accept with the confident expectation that all good citizens of this Province would co-operate in order to render the task less onerous and to bring it to a successful conclusion.

EDUCATION NECESSARY

It is particularly desirable that clergymen of all denominations, members of Parliament, school teachers, professional agriculturalists, and members of other professions, journalists, captains of industry, members of council—in short all those who by reason of their social position wield great influence, should make known the requirements and the purposes of registration, in order that no false conception of its import may gain ground, or jeopardize its success.

The population of the Counties included in this Registration unit, according to official statistics of the Province of

New Brunswick, is approximately three hundred and thirty thousand. Well over half, possibly two thirds, of this number will be subjects for registration.

THE CALL AND THE RESPONSE

The people of New Brunswick responded nobly to the urgent demands of the war; large numbers of their best young manhood have left and are still leaving for the front; they may be found in all the different army services; many have made the supreme sacrifice, others have been wounded or invalided by sickness; all have gained imperishable renown on the blood-stained fields of Ypres, St. Julien, Lens, Festubert, Arras, Vimy, Passchendaele and elsewhere. The record of their achievements is the immortal heritage of New Brunswick for all time.

Out of their abundance our people have contributed freely to the different war Relief Funds and organizations; shall we be less generous now in making a much smaller contribution to the great cause by simply placing ourselves on record as a united people, mobilized for the purpose of helping these boys of our flesh and blood who are battling overseas for all we now so bountifully enjoy?

Let our message, from New Brunswick on Registration Day be one of sympathy and steadfast purpose to our soldiers at the front; in common with the rest of Canada let our answer to the calls of the Registration Board be the clarion voice of a united people, conscious of the justice of its cause, and animated by a common determination to do all in its power to have that cause prevail.

CHARLES COMBEN

"Officer!" "Huh?" "There's a free-for-all fight going on down at the corner." "Thanks for the invitation, but I don't believe I care to get in."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Owens—"I wonder if the doctor's wife meant anything personal just now." Owens—"What did she say?" Mrs. Owens—"She said we might at least pay them a visit."—Boston Transcript.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Can now be purchased at my Store for I have taken the Exclusive Agency for Eastport—Lubec—and this vicinity, and no matter how old—or out of repair your machine is, I will make you a liberal allowance for it on a New Singer, 3 Ply Roofing, \$3 Per Roll, Needles—Belts—Oil—Shuttles and new Parts for Any make. Sewing Machines and Talking Machines all makes cleaned and repaired—WHY NOT CALL!

EDGAR HOLMES SHOE STORE
131 WATER STREET EASTPORT, MAINE.



CANADA

MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, by the effect of the regulations of the Governor General of Canada in Council of the 20th of April, 1918, and the Proclamation of 4th May, 1918, recently published, every male British subject resident in Canada, born on or since the 13th of October, 1897, who has attained or shall attain the age of 19 years and who is unmarried or a widower without children must, (unless he is within one of the classes of persons mentioned in the schedule of Exceptions to the Military Service Act) report as hereinafter directed on or before the 1st day of June, 1918, or within ten days after his 19th birthday, whichever date shall be the latter.

Such report must be in writing and must give his name in full, the date of his birth and his place of residence and also his usual post office address.

The report must be addressed to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act of the Registration District in which he resides (see below) and shall be sent by registered post, for which no Canada postage is required.

Young men so reporting will not be placed on active service till further notice. They must, however, notify the appropriate Registrar or Deputy Registrar of any change of residence or address.

On receipt of the report an identification card will be forwarded by the Registrar which will protect the bearer from arrest.

Punctual compliance with these requirements is of great importance to those affected. Failure to report within the time limited will expose the delinquent to severe penalties and will in addition render him liable to immediate apprehension for Military Service.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH, this 15th day of May, 1918.

NOTE: The men required to report should address their reports as follows:

ONTARIO—To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, London, if they reside in the County of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron, or Bruce.
To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Toronto, if they reside in the County of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, or in the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma and Nipissing north of the Mattawa and French rivers (including the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield).
To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Kingston, if they reside in the County of Durham, Northumberland, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Haliburton, Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, or the District of Nipissing south of Mattawa river (exclusive of the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield).
To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, or Thunder Bay.
QUEBEC—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Montreal, if they reside in the County of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Veauceuil, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateaugay, Huntingdon, Laprairie, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Three Rivers, St. Johns, Iberville, Missisquoi, Br. St. Shefford, Rouville, Chambly, Verchères, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Sherbrooke, and Stanstead.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Quebec, if they reside in the County of Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Beauce, Bellechasse, Beauport, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Saguenay, Lotbinière, Montmagny, Matane, Mégantic, Rimouski and Temiscouata.
To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Hull, if they reside in the County of Timiskaming, Pontiac, Ottawa and Labelle.

NOVA SCOTIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Halifax, if they reside in the Province of Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, St. John, if they reside in the Province of New Brunswick.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Charlottetown, if they reside in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Vancouver, if they reside in the Province of British Columbia.

SASKATCHEWAN—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Regina, if they reside in the Province of Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Calgary, if they reside in the Province of Alberta.
MANITOBA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Province of Manitoba.
YUKON—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Dawson, if they reside in the Yukon Territory.

KAISERWOCKY

TWAS Marnen, and the tommy ats Did wem seate in their trench; All belgumed were the tinney-hats, And blank-blank potsdam french. "Beware the Camouflage, my son!

—New York Evening Post.

THE SPADEFOOT

One of the commonest but least known of toads is the spadefoot. Few people know that denizen of the garden, because he spends most of his two years of life underground and seldom appears in the open except at night.

the spadefoot troops forth in great numbers in the springtime and, like other toads, takes to the ponds to breed. Although it is a trifle smaller than the common toad, it is said during the breeding time to make more noise than a bull-frog.

The Youth's Companion.

HINDENBURG NOW REPORTED VERY ILL

Geneva, Switzerland, May 27.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the German General Staff, is in a hospital at Strassburg suffering from typhoid fever, according to reports from that city.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food, the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuritis, rheumatism, etc.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Home Beauty that means Home Economy Old Furniture—like old friends—has a charm all its own. So—if you have a table, dresser, bureau, bookcase or old chairs handed down from great grandmother's day—cherish them; and protect and restore them to their former beauty, with

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS VARNISH STAINS

They lend their own beautiful rich undertones to the fine old Furniture, that needs but the proper finish to look its best. There is a full family of colors to duplicate all hardwood effects.

MAR-NOT, For Floors. Made for floors—to be walked on and danced on, if you like—to have water spilled on it, and furniture dragged over it. MAR-NOT is tough, durable, absolutely waterproof. Dries in 8 hours, rubs to a dull finish, pale in color, particularly desirable for fine hardwood floors.

SCAR-NOT, For Furniture and Woodwork, has been the means of converting thousands of women to the idea of protection in the home. They use SCAR-NOT to make their furniture fresh and bright. Even boiling water does not injure this varnish.

REXPAR, For outside work—doors, etc.—it is absolutely waterproof and will not turn white no matter how long exposed.

We carry a complete line of Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes. Ask us for Color Cards, prices or any other information you may require.

C. K. GREENLAW, ST. ANDREWS.

THE GUEST OF QUESNAY

By BOOTH TARKINGTON Copyright 1908, by the McClure Co. Copyright 1907, 1908, by the Ridgway Co.

CHAPTER VII

"MR. HARMAN," I said as she took the chair vacated by the eldly young lady, "you remember my woodland didos, I fear?" She smiled in a pleasant, comprehending way, but she directly replied that she had never seen any such thing.

"He doesn't seem very hard toward her," I murmured, looking down into the garden where Mr. Ingle just then happened to be adjusting a scarf about his shoulders.

"Oh, no!" said Mrs. Harman, turning to me quickly. "Didn't you see? She was making up to Mr. Ingle from this morning. It came out that she'd ridden over at daylight to see you. Anne Elliott discovered it in some way and told him."

"I suppose she finished her investigations. You told her all you could?" "Almost." "I suppose you wouldn't trust me with the reservation?" she asked, smiling.

"I didn't tell her that young Saffren is mad—no—if that is what you mean." "I'm glad you didn't," she said slowly.

"In the first place, I wouldn't have told her even if it were true," I returned, "and in the second I can't trust you, though you have some reason to think it is." "Why?" "I'm speaking to you as he did, a thing on the face of it inexcusable."

"That's all," I said blankly, but with a second thought caught her meaning.

"Oh, about young Saffren, you mean?" "Yes."

"I know him pretty well," I said, "without really knowing anything about him; but what is stranger, I believe he doesn't really know a great deal about himself. My idea is that probably through some great illness he lost not his faculty of memory, but his memories, or at least most of them. That's all, except that there's something about the young man that draws

DANGER TO SYSTEM UNLESS ACTION IS TAKEN

Ignorance alone can excuse neglect of the health when all indications point to kidney trouble. Everyone should know that from the hour the kidneys fail to remove the poisons from the blood stream, these poisons are accumulating ready to cause sickness, pain and suffering.

How are you to know that the system is in danger from poisoning? One or more of the following symptoms should leave no doubt in your mind. If you are the victim of backache, pains in the back or sides, or Lumbago, be sure nature is calling for better kidney action. Take Gin Pills.

At the first twinges of Rheumatism, swollen feet, joints, or any other manifestation of uric acid poisoning, take Gin Pills. Dozens of Testimonials prove Gin Pills to be the sovereign remedy.

one to him. I couldn't tell you how much I like him nor how sorry I am that he offended you."

"He didn't offend me," she murmured, almost whispered.

"He didn't mean to," I said warmly. "I am glad you understand that."

"I saw him today," she said gently. "This afternoon when I went for my walk he was waiting where the paths intersect."

"Some hasty ejaculation, I do not know what came from me, but she lifted her hand."

"Wait," she said quietly. "As soon as he saw me he came straight toward me."

"Oh, but this won't do at all!" I broke out. "It's too bad!"

"Wait," she leaned forward. "He said he must know if he had offended me."

"You told him?" "I told him 'No!' And it seemed to me that her voice, which up to this point had been low, but very steady, shook upon the mossy sillable, "He walked with me a little way—perhaps it was longer."

"Trust me that it shouldn't happen again!" I exclaimed. "I'll see that Keredec knows of this at once. He will!"

"No, no," she interrupted quickly. "That is just what I want you not to do. Will you promise me?"

"I'll promise anything you ask me. But didn't he frighten you?"

"He didn't frighten me—not as you mean. He was very quiet and—"

"She broke off unexpectedly with a little plying cry and turned to me, lifting both hands appealingly. "And, oh doesn't he make one sorry for him?"

"That was just it. She had gone straight to the heart of his mystery; his strangeness was the strange pathos that invested him; the 'singularity' of that other monsieur" was solved for me at last.

When she had spoken she rose, advanced a step and stood looking over the valley again, her skirts pressing the balustrade. One of the mo-ments in my life when I have wished to be a figure painter came then as she raised her arms, the sleeves of some filmy texture, falling from them with the gesture, and clasped her hands tightly behind her neck, the graceful angle of her chin uplifted to the full rain of moonshine.

"I rose and leaned over the railing. There was no doubt about the reality of the figure in white, though it was too far away to be identified with certainty, and as I rubbed my eyes for

clearer sight it turned and disappeared into the shadows of the orderly grove where I had stood one day to watch Louise Harman ascend the slopes of Quesnay.

But I told myself sensibly that more than one man on the coast of Normandy might be wearing white flannels that evening and, turning to my companion, found that she had moved some steps away from me and was gazing eastward to the sea. I concluded that she had not seen the figure.

The round moon was white and at its smallest, high overhead, when at midnight I stepped out of the phæton in which Miss Elizabeth sent me back to Mme. Brossard's.

When my lamp was extinguished I set my door ajar, moved my bed out from the wall to catch whatever breeze might stir, "composed myself for the night" as it used to be written, and lay looking out upon the quiet garden, where a thin white haze was rising.

Just as I had begun to drowse the gallery steps creaked and the noble form of Keredec emerged upon my field of vision. From the absence of the sound of footsteps I supposed him to be either barefooted or in his stocking. His visible costume consisted of a sleeping jacket tucked into a pair of trousers, while his tousled hair and beard and generally tossed and rumpled look were those of one who had been lying down temporarily.

I heard him sigh—like one sighing for sleep—as he went noiselessly across the garden and out through the archway to the road. At that I sat straight up in bed to stare, and well I might, for here was a miracle! He had lifted his arms above his head to stretch himself comfortably, and he walked upright and at ease, whereas when I had last seen him the night before he had been able to do little more than crawl, bent far over and leaning painfully upon his friend. Never man beheld a more astonishing recovery from a bad case of rheumatism.

After a long look down the road he retraced his steps, and the moonlight, striking across his great forehead as he came, revealed the furrows plowed there by an anxiety of which I guessed the cause. The creaking of the wooden stairs and gallery and the whine of an old door announced that he had returned to his visit.

I had perhaps a quarter of an hour to consider this performance, when it was repeated; now, however, he only glanced out into the road, retreating hastily, and I saw that he was smiling, while the speed he maintained in returning to his quarters was remarkable for one so newly convalescent.

The next moment, saffron came through the archway, ascended the steps in turn, but slowly and carefully, as if fearful of waking his guardian—and I heard his door closing very gently. Long before his arrival, however, I had been certain of his identity with the figure I had seen gazing up at the terraces of Quesnay from the borders of the grove. Other questions remained to bother me: Why had Keredec not prevented this night roving, and why, since he did permit it, should he conceal his knowledge of it from Oliver? And what, on what wondrous specific had the mighty man found for his disease?

A note lay beside my plate next morning addressed in a writing strange to me, one of dashing and vigorous character. It read:

In the pursuit of thrilling scientific research, what with the tumult which possessed me, I forgot to mention the bond that links us. I, too, am a painter, though as yet unlearned and unhandy. It must be only because I lack a gentle hand to guide me, if I might sit beside you as you paint! The hours pass on leaden wings at Quesnay. I could shriek. Do not refuse me a few words of instruction, either in the wildwood, whither I could support your shrinking steps, or from time to time as you work in your studio, which I glean from the instructive Mr. Ferris is at Les Trois Pigeons. At any hour, at any moment, I will speed to you. I am, sir, yours, if you will but breathe a "yes."

ANNE ELLIOTT.

To this I returned a reply, as much in her own key as I could write it, putting my refusal on the ground that I was not at present painting in the studio. I added that I hoped her suit might prosper, regretting that I could not be of greater assistance to that end, and concluded with the suggestion that Mme. Brossard might entertain an offer for lessons in cooking.

The result of my attempt to echo her vivacity was discomfiting, and I was allowed to perceive that epistolary jocularly was not thought to be my line. It was Miss Elizabeth who gave me this instruction three days later, on the way to Quesnay for "second breakfast."

Exercising fairly shamefaced diplomacy, I had avoided dining at the chateau again, but by arrangement she had driven over for me this morning in the phæton.

"Why are you writing silly notes to that child?" she demanded as soon as we were away from the inn.

"Was it silly?" "You should know. Do you think that style of humor suitable for a young girl?"

This bewildered me a little. "But there wasn't anything offensive!"

"No?" Miss Elizabeth lifted her eyebrows to a height of bland inquiry. "She mightn't think it rather well rough? Your suggesting that she should take cooking lessons?"

"But she suggested she might take painting lessons," was my feeble protest. "I only meant to show her I understood that she wanted to get to the inn."

"And why should she care to get to the inn?" "She seemed interested in a young man who is staying there. 'Interested' is the mildest word for it I can think of."

At the chateau, having a mind to offer some sort of apology, I looked anxiously about for the subject of our rather disquieting conversation, but she was not to be seen until the party assembled at the table, set under an awning on the terrace.

Mrs. Harman had not appeared at all, having gone to call upon some one at Dives, I was told, and a servant informing me, on inquiry, that Miss Elliott had retired to her room. I was thrust upon my own devices indeed.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

AMERICAN ARMY NOW 2,000,000

Washington, May 26.—Full strength of the army, including national army, national guard, and regulars now is 2,000,000. Chairman Dent, of the House Military Committee, announced yesterday in his report on the army appropriation bill.

While it has been generally rumored that we had no airplanes with our army in France, the fact is that we have between 1,300 and 1,400 of them, at least 200 of which are fighting machines," the report says.

More than 200,000 Americans will be sent abroad during May, and that number probably will be much exceeded next month, members of the Senate Military Committee were told Saturday at their weekly conference with Secretary Baker and his assistants.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

HALIFAX RIOT

Halifax, N.S., May 27.—The arrest of two British sailors who refused to pay for a cake of soap in a five and ten cent store here on Saturday, caused a riot, with damage well over \$5,000 being done by the enraged crowd in the downtown section.

Soldiers, sailors, and civilians took part in the riot. No one was seriously injured during the melee. The Police Court was wrecked and most of the windows in the City Hall were smashed. One of the sailors escaped from the police and managed to enlist the support of a large crowd.

The crowd forced their way into the wagon shed. From this they took the police patrol wagon, which they ran down the hill to a wharf, hurling it into the harbor. An automobile belonging to a Halifax man now overseas and a policeman's motor cycle were also taken out and battered up badly. These have since been recovered. When the rioters endeavored to lead away a horse stabled there, one of the police fired several blank cartridges in the air, and the crowd ran, leaving the police in possession of the shed.

The gang next turned its attention to the city engineer's office on the West side of the building. A bale of hay, soaked with gasoline, was thrown burning into the office. Fire fighting apparatus was rushed to the scene, but the engine hose was cut by the rioters before it could be connected with a hydrant. The firemen, however, were able to extinguish the blaze with chemicals. The police, meanwhile, had sent in a call to the military for assistance, and a detachment of two hundred soldiers was sent to the City Hall. This was about 10.30 o'clock. The arrival of the soldiers cooled the ardor of most of the rioters, but stones were thrown spasmodically and the shouting and din continued. Finally the police decided to release the arrested sailors and sailors. Shortly after their release the mob began to disperse. The arrival of a strong naval picket improved the situation and by midnight all was quiet.

Halifax, May 27.—James Smith, of Newfoundland, able seaman in the Canadian naval service, whose arrest by two police officers precipitated the riot at the City Hall on Saturday night, appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate Fielding this morning and pleaded guilty to the three charges preferred against him by the police.

On the charge of being drunk on the street and of using abusive language, Smith was fined \$4 and \$3, respectively. The third charge was that he unlawfully resisted, the policeman, arresting him. The magistrate said that this was an indictable offence, and gave Smith the choice of being tried summarily or of electing to be tried in the Supreme Court. Smith then entered a plea of guilty, which was allowed to stand, the stipendiary reserving sentence until to-morrow.

In the course of the evidence, Smith claimed that the police used bad language towards him and struck him, while the policeman said that Smith kicked one of them in the leg and struck at both of them. Smith appeared in court with a black eye and a bruised face.

As the court room was badly wrecked by the rioters on Saturday, the magistrate presided over an improvised court in the corridor of the police station.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT GOING ON MISSION TO JAPAN

Washington, May 24.—Prince Arthur of Connaught, first cousin of King George of England, who is on a special mission from the King to the Emperor of Japan, came to Washington to-day and paid a call of courtesy on President Wilson.

In the party at the station to welcome the royal visitor was the Earl of Reading, British ambassador, the staff of the Embassy, and representatives of the British naval and military missions.

Beckenridge Long, third assistant Secretary of State was on the train, having met the prince at New York.

TO LEAVE RUSSIA

London, May 26.—According to information received from the German embassy at Moscow, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from that city under date of May 18, the members of the Romanoff dynasty now in Kiev have been accorded facilities to leave Russia by way of Germany. Grand Duke Nicholas, the dispatch says, will go to Montenegro, and the Dowager Empress to Copenhagen.

MUST RETAIN PACIFIC ISLANDS

Melbourne, May 26.—Acting Premier Watt, in an address said that Premier Hughes and Hon. Joseph Cook, Australia's representatives in the Imperial Conference, would tell the Allied statesmen that withdrawal from the Pacific Islands would mean danger, even ruin to Australia, and therefore the Empire or the Allies must retain the Islands.

PREDICAMENT OF THE ENEMY

Eager Lady—"But what if your engine stops in the air—what happens? Can't you get down?"

Aviator—"That's just what happens, mum. There's two Germans up over France now with their engines stopped. They can't get down, so they're starving to death."—California Pictorial.

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ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 1st June, 1918.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[May 23 to May 29]

IN no week since the war began has greater anxiety been felt by the Entente Allies than in the period under review,—an anxiety that was intensified at the week's close. On the last day of the preceding week heavy artillery action on the part of the Germans indicated an immediate resumption of the suspended drive on the Western front, but the drive did not actually begin till the 27th, comparative quiet prevailing on that front in the interval. On the morning of the 27th, the Germans made an attack in great force on the Entente positions southwest of Ypres and gained some ground from which they were subsequently expelled; and at the same time they began an attack in much greater force on the Aisne sector between Soissons and Reims. Up to the week's close the drive in the Ypres sector made no progress, but in the Aisne sector the Germans made a very rapid advance, and on the 29th they had practically taken Soissons, had formed a semicircle about Reims, and had advanced their centre as far as Fismes, which is 40 miles southwest of their centre position when the drive began. The British and French held onto positions as long as possible, and then effected orderly retreat. Their reserves were evidently not in close proximity to this sector of the front, but were reported to be arriving in considerable numbers at the week's close. It has never been possible accurately to forecast the result of any particular action on the Western front, and prophecy in the present instance is futile. This much is evident, that the Germans are now making a supreme effort, with preparations as complete as it is possible for them to make them, and with the maximum of their man-power available; and on the other hand, there is a firm belief that the Entente Allies have made their preparations to prevent the enemy from attaining his immediate objective. This may very well be the decisive battle, if a decision is to be reached through military operations; but if the Entente Allies lose still more ground in the battle and are unable to prevent the enemy from reaching the Channel ports or from advancing even as far as Paris, the war will not end nor will peace be possible until the full power of the combined fleets of Britain, America, France, Italy, and Japan has been felt. Among the cheering events of the week, on the Western front, was the success of the American troops on the Somme front west of Mont Didier, where they made a surprise attack on German positions, advancing over a mile and securing a number of prisoners, and they were able to hold the ground in spite of strong enemy counter-attacks.

In the Austro-Italian campaign the Italians were on the offensive, and successfully, at a number of points, but especially in the Tonale region northwest of Trent, where by fierce charges they captured mountain positions strongly fortified and stubbornly defended by the Austrians, more than 3000 of whom were taken prisoners by the Italians. This has been described as one of the most brilliant operations in this campaign since the war began. On the lower Piave the Italians penetrated Austrian positions and took a number of prisoners.

In the other theatres of the war no outstanding events were reported; and from some of them no reports whatever were forthcoming.

The bombardment of Paris by the German long-range guns was resumed at the same time as the drive, and some fatalities and material damage were reported. German submarines appear to have been particularly active and successful during the week, and the losses they inflicted that were reported in the daily press are reprinted herein under "News of the Sea."

Aerial operations seem to have been conducted on a scale of much greater magnitude than ever before, and it would also seem to be a fact that the Entente Allies now have a great superiority in air craft. The recent raids made on German and German-occupied towns by Entente aviators, and the damage they have inflicted, have brought terror to the Teutons, who are now demanding that such raids should cease. It always makes a difference whose ox is gored.

The outlook at the week's close was not cheerful or reassuring, but there was neither cause for, or manifestation of, trepidation. There was a manifest reliance upon the defensive preparations

provided, upon the military leadership of the Generalissimo Foch, and, above all, upon the gallantry and endurance of the men of the Allied Nations opposing the forces of the shameless, brutal, and outlawed Huns.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

PARLIAMENT at Ottawa was prorogued by His Excellency the Governor-General at midnight on Thursday, May 23. The session, the first since the general election, was a memorable one in many ways, and much important legislation was enacted. It lasted forty-seven days of actual sittings of the House of Commons, and this constitutes a record for shortness. The Government was sustained by substantial majorities on the few occasions when the House divided. The question of the immediate and complete, or gradual, abolition of titles (especially those that are hereditary) in Canada caused a flurry towards the close of the session, and the Premier, who moved the affirmation of the Order-in-Council on the subject, made his resolution one of confidence in the Government, and, of course, it carried. The Premier was undoubtedly right, but it was the manifest sentiment of the House that titles, especially those that are hereditary, should be abolished in Canada. Our own view is that as titles are granted by the King-Emperor to his subjects in any part of the Empire, Canadians who are worthy should receive the honors; but these honors should not be a matter of barter between the recipients and those by whose authority or at whose request they are conferred.

COLLEGIATE DISTINCTIONS

Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, President of Bowdoin College, had the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) conferred upon him at Bates College, Lewiston, Me., on Wednesday; and on Monday he received the same distinction at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. An interesting coincidence in connexion with the conferring of the honorary degree on President Sills by Dartmouth College is that two other distinguished summer residents of St. Andrews have been the recipients of the honorary degree of LL.D. from that famous New England seat of learning, namely, Lord Shaughnessy and Judge Jeremiah Smith. And in referring to Lord Shaughnessy, the BEACON must apologize for having hitherto neglected to record the fact that at the Convocation of McGill University, Montreal, two weeks ago, he received the honorary degree of LL.D., Hon. James M. Beck, a distinguished American, and Principal Hutton, of University College, Toronto, having the same honor conferred at the same time. St. Andrews is proud of its residents whom famous institutions of learning have enrolled among their alumni; and it may not be too much to expect that these gentlemen so distinguished, who now aggregate a considerable number, may take a more active interest in the cultivation of learning in St. Andrews than they have hitherto manifested. They may soon be approached in connexion with a local educational scheme that is now in contemplation and that would be made feasible and certain of success, by their approval and cooperation.

LECTURETTES ON LOBSTERS

The Hon. Mr. Ballantyne has sent out a staff of seven men to take part in an educational campaign among lobster fishermen. Most of the men selected are teachers from Canadian Universities with the exception of Dr. Macgillivray, and Mr. Andrew Halkett. The seven have been assigned to different sections of the Maritime coast, and by the end of the fishing season, will have covered, as fully as time will permit, all the lobster producing areas of Canada.

Dr. Knight, who spoke Wednesday night in the Palace Theatre, St. Andrews, has been down the bay during the past week, Inspector J. A. Calder, of Campobello, arranged for meetings at Welshpool, Head Harbor, Grand Harbor, Seal Cove, Beaver Harbor, and Dr. Knight delivered lecturettes at each of these places upon the natural history of the lobster. He pointed out the great decrease that has taken place in the number and size of lobsters during the past twenty years, and emphasized the fact that if the decrease continue the industry will gradually become unprofitable.

The catch of canned lobsters has fallen from about 2,500,000 lbs. in 1914, to 1,500,000 lbs. in 1917. The catch of live lobsters has fallen from 22,000 cwt. to 11,000 cwt. within the same period.

At every meeting Dr. Knight pressed the question: "What are you fishermen going to do about the decrease?" To this they could give no answer. Even since 1872, it has been illegal for anyone to have in his possession a berried lobster, that is a mother lobster carrying her eggs. The fine for this offence is \$1000, yet notwithstanding this heavy penalty, fishermen have been capturing and selling berried females by the thousand. When the cannery refused to buy them, the fishermen brushed off the eggs and then took the mothers to the cannery. Frequently the cannery boiled all females—eggs or no eggs.

A child can see where all this wanton destruction must lead. It can only end in the ruin of the industry. But killing

the berried lobsters is not the only way in which these animals are being destroyed. Charlotte County fishermen have in past years shipped large numbers of young lobsters to the American market, and here again a child can see that capturing and selling immature or "short lobsters" is cutting off the lobster supply at its very source. Just as killing off all the young of the human race would soon result in the disappearance of humanity from the earth, so the killing of young must result in the extermination of the lobster race.

The fourteen Canadian hatcheries have proved a failure so far as replenishing the lobster supply is concerned. The Biological Board of Canada has checked the output of these hatcheries and found agencies of destruction rather than of conservation. Two-thirds of the millions and millions of eggs which hatcheries receive from fishermen are killed. They die in the hatching jars and are thrown into the sea. If the eggs were left on the mother lobsters, almost every egg would hatch out into a baby lobster.

What can be done to restore our depleted waters? Dr. Knight said he knew of only three ways in which it could be done. First, by prohibiting the capture of the young as well as of the large breeding animals, and selling only the middlings or half grown ones, just as stock breeders do. Secondly, by shortening the fishing season and prohibiting all fishing in June, July, August, and September which constitute the breeding season; and thirdly, by mating male and female lobsters in laticed pens, and thus enormously increasing the numbers of egg bearers, and therefore of course the number of adult lobsters.

What are the fishermen, cannery, and general public going to do about conserving this industry?

Special attention is called to the advertisement in this issue, of the Crown Land Department, which is in need of qualified men to act as Forest Rangers.

Up-River Doings

St. Stephen, N. B., May 30.
Dr. and Mrs. Goucher are in Wolfville, N. S., this week attending the closing exercises at Acadia College. Their daughter, Miss Jean Goucher, is a member of the graduating class. Mrs. Goucher intends to visit relatives in Truro, N. S., before returning home.

A little son of Mr. and Mrs. Ellwell DeWolfe met with a painful accident while playing one day last week. He fell and, striking the rim of a pail, fractured his elbow badly.

Mr. Thomas Kent, of St. George, was the guest of Dr. Frank Blair on Tuesday.

Mr. W. L. Algar has been on a business motor trip to Houlton, Presque Isle, and other Maine towns.

Madame Blair has returned from Ottawa, where she spent the winter, and is pleasantly domiciled with Mrs. John McGibbon.

Mrs. John C. Taylor and Mrs. W. B. King, who spent the winter with Massachusetts friends, have arrived at their homes in Calais.

Mr. Frank Lane has purchased Mr. Chas. Waites' residence on Winter Street, in Calais, and will reside there with his family.

Senator I. R. Todd has returned from Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Maynard McKinney spent Victoria Day in Elmsville, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dyer.

A second telegram was received this week by Mr. Parker Grimmer, from England, stating the condition of his son as "seriously ill." Pte. Grimmer was wounded in action in France about a month ago.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. MacNichol and family expect to occupy their cottage near St. Andrews some time this week.

Dr. Frank I. Blair and Mr. Chester Gregory have been enjoying a fishing trip in the vicinity of Rollingdam this week.

Sergt. Christopher McKay has returned from a short visit in St. John.

Miss Grace Stevens has arrived home from Edmundston, where she spent several months.

Mr. W. R. Carson has returned from a pleasant visit in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stevens recently visited Welshpool, Campobello.

Mrs. George H. Eaton is visiting Boston friends.

Miss Florence Boardman has returned from a visit in Brookline, Mass.

Messrs Howard and Osborne Mitchell, who have been in St. Stephen, have returned to their home in Bocabec.

Judge George R. Gardner, of Calais, of the Lincoln J. Post, G. A. R., is to deliver the Memorial addresses in Denneysville his native town, to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sprague, of Calais, who spent the winter in Daytona Florida, have arrived home.

Mr. Stephen Kelly has arrived from River Hebert, N. S., to spend the summer months in Calais.

The case on trial in the May Supreme Judicial Court, which convened in Calais during the past three weeks, between John D. Cropley, vs. Dr. Robert A. Holland, for damages for neglect following a surgical operation, was won by Dr. Holland.

Mrs. Frederick T. Waite is expected to arrive in Calais some time next week,

after spending the winter in Boston.

Miss Mabel Broad is visiting relatives in Milltown.

Miss Elsie Lawson has arrived home from Edmundston, where she has spent several months and is most cordially welcomed by her friends.

St. Stephen has a large number of lady visitors this week who are here to attend the thirty-third annual meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The meetings were opened on Tuesday afternoon, the president, Mrs. C. F. Sanford, of St. John, presiding. During the year thirty-seven members have passed away, and an interesting memorial service was held to their memory. During this session letters of greeting were received from Mrs. John D. Chipman, of Toronto, the honorary president, who when residing in St. Stephen was a most active member of the Society; a letter was also read from Miss Harriet Stewart, who now makes her home in Saskatchewan. In the evening a thrilling address was given by Miss Florence Bird, a returned missionary. There was a fine musical programme in which Miss Georgie Nesbitt, Miss Barnes, and Mrs. Frederick Sears, sang solos. The Conference will close on Thursday evening and will convene next year on June 11 in Sackville.

WILSON'S BEACH, C-BELLO

May 30
Miss Madge Hampton, of St. John, is visiting her Mother, Mrs. Edward Hampton, at the Cedars.

Mrs. Nellie Good, of Lubec, is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Porter.

A reception was given in Maple Leaf Hall on Map 23rd in honor of our returned soldier boy, Private Carroll V. Matthews. Deacon J. A. Newman was appointed chairman, and in well-chosen words he welcomed the young hero home. Through the efforts of the Misses Georgie Cline and Edna Rice money was collected with which a gold watch and chain was purchased. Rev. Mr. Amos, of St. Andrews, made the presentation speech. Private Matthews thanked the people feelingly for their thoughtful kindness, and assured them he was glad to be among them once more. Rev. Mr. Amos, Private Byron Johnson, Deacon Newman, and Mr. Matthews' family were with him on the platform. Refreshments were served at the close. Musical selections were rendered from time to time during the evening.

Mrs. Simon Wilson and Eileen, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Brown, are on the sick-list.

Mr. Walter Newman, a former resident but now of St. John, spent last week here.

Mr. Wilford Outhouse, who has been in the South attending a theological school, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Edson Mitchell.

Mrs. Lebaron Leslie, of Deer Island, spent Wednesday here.

A baby boy came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Newman last week.

Mr. Irvin Mallock and little son, Ralph, of Halifax, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Mallock. Mr. Mallock had the misfortune to lose his wife in the Halifax disaster.

Rev. Mr. Amos, Mrs. Amos, and daughter, Miss Charlotte Amos, returned to their home in St. Andrews on Wednesday. While here Mr. Amos did much good work preaching and visiting, and with his wife and daughter made many friends who regret their departure.

Mrs. Orin Greenwood and infant son, and Mrs. Greenwood's mother, Mrs. Stanfield, left here on Tuesday for their home in Boston.

GREAT BARGAINS in MEN'S SUITS

We have about a dozen suits for small sized men, 35, 36 and 37 breast measure, which we will sell at ridiculously low prices to clear.

Bargains in Shirts, Summer Underwear, Hats, Caps, Shoes and all Furnishings. These are all high grade goods.

R. A. STUART & SON
ST. ANDREWS, May 14th, 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 building, and a full line of general household Hardware.

J. A. SHIRLEY

A COMPLETE LINE OF

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

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PAINTS Copper and Marine in all colors.

Also all Shades Inside and Outside Sherwin-Williams Paints . . .

DECOTINT New Shades have just arrived.

G. K. GREENLAW
SAINT ANDREWS

New Arrivals!

C. C. GRANT
ST. STEPHEN

New Mixed Tweed Coats
New Covert Cloth Coats
New Black Moire Coats
New Plaid Georgette Crepes
New Plaid Cotton Voiles
New Raincoats

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Social and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. G. Horne Russell, of Montreal, are occupying Oriole Cottage for the summer.

Mr. Albert Shaw has gone to Woodstock.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd D. Murray are spending the summer at the Cabin, Chamcook Lake.

Mrs. K. Sloum, of Winnipeg, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Holmes.

Mrs. Walter Magee has returned to her home in Dorchester, Mass. She was accompanied by Mrs. T. R. Wren. Mr. Wren went with them as far as Vanceboro.

Mrs. Hugh J. Heasley, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur W. Mason, has returned to Montreal.

Mr. Baldwin, of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff, has returned from a vacation spent at his home in Chatham.

A number of people from St. Andrews attended the G. W. V.'s celebration in St. Stephen on Victoria Day.

Mrs. Hartley Wentworth, of Eastport, was a week-end guest of her mother, Mrs. E. Hewitt.

Miss Gladys Thomas, of Waweg, has returned to town for the summer.

Miss Annie Ross spent the week-end with friends in Bayside.

Mr. Colin Hewitt, of Brownville Jct., Me., was a recent visitor at his home here.

Miss Margaret Gilman spent the week-end with relatives in Oak Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. John Copley have returned from Calais.

Rev. Wm. and Mrs. Amos and Miss Charlotte Amos have returned from a vacation spent at Wilson's Beach.

Miss Ina Rankine, of Chamcook, has resumed her position as bookkeeper for H. O'Neill.

Mrs. Tom Mitchell, Sr., of Lambertville, D. I., visited relatives here on Wednesday.

Rev. A. T. and Mrs. Bowser, of Cambridge, Mass., expect to arrive in St. Andrews on 5th instant, to occupy their beautiful summer residence for the present season. None of our summer residents are more cordially welcomed.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Greenlaw, of Chamcook, N. B., announce the engagement of their daughter, Gladys G., to Oscar A. Rigby, of St. Andrews, N. B., the wedding to take place at an early date.

The members of the Ladies' Aid, of the Methodist Church, held a most successful donation, at the Parsonage, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. T. A. Hatt, M. P., returned to his home in St. Andrews from Ottawa on Monday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hatt, and Mrs. J. F. Worrell, and her young son, who had been on a visit of several weeks to the Federal Capital.

Mr. Charles Combe, Superintendent of Registration for New Brunswick under the Man and Woman Power of Canada regulations, was in St. Andrews on Tuesday on official business.

Mr. F. L. Mallory left on Wednesday's train for St. John to pass final medical examination for military service. If accepted he expects to join the Engineers' Corps, and go into training at St. John's, Que.

The Evening Bridge Club met with Miss Laura Shaw on Thursday evening. Mrs. Ralph Goodchild held the highest score.

Five little girls, Kathleen Howard, Edith Finigan, Mary O'Neill, and Phyllis and Lois Thompson have formed a Soldiers' Friends Club. Already they have collected \$2.35 which they have donated to the Khaki Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Babbitt are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George W. Babbitt.

Mr. Brittain, of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff, has left St. Andrews.

Mr. G. Harold Stickney has received word from Boston that his sister-in-law, Mrs. Walter Stickney, has been admitted to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital to be operated on for appendicitis.

Mrs. Hazen Burton has been visiting in Elmville.

Dr. H. P. O'Neill has returned from a trip through the United States, including a long visit in California.

Miss Laura Handy, of St. John, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Handy.

Miss Gussie Wade has gone to St. John for medical treatment.

Among those here for the 24th were Miss Alice Anderson, of Wilson's Beach, and Miss Nina Field, of Deer Island.

Mrs. George J. Clarke, of St. Stephen, was in Town on Sunday.

CARD OF THANKS
Mr. and Mrs. John Sampson wish to thank all their friends and neighbours for kindness shown to them in their sad bereavement.

CARD OF THANKS
Mrs. Danny Irwin wishes to thank all friends and neighbours for kindness and sympathy shown in her recent bereavement.

Local and General

"Pride of New York" or "Chasing the Kaiser" booked for "King St." Saturday, June 8. Realism is the key note of this production. A picture in which George Walsh turns loose all the enthusiasm of youth in a sublime blow at German domination. Tremendously effective, patriotic. Don't forget the date.

June Caprice the "Sunshine Maid" plays to-night in "Unknown 274."

The monthly meeting of the Y. W. P. A. will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, June 4, at seven o'clock.

The Services in the Baptist Church will be resumed on Sabbath, June 2nd, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Hon. P. J. Veniot, Provincial Minister of Public Works, accompanied by Burton M. Hill, Government Engineer, were in Town on Wednesday. The Minister and the Engineer are making an extensive tour of the Province in connexion with the laying out of the road work to be done this season by the Government. This work will be greatly hampered through scarcity of labor and the limited appropriation provided by the Legislature. But what work is to be done will be done thoroughly. The roads of Charlotte County are to receive the special attention of the Public Works Department, and extensive work thereon is already in progress. We shall refer to the subject later.

While working at his weir on Tuesday Mr. Arthur Thurber sustained serious injuries. His coat caught on a spike of the pile-driver and he was drawn into the winch, which hurled him around with such force that it stopped the engine. Before he could be released his coat had to be chopped away. His head was cut, his back hurt, and his left arm broken. He was taken to his home and Doctors O'Neill and Wade were called to attend him. At the present he is resting as comfortably as possible.

Prof. Knight, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., who is visiting the fisheries in the Maritime Provinces, was in St. Andrews on Wednesday and Thursday. On Wednesday evening he addressed the audience at the Palace Picture Show on the subject of the conservation of lobsters. Reference is made to the subject in another column. While in Town Prof. Knight was the guest of Miss Keay.

BEAVER HARBOR, N. B.
May 28.
Schr. Nellie Dickson has arrived from Magdalen Islands with a full load of herring. Part of the cargo is for the Beaver Harbor Trading Co.

Capt. Ogilvie discharged part of his vessel load of coal here last week.

The weirs that are ready are taking small catches of fish.

Benj. Bates, who is employed at the Belyea Canning Factory, St. John, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mrs. John Russell, of St. Andrews, spent a few days of last week with friends here.

The Red Cross Society met at Mrs. Embury Paul's home on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Outhouse visited St. John last week, making the trip by auto.

Thos. Patterson has purchased a new car.

Mrs. Michael Nodding is spending a few days in Pennfield, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Trynor.

Mrs. Fanny McKay, of Pennfield, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McKay.

Several persons from this place went to Campobello on Sunday to attend the funeral of a young man, named Greenwood, who was drowned there last week.

Hilton Outhouse, of St. John, spent the holiday and the remainder of the week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Outhouse.

Mr. Dunlop, of St. John, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John McDougall.

Miss Bertha Dunlop, of St. John, spent the week-end with her friend, Miss Lila Outhouse.

John F. and Basil Paul left in the motor boat, *Amy P.*, for Argyle, N.S., on Friday.

Mrs. Basil Paul has gone to visit at her old home in Harvey.

Albert Eldridge and Willard Wadlin are spending a few days leave at their homes, having been called to the colors under the M. S. A.

Hartley Wright has returned home, after spending the winter in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Spinney and family, of Utopia, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walker are visiting friends in Tjverton, N. S.

Mrs. Hazen Carson, of Welshpool, has returned home from a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Holmes.

Schr. *Violet N.*, Capt. Joseph Hatt, landed lumber here from St. Stephen, last week.

Mr. W. R. Greenwood, who spent a short vacation here, has returned to his pastorate at Cambridge, N. B.

GRAND HARBOR, G. M.
May 30.
A number of the men of this place have returned from Bale Verte, where they

MARRIED

ANDREWS-BALDWIN
A pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday afternoon, May 15, at 4 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baldwin, East Selkirk, Man., when their daughter, Beatrice Eveline, was united in marriage to Frederick George Andrews, formerly of St. Andrews N. B., the Rev. Henry D. Martin, of Holy Trinity church, Winnipeg, Man., officiating. The bride was becomingly attired in white silk crepe de chine, with touches of white satin, and embroidered with white and gold. Sprays of orange blossoms and a bouquet of bridal roses completed her costume. Miss Lucy Baldwin, sister of bride, who was bridesmaid, wore blue chiffon taffeta and carried pink carnations, while Mr. Jas. Nelson ably assisted the groom. Mrs. J. H. Baldwin, sister-in-law of the bride, played the Wedding March from "Lohengrin."

The ceremony took place in the presence of the relatives only, after which supper was served, the table being decorated with roses and carnations, and centred with the bride's cake. After an enjoyable evening the happy young couple left for their future home in East Selkirk. —*Winnipeg Free Press*, May 20.

OBITUARY
MRS. LELIA HASKELL
Campobello, N. B., May 27

A telegram was received here on Saturday announcing the death at Lewiston, Me., of Lelia Haskell, aged 47 years, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus Thurber, of a lingering illness of tuberculosis. She is survived by her parents and four sisters, her husband and one son having predeceased her some time ago.

REBA MARGUERITE JONES
Campobello, May 27

The death occurred at Hill, N. B., on Monday, May 20, of Reba Marguerite Jones, aged 12 years and 8 months daughter of Cecil and the late Annie Jones, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Simpson, of Campobello. The deceased was a much esteemed child, of kind disposition, and lived at her home here until

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
[The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of THE BEACON. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Editor BEACON.]

EMPIRE DAY
Editor BEACON,
Sir:
Empire Day has two meanings. As observed in Canadian schools, it is the last teaching day before the 24th of May, which is a public holiday with us. Empire Day is not a holiday; and it does not always fall on the 23rd of May. Whenever the 24th falls on Monday, Empire Day, being the next preceding teaching day, is on Friday, the 21st; and when the 24th falls on Sunday, Empire Day is the 22d.

Several years after our schools had adopted this annual observance, a movement to have the 24th of May set apart for a somewhat similar purpose began in England. This is the movement with which the name of the Earl of Meath is associated; and, by an unfortunate coincidence he also chose the name of Empire Day, applying it to the 24th of May, which we call Victoria Day. We must either ignore the English use of the term, or if we feel that it is necessary to avoid confusion, must find for our school day next before the 24th some other designation.

Yours truly,
J. VROOM.
St. Stephen, May 25th, 1918.

MONTREAL PERSONALS:—
Mrs. F. N. Beardmore is going to St. Andrews, N. B., about June 28th, to spend the summer at the Algonquin.

Mrs. F. Chattan Stephens is at her residence at Lac a l'Eau Claire, Que., and is expected home this week. Mrs. Stephens is later going to St. Andrews, N. B.

Mrs. Douglas Cowans and family are going to St. Andrews, N. B., on July 1 to spend the summer.

Mrs. W. A. Black has taken a cottage at St. Andrews, N. B., for the summer, which she will occupy on June 18.

Mrs. Ray Ryan will spend the summer at St. Andrews, N. B.

Lady Tait and Miss Winifred Tait are going to St. Andrews, N. B., on June 19 to spend the summer at the Algonquin.—*Montreal Herald*.

"Jaggs boasts he is a man who always goes to the bottom of things." "I noticed that when he was at the punchbowl last night."—*Baltimore American*.

THE WREN DRUG STORE

Owing to war conditions we have had great difficulty in procuring the usual

MOTH EXTERMINATORS
At last we succeeded, and have now in stock the necessary preparations for the safe storing of your

WINTER CLOTHING AND FURS

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Estimates cheerfully given.

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Screen Doors

Keep out the flies.
Keep out the flies by fitting your house with

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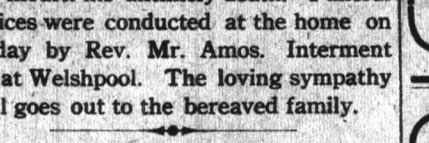
Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to.

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Try Our Dried GREEN PEAS
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16c. per lb.

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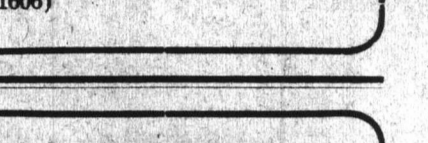
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ET TU, RUBE

Farmers are accused as a class of being Liberty Loan slackers in a bulletin being mailed throughout the Seventh Reserve District by the Liberty Loan Committee.

The bulletin does not hesitate to call the agriculturist a PROFITEER— [News matter from Chicago. A profiteer? Alas, 'tis most unkind To say the farmer's rustic purse is lined With stuff that makes a horrid "plutocrat."

Oh, where does Bryan hang his campaign hat? Rouse, rouse to righteous wrath, that virile mind!

He'll speak, we're sure. (He never yet declined.)

He'll make reply, combating those who find Sham evidence of riches sleek and fat. A profit here.

"Down-trodden farmer," one to husks resigned, Of "Hungry Wall Street hordes" the victim blind—

Go, Old Campaigner, with them to the mat.

Who say the farmer is no longer that, Whilst we look on and drop, through daily grind,

A profiteer

—New York Evening Post.

CROW VS. CORN

(Experimental Farms Note)

In Canada, the most serious enemy to the corn crop is the crow. A dose of shot is an infallible cure for the latter's fondness for corn, but, unfortunately, it is more easily prescribed than administered.

(1). Treating the Seed.—Immerse the corn for 2 or 3 minutes in water as hot as can be borne by the hand. Drain, and while the corn is still moist and warm, add half a cupful of coal tar or pine tar per gallon of seed.

(2). Deep Planting.—Plant the corn not less than 3 inches deep. This will prevent it from being washed to the surface by heavy rains and, after germination, the young shoot will break off when the crow attempts to pull up the plant.

(3). Poisoned Corn.—When crows are noticed on the field, take some corn, say two gallons, more or less according to the size of the field, and boil for about thirty minutes in just sufficient water to cover corn to the depth of one inch. To the water and corn, before boiling, add about one-eighth ounce of strychnine or, better still, of strychnine sulphate, for each gallon of water. Allow the corn to lie in the strychnine and water over night. In the morning drain off any water remaining and scatter the corn thinly over the corn field.

(4). A device much used in some localities is "stringing." Stakes 3 or 4 feet high are placed here and there and connected by twine to which may be attached pieces of paper or bits of bright tin. Dead crows obtained by method 3 may also be attached to the twine or stakes. The time-honored "scarecrow" may also be tried, but it must be admitted that the crow of to-day does not seem very deeply impressed by this old device.

(5). If crows are noticed in or near the corn fields have a boy watch the field for two or three days, firing a gun now and then when the crows are in sight and showing himself quite openly. Then put up a sort of tent in the field (a stack cover or binder cover will do). The crows are never sure but that the boy with the gun is in the tent and will give the spot a wide berth.

A combination of some or all of the above plans, which are simple and inexpensive and have been tested out with good results, will soon persuade the crow that the locality is an undesirable one.

ALSIKE AND WHITE CLOVER AS HONEY PLANTS

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Farmers know the value of the two perennial clovers, alsike and white Dutch clover, for hay and pasture, but it is not always remembered that a large bonus may be obtained from them in the form of honey. They produce more honey in Canada than all other plants put together, and this honey is of the highest quality.

Production of clover honey is greatest in the farming lands of Eastern Canada. Almost the whole region south of the Ottawa River is excellent. The St. Lawrence River Valley is almost as good. The valleys of the St. John, and other rivers in New Brunswick, marsh hay lands in Nova Scotia, and the rich farming lands of Prince Edward Island and around Lake St. John, Que., are very good too. In the clay belt of Northern Ontario, notably around Halleybury and Dryden, these clovers grow in immense quantity and luxuriance, and some years produce heavy honey crops. While alsike as a commercial honey plant has reached its highest development in the Eastern Provinces, white clover does well in a large part of Manitoba and British Columbia.

The cultivation of clover on suitable lands as a combined farm and honey crop is recommended as follows:—

(1) Growing alsike with timothy for hay. Alsike is better for this purpose than red clover, because the latter is of practically no value for honey production and is beginning to spoil by the time the alsike and timothy are ready to cut. Alsike will grow on certain types of soil, for instance, ill-drained land, better than red clover.

(2) Growing alsike for seed. An abundance of honey bees increases the yield of seed per acre, and leaving the plant to produce seed lengthens the honey flow.

(3) Sowing white clover in grass mixtures intended for pasture. On favorable lands the white clover will keep spreading, improving the pasture both for cattle and bees. Grazing if not too close, will not seriously curtail honey production, and it lengthens the honey flow.

The honey-flow from clover lasts three to five weeks, beginning, according to latitude, between mid-June and mid-July. Good management of the bees, to build them up strong in time for the honey-flow and keep them from swarming, is necessary. There is no better food for bees in winter than clover honey.

THE RURAL PROFITEER

And men relate that Mrs. Newlywed went to the grocery store to do her morning marketing. And she was determined that the grocer should not take advantage of her youth and inexperience.

"These eggs are dreadfully small," she criticized.

"I know it," he answered. "But that's the kind the farmer brings me. They are just fresh from the country this morning."

"Yes," said the bride, "and that's the trouble with those farmers. They are so anxious to get their eggs sold that they take them off the nest too soon!" —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PENRITH BEACON

THE END OF AN HISTORIC WOOD

PENRITH Fell, or Penrith Beacon, its more familiar designation, is fast becoming as bare of the wild green beauty of timber as it was more than 108 years ago, before the Lowthers planted it, or in those still earlier days when warning fires of danger were lighted on the pike. Lumbermen have been employed felling the trees for months past, and the pine-clad hill, so noticeable a landmark among its austere and barren brethren in the Eden valley, has been doomed to the axe.

Less than a year ago the upper part of the red sandstone hill, on whose side is irregularly scattered the historic little town of Penrith, was clothed with tall Scotch firs, straight, ruddy stems and heads of dusky foliage suggesting line after line of pillars of fire crowned with indigo clouds of smoke. Their ranks were broken by a few larches, and some oaks, beeches, and Spanish chestnuts. In the open spaces grew clumps of rowan bushes; heather, bilberry, and bracken, the wealth of the moorland, covered the ground, except where deep-eroded dips revealed the crimson earth beneath.

On the crest of the Fell, where the beacon fires used to blaze, is a grassy plateau on which there is a small stone turret. From here, it is even said, one can see, on clear days, the Solway. The rugged backbone of the Pennines, dominated by the flattened summit of Crossfell forms the eastern boundary. Over the town and the belt of cultivated fields a great wedge of shining silver pierces through the ring of hills: Ullswater, shyest of English lakes. In the valley rise the white towers and turrets of Lowther Castle. Many mountain kings can be picked out in the landscape: Helvellyn, Skiddaw, Saddleback, their pikes pale and remote if the weather is settled; solemnly dark and near in a damp atmosphere, wearing glittering helmets of snow in winter.

From the Beacon Pike, last summer, one plunged downwards into a tangle of green aisles and leafy bowers, a pleasure place, where all could wander at will. When the Beacon was only a rough fell-side, the free haunt of all, Wordsworth as a boy was lost upon it with an old servant; the pair came unexpectedly upon a decaying gibbon and imagined a dead malefactor was still hanging to the chains. At a later date, after a walk on the Beacon with Mary Hutchinson, a resident of Penrith, Wordsworth wrote:—

And over the Border Beacon and the waste Of naked pools and common crags that lay Exposed on the bare fell, were scattered love, The spirit of pleasure, and youth's golden gleam.

On Penrith Fell, in 1715, occurred a scene which is a disgrace in Cumberland's history. According to Chancellor Ferguson:—

Twelve thousand men were mustered on the high ground about Penrith, consisting of the whole posse comitatus of Cumberland. From Brampton the Jacobites marched to Penrith Fell, where the posse comitatus, armed with guns, scythes, and pitchforks, awaited them under Viscount Lonsdale and Bishop Nicholson, who was on the field in his coach and six. As soon as the Highlanders appeared, the posse comitatus went away; in plain words, they skedaddled, leaving the two commanders and a few of their servants. Lord Lonsdale presently galloped off to Appleby, and the Bishop's coachman, whipping up his horses, carried off his master, willy-nilly, to Rose Castle. It is said the Prelate lost his wig while shouting from the carriage window to his coachman to stop.

But the past grows more remote, since the present is fast destroying the Beacon wood. The birds have been silenced by axe and saw, an engine puffs its smoke into the pine-perfumed air. Men are busy all day felling the timber and preparing it for transport. Their horses and sledges cut deep into the earth. Round the wood huts have been erected, temporary homes for temporary inhabitants, with dainty cotton curtains at their mica windows.

When the bustle of work has ceased, and nothing is left but the everlasting view of lake and fell, the town talks of acquiring the Beacon with the object of eventually replanting it as a perpetual memorial to the fads of Cumberland who have fallen in the war. A new generation of humanity may one day walk and rejoice beneath a new generation of trees, and may remember the call for sacrifice which destroyed and immortalized the older one. —The Times Weekly Edition.

SKIM-MILK SUBSTITUTES FOR SWINE

(Experimental Farms Note)

The use of milk-substitutes for the weaned pig has received considerable attention on the Experimental Farm System. An average of results of three years' work at Ottawa with tankage reveals the following facts:—

- 1. That as an addition to a ration already containing milk, oil meal is superior to tankage.
2. That a direct replacement of milk by tankage, shows the lowest gains and the highest cost of production of the five rations fed.
3. That the lots receiving no tankage usually made highest gains at the lowest cost.
4. That tankage, while useful in correcting an unbalanced ration, showed up

poorly when added to rations already showing variety and fair balance, particularly illustrating the comparative value of skim-milk.

Grain, oil meal, and milk required 1.39 pounds meal per pound gain; grain, tankage, and milk, 1.64 pounds; grain, tankage, and water, 2.59 pounds; and grain and milk, 1.54 pounds.

As mentioned, these results were obtained from an experiment in triplicate, or carried on similarly in three consecutive years. That tankage, however, may be regarded as a fair substitute for milk, while by no means equalling it, would be indicated by an experiment at the Experimental Station at Brandon.

Here three lots of pigs were fed, No. 1, grain only; No. 2, grain and tankage; No. 3, grain and buttermilk.

While high gains at a low cost were particularly in evidence as the result of feeding buttermilk, a very considerable reduction in cost of production and a marked increase in gains, are seen where tankage was added to the straight grain ration. Grain only made gains of .92 pounds daily costing 9.8¢ per pound; grain and tankage, 1.39 pounds daily costing 7.1¢ per pound; grain and buttermilk, 1.57 pounds daily costing 6¢ per pound. This bears out what has been pointed out, that as a balance for a ration low in protein, or for weaners, or a ration lacking milk, tankage has a place, but that, as an addition to an already balanced and suitable ration, no adequate return is likely from the use of the high-priced meat by-product.

A further qualified comparison of milk substitutes for weaned pigs was afforded at Ottawa in 1917. Here skim-milk was fed to all lots; meal and milk, meal, milk, and 10% tankage; meal, milk, and 10% fish meal. The grain and milk lot gave slightly cheaper gains and was superior in condition, indicating that the addition of the concentrates mentioned was not economical.

For growing hogs fed on dry lot or outside paddock, milk showed to distinct advantage at Ottawa in 1917 in self-feeding trials. Hogs fed meal in self-feeders with skim-milk in troughs gave gains of 1.05 pounds daily costing 5.3¢ per pound. Meal, self-fed, with tankage replacing milk with another lot, gave gains of .52 pounds daily costing 10.2¢ per pound. The skim-milk fed lot required 1.79 pounds meal and the tankage fed pigs, 3.9 pounds meal per pound gain.

In the experiments referred to in the foregoing, all lots were practically identical in age, weight, and thrift, at the start of operations.

Skim-milk is the natural food for the weaning and weaned pig. Tankage, blood meal, and fish meal, where these feeds are procurable, may be regarded as fairly efficient substitutes.

IRELAND IN 'EIGHTEEN

"Who fears to speak of Ninety-eight?"— J. K. INGRAM (1843).

"WHO fears to speak of Ninety-eight?"

Was once her poet's cry. A sterner question, urged by Fate, Now challenges reply.

Shall Ireland blush henceforth to name This year of years—Eighteen?

Shall its remembrance stab with shame The heart of Rosaleen?

When battle-thunders rock the sphere, And earth with hell is blent, Will she hang up an idle spear, And loiter in her tent,

Keening an immemorial woe, Crouched o'er a sullen fire, Envisaging a phantom foe With ineffectual ire?

Where are the clansmen of O'Neill?

Whither the Wild Geese fled? Where the Brigade, with ranks of steel, That wandered, fought, and bled?

Shall stricken people cry in vain, The Old, the New World call? Ancestral bonds be cleft in twain, The Gael forsake the Gaul?

Nay, let her press into the van, Beneath her banner green, And giving all for God and Man, Immortalise "Eighteen."

FREDERICK S. BOAS in The Spectator.

"Do you think Josh will be glad to get back to the old place?" asked Mrs. Corn-tassel. "I'm sure he will," replied her husband. "What I've read about 'no man's land' makes me think a sight of plain, peaceable, ploughed ground ought to be right satisfactory and soothing."

Washington Star.

He—"I want a home, and you must take a flat." She—"Oh, no; I did that when I married you."—Baltimore American.



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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'The June nu...', 'zine containe...', 'out white sug...', 'Pe...', '1/2 pound fi...', '1/2 pounds', '1/2 pounds', 'Mix fruits', 'meat chopper', 'dredged with', 'in balls an in...', 'fruit and nut', 'while rolling', 'long roll abou', 'from that bre...', 'Use granu', 'ground nuts f...', '1 cup bro...', '1 teaspoon', '1/2 cup wa...', '4 tablespo...', 'Boil togeth...', 'for ten minu...', 'stitute and bo...', 'in water. Do', 'greased pan.', 'Peel 5 me...', 'halves and pl...', '1 1/2 cups mapl...', 'oven 20 min...', 'quently with', 'add 2 tablesp...', 'sauc.', 'Serve', '1 cup mapl...', '1 1/2 cups bo...', '2 tablespo...', '2 tablespo...', 'Melt butter', 'with flour, an...', 'maple syrup.', 'cook until thi...', 'Rye', '1 cup rye', '1/2 cup butt...', '1/2 tablespo...', 'Cold water', 'Rub butter', 'salt; add cold', 'are all taken t...', 'She—"How', 'ing?" He—"', 'over again.', 'It's when a', 'realizes the v...', 'can put all his', 'Boston Trans...', 'Are you g...', 'mer, Mrs. C...', 'can't afford', 'We're just go...', 'Baltimore Am...', 'You know', 'Are they go...', 'dunno, I est...', 'going to put a', 'Louisville Cou...'



BOVRIL
Take it as Soup
before Meals

RECIPES

The June number of the *Women's Magazine* contained some excellent recipes with-out white sugar. The following are a few.

PEACH MARMALADE

- 3/4 pound dried peaches
 - 1 pint cold water
 - 1 cup corn syrup
 - 1 orange
 - 1 lemon
 - 1 cup chopped raisins
 - 1/2 pound chopped walnuts
- Soak peaches over night in cold water. Next morning add corn syrup, raisins, lemon juice, and orange pulp peeled and cut very fine. Cook gently for an hour or more. Add nuts 25 minutes before removing from fire. Pour into sterilized jelly glasses. When cold cover with a thin layer of parowax.

PARISIAN DELIGHTS

- 1/2 pound figs
 - 1/2 pounds dates
 - 1/2 pounds walnuts
- Mix fruits and nuts and force through meat chopper. Place mixture on board dredged with powdered sugar. Roll out in balls an inch in diameter. In making fruit and nut candy, dampen the hands while rolling the candy. Roll it out in a long roll about an inch in diameter, and from that break off small pieces.
- Use granulated, grated coconut or ground nuts for the final rolling.

BUTTER SCOTCH

- 1 cup brown sugar
 - 1 teaspoon vinegar
 - 1/2 cup water
 - 4 tablespoons butter substitute
- Boil together sugar, water, and vinegar for ten minutes, then add butter substitute and boil until brittle when dropped in water. Do not stir at all; turn into a greased pan.

MAPELENA

Peel 5 medium ripe bananas cut in halves and place in a greased dish with 1 1/2 cups maple sugar. Bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes. Baste bananas frequently with the syrup. Before serving add 2 tablespoons chopped nuts to the sauce. Serve hot.

MAPLE PUDDING SAUCE

- 1 cup maple sugar
 - 1 1/2 cups boiling water
 - 2 tablespoons butter substitute
 - 2 tablespoons corn starch
- Melt butter substitute in a pan, combine with flour, and cook for 3 minutes. Add maple syrup. Mix with the boiling water cook until thick, stirring constantly.

RYE FLOUR PIE CRUST

- 1 cup rye flour
 - 3/4 cup butter substitute
 - 1 teaspoon salt
 - Cold water to moisten
- Rub butter substitute into flour and salt; add cold water slowly until crumbs are all taken up. Roll out, fill and bake.

She—"How have you been economizing?" He—"Used last year's resolutions over again."—*Yale Record*.

"It's when a man is in trouble that he realizes the value of a wife." "Sure! He can put all his property in her name."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Are you going to rusticate this summer, Mrs. Comeup?" "No, indeed; we can't afford anything that expensive. We're just going down on the farm."—*Baltimore American*.

"You know these war rates?" "Yes." "Are they going to hurt matters?" "I dunno. I fear that three-cent postage is going to put a lot of poets out of business."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

CANADA FOOD BOARD NOTES

Enforcement of the Canada Food Board's regulations as to food conservation has been placed in the hands of the police machinery of the municipalities and of the different Provinces throughout the Dominion.

It is the duty and privilege of the Provinces to enforce federal laws; and the Orders of the Canada Food Board have the effect of federal law, being passed upon authority of Orders issued by the Privy Council and published in the *Canada Gazette*. It, therefore, becomes the duty of police officers throughout the Dominion to acquaint themselves with these regulations regarding our food supply and to see that they are obeyed. At this stage of the world's food situation, when 4,750,000 people in Europe have starved to death as compared to 4,250,000 soldiers who have died as the result of battle, it is beyond cavil or dispute that these food regulations are absolutely necessary. Indeed many people in communication with friends in England or in France think our Canadian regulations mild in view of what people on the other side are undergoing. Patriotism as well as duty should inspire submission to these restrictions by the public and vigilant enforcement of them by the officers of the law.

In cases of convictions secured by the municipal police officers, it should be noted that where these convictions result in the imposition of fines, the money from these fines is to be paid to the municipal treasuries, and similarly in the cases where Provincial officers secure convictions. The Canada Food Board has circularized these Orders in official form throughout the police machinery of the various Provinces, beginning with the Attorney-General and continuing through the lists of Crown Attorneys and Crown Prosecutors. In some Provinces the Chief Constables have also received copies of the various Orders affecting the public. As a result, throughout Canada of recent weeks there has been a crop of convictions. In all cases the Magistrates have stood firmly behind the regulations and imposed the penalties as provided. These run from \$100 to \$1000 in fines, or imprisonment up to three months, or both. Restaurant keepers, who have served meat on prohibited days and hours, served sugar on the tables or wasted food, have been brought to task; and the wide spread publicity this has entailed will do a great deal more to assure conservation of food in public eating places than anything else.

The Anti-Loafing Law, also bearing upon our war-time food production, has likewise been enforced. Magistrates have seized the opportunity of dealing with loafers, tramps, and "Sports" by putting them to work on the farms, "Non-essential" industries have been interpreted by some Magistrates into more or less definite groups, and men who had no better excuse than employment in said questionable industries have been ordered to get into more useful occupations. In Winnipeg a great change has been observed in the streets since this law went into effect. The idlers and loafers have disappeared.

Patron—"Bring me an infinitesimal portion of cheese." Waiter (dubiously) "I am afraid we have not that much in the house, sir."—*Baltimore American*.

"Pa said you had more money than brains." "Ha! That's one on him, for I'm broke." "Pa added that."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Bragg enlisted, I hear. I wonder what kind of a soldier he'll make." "Don't worry, he'll give a good account of himself."—*Judge*.

IN A CHOP-HOUSE

ICHABOD! The glory has departed!
See where the manager despairing stands,
He who was once so blithe and genial-hearted,
And mutely spreads apologetic hands.
Each waiter seems a funeral procession
Bearing in dismal state the ravished tray;
Choking the sobs that scarcely bear suppression,
This is their meatless day!

Whefe once amid the incense of his altar
There stood the great high priest of boiled and roast,
Whose flashing blade would never stay nor falter,
I seem to see a wan, despairing ghost.
At the mere thought of armored prawns in curry
Or tiny denizens of ocean's deeps,
Poor fare o'er which once leisured diners hurry,
He bows his head and weeps.

And yet, while I regard my meatless platter,
I take a somewhat broader point of view:
It seems, in fact, a very trifling matter,
That joint and chop to-day should be napoo.
It may be that the erstwhile food-hog blanches
To think he cannot eat another's share,
But while there's meat for Tommy in the trenches
My soul will not despair.

"Touchstone," in *London Daily Mail*.

THE AMERICAN SARDINE INDUSTRY

H. M. Loomis, director of inspection of the National Cannery Association, Eastport, Me., has prepared the following interesting statement on the American sardine industry, particularly as relates to Maine:

The sardine industry of the United States has a great opportunity to extend its markets on account of the practical shutting off of European sardines from the western hemisphere; but in order to hold such business a reasonably high standard of quality must be established and maintained. With the wonderful development of the industry in Southern California, competition in domestic sardine production promises to become very keen as soon as conditions return more nearly to normal, and it behooves the Maine packers to prepare for this.

California sardine packers have one great advantage over the Maine packers in that they can operate their factories for almost, if not quite, the entire year on account of favorable climatic conditions, and because tuna are caught and packed the months of the year when sardines are scarce, and a factory can readily be fitted for packing either kind of fish. The prospects are, that the California packers will also be able to secure their fish for sardines at lower cost than in Maine, on account of the difference in the fishing methods and available supply.

One factor that is a great injury to the Maine sardine industry, and which certainly will have to be remedied in the course of a few years, if that industry is to meet the competition which is continually growing keener, is the great fluctuation in the price of raw fish, due to the buying of fish at auction from the fishermen or weimen. As packers are anxious to keep their help employed when once the packing season opens, they will bid against each other, and sometimes pay exorbitant prices for fish, and these exorbitant prices at one part of the season must be offset by correspondingly low prices paid at other times when fish are plentiful. The result of such conditions is that many are dissatisfied and the industry is placed on a very uncertain basis.

As Maine sardines have formed quite an important and economical article of diet among large classes of people, particularly in the Middle West and South, and it would be very unfortunate for the industry if the price of these sardines should go so high as to put them out of reach of those people, or lead them to turn to other varieties of nitrogenous food.

The pack of Maine sardines last year amounted to over 2,500,000 cases, and almost the entire pack was disposed of before the winter was over at prices agreed upon with the Food Administration. Presumably the Food Administration will again reach an agreement with the packers on the price of sardines for 1918.

The increase in price of domestic sardines during the last two years has not been any greater proportionally than for most classes of food, but there still seems to be a chance for considerable reduction in the cost of producing sardines through the exercise of greater care in the selecting and handling of the raw fish, and by improved mechanical methods for preparation of the finished product. Although the days of hand-made cans have passed, and there is a great reduction in the relative amount of labor employed in the sardine factories, the cost of labor and materials has advanced so rapidly that any gain from this reduction has been more than offset. The following approximate figures relating to the sardine industry in 1916 and thirty years ago may be of interest:

	Persons employed	Cost of fish	Cases packed	Av. price per case
1886	45	4,128	34,875	\$8.00
1916	42	4,800	100,000	20.00
				2,100,000
				5.60

"From report of United States Fish Commissioner, 1887.

In my annual report to the sardine section of the National Cannery Association was included a recommendation on the adoption of three grades of Maine sardines with general specifications to cover those grades. I believe such a step would be a benefit to the industry.

In this industry the association is confronted at present with the same difficulty as in all other lines; that is, that the demand is so large that there is difficulty in maintaining quality. Fortunately, however, the provisions of the Food Administration Act, together with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, will tend to hold in check any reckless attempt to overlook the interests of the consumer in the matter of quality, and will be of great help to the inspection carried on by the National Cannery Association. Special benefit will be afforded by two new rules of the United States Food Administration applying specially to the canning industry and providing for a proper fill of cans, and for the maintenance of sanitary factory conditions and for the handling of the raw materials so as to eliminate waste. To these should also be added rules that would govern the quality and the amount of fish per day that might be delivered at any one factory.

Though the war has made severe inroads on the personnel of the association's inspection force, nevertheless we have a nucleus of experienced men, and hope to make the work more efficient and valuable to the packers than in the two previous years. The sardine factories under inspection in Maine now are well equipped to produce sound, clean food products, of good quality.

This spring fourteen of the twenty factories under inspection in the Passamaquoddy Bay district have or are making extensive alterations and improvements in their factories or equipment. Five of the other six factories made similar improvements the year before. The association hopes to improve the quality of goods bearing certificates of inspection during the coming season. The requirements covering quality of goods entitled to bearing certificates have been made more strict, and we believe that there is a better spirit of co-operation with the association on the part of packers and fishermen than ever before.

TWO OF A KIND

Every man examined at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., is asked what his business was before entering the army. For some reason this duty is entrusted to the examining doctor.

"And what was your business before you gave your services to Uncle Sam?" he inquired of one smiling recruit.

"I was an undertaker," came the reply.

"What made you take up that business?" snapped the doctor.

"I'll answer that question," replied the soldier, "if you will answer one question for me."

"Go ahead," said the doctor.

"What made you go in for doctoring?" "Blessed if I know," admitted the M. D.

"That's the way with me," replied the former undertaker.—*New York Evening Post*.

GENERAL TURNER

London, May 22.—The following announcement appears in the *London Gazette*—Lieut. General Sir Richard Turner to be the general officer commanding the Canadian forces in the British Isles on his appointment as chief of the general staff of the overseas militia forces of Canada.

GEN. TURNER HONORED

London, May 26.—The King held a unique investiture at Buckingham Palace yesterday, the ceremony for the first time being held in the inner quadrangle to which the subject was admitted. Among the recipients of the decorations was Lieut. General Sir Richard Turner, V. C., D. S. O., chief of staff of the Canadian overseas forces, who is now a K. C. B.

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THE NEW WAY TO EAT

I USED to pick a restaurant with very thoughtful care. And with discriminating eye peruse the bill of fare. I liked to let the waiter stand in deferential way. While I decided what I'd like and what I'd care to pay. No more do I assume the air of a fastidious man. I'm eating anything I get just when and where I can. I say, as I with fortitude approach the dining spot, "Just give me seven dollars' worth of anything you've got."

O, be it ham and eggs, or pork and beans, or cheese and pie. Or, sausages and cabbage and bread made of bran or rye. I shall not lift a murmur, but I'll sit right up and eat. And never kick because the service isn't prompt and neat. And as to cost, so humbled is my once exalted pride. A little change, enough to keep the waiter satisfied. Is all I ask, as I exclaim, in tones of empty mirth, "No matter what it is! Just bring me seven dollars' worth!"—*Washington Star*.

BRITISH BOMB STRUCK PALACE AT MANNHEIM

Basel, Switzerland, Friday, May 24.—The east wing of the Grand Ducal Palace at Mannheim was struck by bombs during the British air raid of Tuesday. The royal residents had left for Berlin. Two tons of bombs were dropped within the city. They destroyed the chemical factory and damaged the railway station. Incomplete accounts of the raid describe it as the most terrifying of any of the three which have been carried out there during the war.

WEEK'S BRITISH LOSSES

London, May 28.—British casualties reported in the week ending to-day reached a total of 33,694. They are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers 168, men 3,527; wounded or missing, officers 735, men 29,264.

The total for last week was 36,677 and for the week before 31,612, the largest of any week since the beginning of the German offensive. The falling off in the totals reflects the lull in the fighting between the attack which ended in April and the one now beginning.

GERMAN BOOTY AT SEBASTOPOL

Amsterdam, May, 26.—While two big steamers and two destroyers of the Russian fleet got safely away when the Germans occupied Sebastopol, the vessels falling into German hands, according to the war correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, included seven battleships of the pre-Dreadnought class, including four launched since 1896; two protected cruisers of the Kague class, three modern destroyers, seven old destroyers and a number of submarines. The correspondent says the ships, engines, and guns are in good condition in almost every case.

DANISH EXPLORER HOME

London, May 23.—Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, has reached Long's Firth with his Arctic expedition and has charted all the firchs of northern Greenland. Important scientific results, the explorer says, have been attained. Rasmussen and his second Thule expedition left Denmark in April, 1916.

RELATIONS NOT SEVERED

Havana, May 27.—The Cuban state department to-day dispatched a circular cablegram to the Cuban diplomats in all foreign countries advising them that diplomatic relations between Cuba and Mexico had not been ruptured. Washington, May 27.—A statement issued to-day by the Cuban legation here says the Mexican government has informed the Cuban chargé in Mexico that the recall of the Mexican chargé at Havana does not imply a severance of relations. The Cuban minister expressed confidence that the affair would prove nothing more than a passing incident.

"On what platform were you elected?" "I don't remember," replied Senator Sorghum. "Every candidate was trying to promise everybody everything. As near as I can recall, I was elected on pretty much the same platform as the one my opponent was defeated on."—*Washington Star*.

Lawyer—"Have you ever been in jail?" Witness—"Yes, sir, once." Lawyer (triumphantly)—"Ah! For how long?" (Witness—"Long enough to whitewash a cell which was to be occupied by a lawyer who cheated one of his clients."—*Boston Transcript*.

"The cavaliers used to drink a toast to some court beauty and then smash the glass so that it could never be used again." "We get the same results with the sanitary paper cup."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

THE LATEST ECONOMICAL RECIPES CONTAINED IN THE PURITY FLOUR COOK BOOK

have been reviewed and approved by the DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT of the famous McDONALD INSTITUTE

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NEW MEN AND OLD STUDIES

[A volume has recently appeared under the title of The Value of the Classics in which "three hundred competent observers, representing the leading interests of modern life" in America and including three living Presidents of the United States, Wilson, Taft, and Roosevelt, testify their conviction that classical studies are of essential value in the best type of liberal education.]

YE Humanists half-hearted, now reluctantly resigned To concede the claim of science to control the youthful mind. Once again cry Sursum Corda.—reinforcement comes at last From an unexpected quarter in a wondrous counterblast.

If there is a modern country which effete tradition hates, Surely 'tis the Great Republic known as the United States, Home of hustlers and of boosters, home of energy and "vim," Filled with innovating notions bubbling over at the brim.

Nowhere else can we discover, though we closely scan the map, Such a readiness in scrapping anything there is to scrap; Yet the pick of her progressives boldly swarm into the lists As the most unflinching champions of the harried Humanists.

WILSON, TAFT, and TEDDY ROOSEVELT figure in the foremost fight. Followed by three hundred chosen men of leading and of light—Men of great and proved achievement in diversified careers, Statesmen, lawyers, doctors, bankers, railwaymen, and engineers.

Dons of course may be discounted, also College Presidents, But the most impressive statements come from scientific gents, Who admit that education on a humanistic base Gives their students vast advantage in the specializing race.

Botany relies on Latin ever since LINNAEUS' days; Biologic nomenclature draws on Greek in countless ways; While in medicine it is obvious you can never take your oath What an ailment means exactly if you haven't studied both.

Heads of business corporations, magnates in the world of trade, Neath the banner of the Classics formidably stand arrayed, Holding with a firm conviction that their faithful study brings Knowledge of the art of handling men and regulating things.

Courage, ye depressed upholders of the old curriculum, Quit your mood apologetic, bang the loud scholastic drum, For the verdict of the Yankees queers the scientific pitch When the Humanists were struggling in their last defensive ditch.

Honor, then, the brave Three Hundred who, like those renowned of yore, Strive to guard from rude barbarians Hellas and her precious lore; And let all of us determine firmly never to forget Blasho, emolon, membloka, piget, pudet, poenitet.

Punch.

THE SWALLOW'S RETURN

AN OLD COMPANION OF MAN

(From a Correspondent)

AN ancient and inbred instinct bids northern nations welcome the earliest swallow as the herald of spring. It needs an instructed ear and a vigilant eye to notice, three weeks before the swallow comes, the sing-song call of the chaffinch in the copse, or the wheatear baring his white feathers as he flies from stone to stone upon the down. The in-coming of these and other early migrants is a delight to specialists and solitaries; but the sight of the first swallow that helps to make a summer is a broad and human pleasure, stimulating the social instincts, and conferring upon the observer the prestige of a bringer of good news. As he tells how he met the auspicious bird, he comes to his fellows with a distinction reflected from it, and as himself, in some vague way, a genial Nature-god, and the author of corn and roses.

Our greeting of the swallow opens a window into the distant past, for its association with man is one of the oldest between any wild creature and our own kind. It began when men in Britain lived in caves with the wild pigeons, but before they had tamed either the pigeons or any other bird or beast. After the long, dark winters amid the drip of the rocks, we can picture the jubilation of the unsavoury cave-dwellers when the swallow first stooped at the cave's mouth on its steel-blue wings, and rose twittering to its old nest under the vault. Warmth, above all, it brought, no doubt, to those starved generations—then food, and the safety of long, light days, and the joy of summer life.

modern carol-singers, the words are true to the needs of the bird, and suggest that it was a welcome visitor.

A HOME IN SOUTH AFRICA

Science has not lessened the fascination of the swallow's annual return, in substituting a knowledge of migration for the fancies which clustered round the bird's movements. Anyone who has seen the whirling descent of the great autumn flocks of swallows to their roost in some reedy eyot can easily understand the origin of the old country notion that they go to spend the winter at the bottom of the horsepond. Even Gilbert White cherished the idea that swallows might hibernate, being encouraged, among other points of argument, by their occasional appearance on warm days far into the winter. But hibernation is the ascertained habit of no species of bird; and no such lingering swallows have ever been proved to outlast winter on our shores, though they have been seen in southern caves as late as January. Avoiding, for some unexplained reason, the migration of the rest of their kind, they fit in the occasional sunshine with dwindling power until they perish in their refuges. Meanwhile, a wonderful and inspiring journey has been performed by their kindred. As part of the harvest of knowledge of bird migration which has already been gathered by a system of marking nesting birds, it has definitely been established that some of our swallows, at any rate, go to winter in South Africa. Birds marked in England and Scotland have been identified in more than one State of the Union. Twice a year they pass through the depths of Africa, and bring the mystery of far travel to their nesting-place in an English barn.

It would be pleasant for man to believe that birds so intimate with him had developed an attachment to him on other than strictly utilitarian grounds; but the behaviour of the swallow does not allow. In spite of its having almost entirely deserted unpeopled caves, its association with man seems determined by the two instincts of self-preservation and hunger. There are swifter hawks to prey upon the swift swallow—a hobby or two is often seen picking off stragglers from the great autumn flocks—and the safest refuge from birds of prey is near human homesteads. Particularly in stormy weather, insects are found most plentifully where avenues and plantations break the wind, and around the warm bodies and trusting limbs of meadow-fed cattle. In the ravaged departments of France there are swallows returning this month which will have changed their allegiance three times in five years. After all farms and barns were destroyed by the Germans before their last year's retreat, the returning swallows built in gun-pits and the mouths of dug-outs. This year they will find them again tenanted by a grey and guttural soldiery, and will be undisturbed by the change. For the refreshment which we find in Nature depends on its detachment from our own moods; and we could not find distraction this year in the swallow's coming if it shared our preoccupations, or were more than the lightest of birds.—The Times Weekly Edition.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

June 1.—St. Nicomedes, Admiral Lord Howe's victory, 1794. Anne Boleyn, wife of Henry VIII, crowned Queen of England, 1533; Christopher Marlowe, English dramatist, died, 1593; Habeas Corpus Act went into force in England, 1679; Port of Boston, Mass., blockaded, 1774; Brigham Young, Mormon leader, born, 1801; Naval engagement between Shannon and Chesapeake, 1813; James Gilray, Scottish caricaturist, died, 1815; Sir David Wilkie, Scottish painter and etcher, died, 1841; Viscount Monk appointed Governor-General of Canada, 1867; James Buchanan, 15th President of the United States, died, 1868; James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York Herald, died, 1872; Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., opened, 1876.

June 2.—Great Earthquake at Cairo, Egypt, 1754; John Randolph, American statesman, born, 1773; Peace between Great Britain and France proclaimed in London, 1814; Thomas Hardy, English novelist and poet, born, 1840; Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot, died, 1862; Accession of King Peter of Serbia, 1903; General Sir Redvers Buller, V. C., English military commander, died, 1908.

June 3.—KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). William Harvey, English physician, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, died, 1657; Dr. John Gregory, Scottish author, born, 1724; Dr. James Hutton, Scottish geologist, born, 1726; Robert Tannahill, Scottish poet, born, 1774; Richard Cobden, English statesman and apostle of free trade, born, 1804; Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, born, 1808; Dr. Robert Bell, Canadian geologist, born, 1841; Stephen A. Douglas, American statesman, died, 1861; Kiel Canal inaugurated by the Kaiser, 1887; Lieut. Hobson of the U. S. Navy, sank the collier Merrimac in Santiago Harbor, Cuba, 1898.

June 4.—Magenta, 1859. Meeting of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520; George III of Great Britain born, 1738; Genoa annexed to France by Bonaparte, 1801; First Lodge of Odd Fellows founded at Baltimore, Md., 1819; Henry Grattan, Irish statesman, died, 1820; Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, British military leader, born, 1833; First sod of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway turned at St. Andrews, 1836; Mexico declared war against the United States, 1845; Bob Fitzsimmons, Anglo-American pugilist, born, 1862.

June 5.—St. Basilica, Socrates, Grecian philosopher, born, 468 B. C.; Adam Smith, Scottish political economist, author of The Wealth of Nations, born, 1723; Dr. Henry Sacheverell, English clergyman and anti-revolutionist, died, 1724; Independence of Venezuela declared, 1818; Lord Mountstephen, first Canadian to be made a Peer of Great Britain, born, 1819; Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States signed at Washington, 1854; Hon. J. D. Hazen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, born, 1860; Supreme Court of Canada held first session, 1876; Great Fire at Oil City and Titusville, Pa., 1892; Boers surrendered at Pretoria, 1900; Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, British military leader, drowned, 1916.

June 6.—Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia, military conqueror, born, 356, B. C.; Ariosto, Italian poet, died, 1533; Diego Velasquez, Spanish painter, born, 1599; Pierre Corneille, French dramatist, born, 1606; First Baptist Church in America founded in Boston, Mass., 1665; Admiral Lord Anson, British naval commander, died, 1762; "No Popery" Riot in London, 1780; Patrick Henry, American statesman, died, 1799; Jeremy Bentham, English writer on politics and jurisprudence, died, 1832; First Y. M. C. A. organized in London, 1844; Indian Mutiny began, 1857; Sir Henry Newbolt, English poet, born, 1862; Capt. R. F. Scott, R. N., English Antarctic explorer, born, 1868; Tsaritsa Alexandra of Russia (now deposed), born, 1872; Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Canadian statesman and Prime Minister, died, 1891; Theodore Watts-Dunton, English poet, author, and critic, died, 1914.

June 7.—Corpus Christi, Messines Ridge captured, 1917. Mohammed, founder of Islam, died, 632; First Crusade encamped before Jerusalem, 1099; Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, died, 1329; Earthquake in Jamaica, 1692; R. D. Blackmore, English novelist, born, 1826; First British Reform Bill passed, 1832; Hosea Ballou, American Universalist, died, 1852; Edwin Booth, American actor, died, 1883; Union between Norway and Sweden ended, 1905.

FISHERIES GROW

Ottawa, May 28.—The total value in first hands of all seafood landed in Canada during the month of April was \$1,153,040, as compared with \$1,008,955 in the same month last year. The monthly statement issued from the Department of Marine and Fisheries shows that during April, 1918, the catches of salmon, cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and flatfish were greater than during the same month a year ago, while those of lobsters, herring, alewives, sardines, and clams were less. Though the weather on the Atlantic Coast was not favorable for fishing operations during April, the outstanding feature of the month's work was an increase of over 20,000 hundredweights in the quantity of cod and haddock landed in Nova Scotia, compared with the catch in April, 1917.

EMPIRE DAY AT PRINCE ARTHUR SCHOOL

In our last issue we made a brief reference to the observance of Empire Day, May 23, by the Town Schools, which held a public entertainment in the Assembly Room of the Prince Arthur School. A number of the townspeople were present and the exercises of the pupils were efficiently carried out and much appreciated. The address of Rev. Mr. Hicks was interesting and instructive, and was roundly applauded. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Wallace Broad, presided, and told some of his reminiscences. The proceedings lasted from 2 to 3 p. m. The following is the programme.

- 1. Address, Dr. Broad
2. Chorus, "We're from Canada,"
3. Recitation, Pupils of Grade II
4. Reading, Emma Odell, Grade VIII
5. Flag Song, Grade IV
6. Recitation, Boys of Grade IV
7. Address, Rev. Mr. Hicks
8. Chorus, "Lovely May,"
9. Reading, Helen Rigby
10. Patriotic Recitation, Boys of Grades V, VI
11. Chorus "Hats off to the Flag and the King,"
12. Flag salutation followed by "God Save the King."

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me. PROSPER FERGUSON

SUMMER BOARDERS AT THE SEASIDE

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

WOODSMEN

Wanted by Crown Land Department, experienced woodsmen to act as permanent Forest Rangers in Forest Service. Write for application forms and particulars to T. G. LOGGIE, Deputy Minister, Crown Land Office, Fredericton, N. B., May 27th, 1918.

For Sale ENGINEER'S TRANSIT THEODOLITE

New, Latest Pattern, with Zeiss Telescope and Trough Compass. Made by E. R. Watts & Son, London, England. For Price and Particulars apply to BEACON PRESS COMPANY, ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

WANTED—at once, Bell Boys and Table Girls at KENNEDY'S HOTEL, 48-tf

LOST—bunch of Keys, between Chamcook and Linton Stream, Bonney River. Will finder please return to MR. RIPLEY, Chamcook, N. B. 48

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. 39-tf

FOR SALE—A decked boat in good condition, with sails, anchors, etc., 7 1/2 h.p. Minus engine in good shape, capacity 15 hogheads, with good living accommodation. Will sell cheap. ALONZO CONLEY, Leonardville, N. B. 48-2w.

FOR SALE—Two driving wagons, one a rubber-tire, almost new, also a road-cart. Apply to HUGH McQUOID, 48-2w.

FOR SALE—150 Spruce and hardwood Weir Stakes, running from 35 to 45 feet in length on the Bank at the head of L'Etang River. CHAS. WOODBURY, St. George, N. B. 44-tf.

FOR SALE—at a bargain, new Express Wagon with two seats. Apply to BENJAMIN SNELL, St. Andrews, N. B. 46-2w

Try a Beacon Adv.

MINIATURE ALMANAC NEW BRUNSWICK DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME PHASES OF THE MOON

June Last Quarter, 2nd..... 1h. 20m. a.m. First Moon, 8th..... 7h. 3m. p.m. New Quarter, 16th..... 10h. 12m. a.m. Full Moon, 24th..... 7h. 38m. a.m.

Table with 7 columns: Day of Month, Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, H. Water a.m., H. Water p.m., L. Water a.m., L. Water p.m. Rows for June 1-7.

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

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS, CUSTOMS

Thos. R. Wren, Collector. D. G. Hanson, Prev. Officer. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

OUTPORTS

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

SHIPPING NEWS

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

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

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B. R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF

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

The Winter Term of the FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE Opens Monday, Jan. 7, 1918. Pamphlet giving particulars of our courses of study, rates of tuition, etc., will be mailed to any address on application. Address W. J. OSBORNE, Prin. Fredericton, N. B.

BUSINESS MEN

Are just as anxious to discover and employ well trained and talented help as young people are to secure good positions. No better time for beginning preparation than just now. Catalogues containing Tuition Rates and full information mailed to any address.

S. Kerr, Principal

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

FOR SALE—My House on Adolphus Street, recently occupied by Mr. G. W. Babbitt, Manager of Bank of Nova Scotia. Ten rooms and bath-room, large dish cupboards, and plenty of closets throughout the house. Artesian well 250 feet deep; large soft-water cistern. Will include in sale 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. 41-tf.

TO LET SUMMER RESIDENCE, T. R. Wheelock furnished; near Algonquin Hotel; seven family and guest rooms; four servants' rooms; three baths; water connection Algonquin Hotel system. Apply F. H. GRIMMER, St. Andrews, N. B. 44-tf

TRAVEL



Fall and Winter Time Table Of The Grand Manan S. S. Company Grand Manan Route Season 1917-18

After October 1st, 1917, and until further notice, a steamer of this line will run as follows: Leave Grand Manan Mondays at 7:30 a. m. for St. John, via Eastport, Campobello and Wilson's Beach. Returning, leave Turnbull's Wharf, St. John, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1917, for Grand Manan, via Wilson's Beach, Campobello and Eastport. Leave Grand Manan Thursday at 7:30 a. m. for St. Stephen, via Campobello, Eastport, Cummings' Cove and St. Andrews. Returning, leave St. Stephen Fridays at 7:30 a. m. for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews, Cummings' Cove, Eastport and Campobello (tides and ice conditions permitting). Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7:30 a. m. for St. Andrews. Returning same day, leaving St. Andrews at 1 p. m., calling at Campobello, Cummings' Cove and Eastport both ways. Atlantic Standard Time.

SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Manager.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros., will run as follows: Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Company, Ltd., on Saturday, 7:30 a. m., daylight time, for St. Andrews, N. B., calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letite, Deer Island, Red Store or St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews, N. B., Tuesday for St. John, N. B., calling at Letite or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor, and Dipper Harbor. Weather and tide and ice permitting.

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. Prayer 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 p. m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7:30.

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

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Rev. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sundays 8:00 a. m. 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 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 Friday afternoon from 3 to 4. Subscription rates to residents 25 cents for two books for three months. Non-residents \$1.00 for four books for the summer season or 50 cents for four books for one month or a shorter period. Books may be changed weekly.

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE.

ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Money Orders and Savings Bank Business transacted during open hours.

Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain, Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. In addition to the postage necessary, each such letter must have affixed a one-cent "War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the 5 cent rate applies do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Post Cards one cent each to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico. One cent post cards must have a one-cent "War Stamp" affixed, or a two-cent card can be used. Post cards two cents each 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: 12:30 p.m. Closes: 4:55 p.m. Mails for Deer Island, Indian Island, and Campobello—Daily Arrives: 11 a.m. Closes: 12:30 p.m.

All Mails for Registration must be Posted 1 1/2 h before previous to the Closing of Delivery 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.

VOL.

A THOUGH

I HEARD a mermaid Above the shore Among the shells Because the sea Was trenched men; And all his wild, Wherefrom and roe Were trim from the And tossed the For joy at the Idle and inop Down-staring state On nations slave. The puppets here And fellow-earth, With wonders as he, The Eagle below. —On the R (Born June 1875.)

THE NO

LONDON, was in a session of a number of the popular series ment for tole of Catholics. for the removals in England bill (1879) for able to the m religionists in the intolerant country, and Edinburgh-education, leader of the George Gordon Gordon—busi 1780 to begin with petitions act and the 2nd of Ju meeting was h on a spot sinc occupied by a "monster pet called, was ca the principal before Parlian this time, by h up his adherer frenzy. In the scenes of vio very much th later exhibited Convention, b sequences. T been thorough tion of several Catholics was days after, a Moorfields the magistrat effective realis The consig next day to N pith of violen from that tim one destructi first evening eminent men and several C ed. Next day was scarcely The streets w assembled wit in terror. Th a pacific and about in con their goods, aged and sic were generall ance of sound prevalent mo Porsry' in la the evening, N set fire to, an The house o north-east cor was gutted an lady barely a back-door. T Mr. Langdale Holborn H the mob got which Rowed. While they in ing the house out upon the in great piles, the various w there were lin militia lookin hands, but