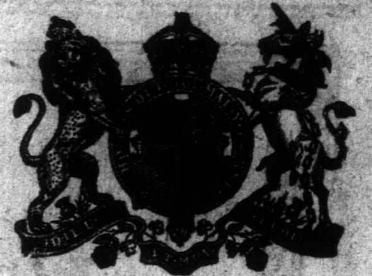




The Beacon



VOL. XXX

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1918

NO. 19

THE PEOPLE'S SONG OF PEACE

THE grass is green on Bunker Hill,
The waters sweet in Brandywine;
The sword sleeps in the scabbard still,
The farmer keeps his flock and vine;
Then who would mar the scene to-day
With vaunt of battle-field or fray?

The brave corn lifts in regiment,
Ten thousand sabres in the sun;
The ricks replace the battle-tents,
The bannered tassels toss and run.
The neighing steed, the bugle's blast,
These be but stories of the past.

The earth has healed her wounded breast,
The cannons plough the field no more,
The heroes rest! O, let them rest
In peace along the peaceful shore
They fought for peace, for peace they fell,
They sleep in peace, and all is well.

The fields forget the battles fought,
The trenches wave in golden grain:
Shall we neglect the lesson taught,
And tear the wounds agape again?
Sweet mother Nature, nurse the land,
And heal her wounds with gentle hand.

Lo! peace on earth! Lo! flock and fold!
Lo! rich abundance, fat increase,
And valleys clad in sheen of gold!
O, rise and sing a song of peace!
For Theseus roams the land no more,
And Janus rests with rusted door.

From "The Song of the Centennial,"
by JOAQUIN MILLER.
(Born November 10, 1841; died February,
17, 1913.)

A FABLE

ONCE upon a time, a Giant and a Dwarf were friends, and kept together. They made a bargain that they would never forsake each other, but go seek adventures. The first battle they fought was with two Saracens, and the Dwarf, who was very courageous, dealt one of the champions a most angry blow. It did the Saracen but very little injury, who lifting up his sword, fairly struck off the poor Dwarf's arm. He was now in a woe of plight; but the Giant coming to his assistance, in a short time left the two Saracens dead on the plain, and the Dwarf cut off the dead man's head out of spite. They then travelled on to another adventure. This was against three bloody-minded Satyrs, who were carrying away a damsel in distress. The Dwarf was not quite so fierce now as before; but for all that struck the first blow; which was returned by another, that knocked out his eye; but the Giant was soon up with them, and had they not fled, would certainly have killed them every one. They were all very joyful for this victory, and the damsel who was relieved fell in love with the Giant and married him. They now travelled far, and farther than I can tell, till they met with a company of robbers. The Giant, for the first time, was foremost now; but the Dwarf was not far behind. The battle was stout and long. Whenever the Giant came, all fell before him, but the Dwarf had like to have been killed more than once. At last the victory declared for the two adventurers; but the Dwarf had lost his leg. The Dwarf had now lost an arm, a leg, and an eye, while the Giant was without a single wound. Upon this he cried out to his little companion: "My little hero, this is glorious sport; let us get one victory more, and then we shall have honor for ever."

"No," cries the Dwarf, who was by this grown wiser, "no, I declare off; I'll fight no more; for I find in every battle that you get all the honor and rewards, but all the blows fall upon me."

OLIVER GOLDSMITH
(Born November 10, 1729; died April
4, 1774.)

MISTAKES OF THE WAR

RAPPERLEY had been home but a fortnight before, and it was with some surprise therefore that, as I moved along the towpath, I became aware of his khaki-clad figure in its accustomed place upon a fallen tree. The butt of his rifle rested upon the river-bank at his feet; his float lay peacefully upon the bosom of the stream; while Rapperley, gazing contemplatively across the grey waters, pulled at an ancient and very foul pipe. I sat myself beside him, for the risk of frightening away a fish was considerable, and awaited his comments. I had not long to wait.

"There's been a lot o' big mistakes in this war," he said.
"There have," said I.
"Big mistakes," he repeated. "On both sides, mind you; not only on our side. The Hunns have made big mistakes too. The War itself was their biggest one, of course. And, second to that, this here frightfulness. If they hadn't been here, they'd like as not have won before now." He shook his head wisely. "These Pacifist blokes might have succeeded in kidding the people that the Hun was a

perfect little gentleman, and we'd have had a peace—them to keep Antwerp in exchange for returning all the German waiters to us, or something o' that sort. 'Stead o' which," he laughed quietly, his eye on the float, "you wait, Fritz, old man; you shall have a peace all right, don't you worry."

"But we've made big mistakes, of course," he resumed after a minute. "Not so big as that, but big. If we hadn't made one only yesterday I shouldn't be sitting here at this very minute. You see, Sir, I went sick yesterday morning with a slight indisposition. Pains in the inside; sort o' cold. 'M. and D.' says the Doctor—'medicine and duty'; plops it down on his sheet, and out I goes. About an hour afterwards, when my inside was feeling comfortable and I was just wondering how I could get out of the medicine, I was sent for to the Orderly Room."

"You've leave for three weeks, and here's your pass," says the Sergeant-Major.

"I didn't say a word; just looked at him stupid-like and came over all of a perspiration. Then he turns round to look at something and I sees the M. O.'s sheet lying on the desk. The top name was that of a bloke who was just out of hospital and was marked for three weeks' leave. Then came my name, and I sees that my 'M. and D.' looked as if it had slipped down the paper, and there was a bit of a flourish which might have been took for a bracket joining me in with the three weeks' leave."

"This is a very peculiar affair," thinks I; and then the Sergeant-Major says, 'The train goes at 11.15,' and I was outside and making for my quarters at the double."

Rapperley took up his rod and had re-baited his hook before he spoke again. "As soon as we were in the train I sees clearly that I must stay out my three weeks' pass. As I says to this hospital bloke, 'If I go back before my time it'll show up the Sergeant-Major or the M. O. and get 'em into trouble.'"

"Yes," I said. "But if you had pointed it out at the time—"

"A slow smile spread itself over Rapperley's features. 'There's been some big mistakes made in this war, as I was saying, Sir,' he said, 'but me pointing it out at the time was one of them.'—Punch.

GRAND MANAN FISHERIES

The biggest run of sardines around the island of Grand Manan in the history of the industry, was the statement brought to the city yesterday by J. F. Calder, fishery inspector, of Campbellton. A morning or two ago no fewer than 600 hogheads of excellent fish were taken, and with the price set at \$25 a hoghead it will be seen that the fishermen there are now in very truth reaping the harvest of the sea.

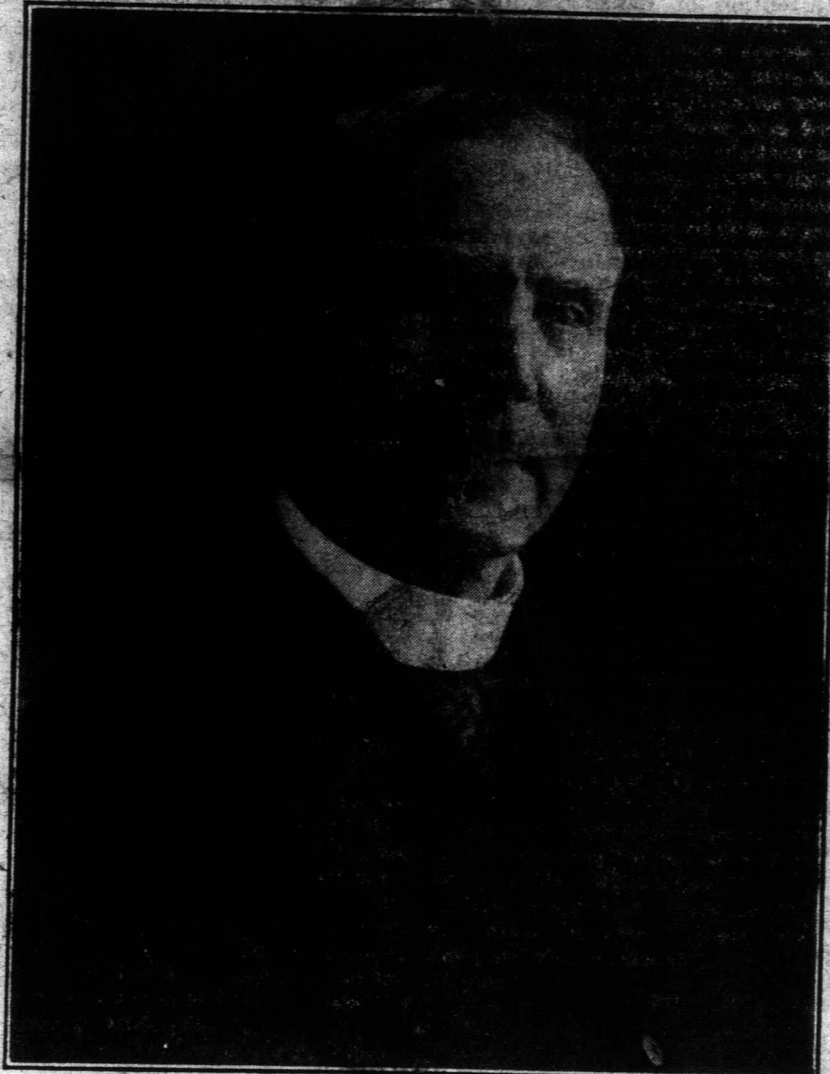
The month of October was almost phenomenal, and if November pans out as well, and the outlook is that it will, the fishermen will have enjoyed the best season's catch in the history of the sardine business in the Bay of Fundy. There have been no very severe storms to damage the weirs in any way, and altogether conditions have been most propitious.

There is usually one cloud in ever so clear a sky, and that cloud is present, though not ominous, in connexion with the sardine run. There has been a great deal of difficulty experienced by the fishermen with "red feed." Scientists say that "red feed," as the fishermen call it, is a sort of lime formation, not unlike the shell of a shell-fish. These are very small and almost beyond the power of the naked eye to observe singly, but this season they have appeared in countless millions until in places the surface of the water is a distinct red color. They wash ashore on the beach and discolor the stones there, so it may be seen that they are present in large numbers.

Owing to their lime formation, when the sardine eats the "red feed" and is immediately caught, the fish decomposes very rapidly. Even if the fish is taken to the factory at once apparently in the best condition, when cooked the spot in their bodies where the "red feed" is lodged will become decomposed and show through the skin of the fish, thus breaking it and making it unfit for use.

In connexion with the "red feed" the American canners have a rule that they will purchase sardines that are not more than 20 per cent affected by this food. In view of this the sardine fisherman, when he pursues up his seine, picks 100 fish from the net and examines them and if he finds a greater amount than 20 per cent affected with "red feed" he does not remove them from the weir but leaves them there until the process of nature expels this food from the fishes.

This process sometimes requires twenty-four to twenty-eight hours, or even longer, and during this period the weir is, of course, idle. The "red feed" this season about Grand Manan is particularly plentiful and many of the fish have been affected, so that the fishermen find this a thorn in their flesh.—St. John Telegraph.



RT. REV. MONSIGNOR FRANCIS O'NEILL, D. D.

MONSIGNOR O'NEILL'S FUNERAL

As announced last week, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Francis O'Neill, D. D., Rector of St. Mary's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., died suddenly at his residence on Sunday evening, Oct. 27. A funeral service was held in St. Mary's Church on Thursday morning, Oct. 31, solemn high mass being celebrated by Rt. Rev. Monsignor Isaac P. Whelan, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, with Rev. M. J. Mulligan, D. D., as deacon, and Rev. Edward Fields, as sub-deacon. Rev. Thomas Judge, of Newark, was master of ceremonies. The body was blessed by Bishop O'Connor after the mass, and was viewed by the clergy and by the large congregation present. In the assembly were many of his old parishioners from Guttenburg and from Frederickton. Rev. John Dillon, D. D., of Newark, delivered the eulogy, his text being taken from *Timothy*, vi. 11: "But thou, O man of God, fly these things and pursue justice, godliness, faith, charity, patience, mildness. Fight the good fight of faith; lay hold on eternal life whereunto thou art called."

The body lay in state in the Church in Elizabeth till Friday morning, Nov. 1, when it was sent by train to St. Andrews; and it arrived here at noon on Saturday, accompanied by Dr. Frank O'Neill, nephew, and Misses Brennan, nieces, of the deceased prelate. The funeral service was held privately in the afternoon in the Church of St. Andrew, Rev. David S. O'Keefe officiating. Interment was in the Catholic Cemetery, the pall-bearers being Dr. Frank O'Neill, Capt. Dr. H. P. O'Neill, A. B. O'Neill, Henry Quinn, William Craig.

Monsignor O'Neill was one of a family of twelve, of whom only two survive, Mr. Henry O'Neill, of St. Andrews, and Mr. James O'Neill, of Sturgis, South Dakota. The other surviving relatives are: Nieces, Miss Mary Brennan, Miss Eva Brennan, and Miss Stella Allan, of New Jersey; Mrs. J. J. McDade and Mrs. J. Baumgartner, of San Francisco; and the Misses Annie, Kathleen, Alice, and Julia O'Neill, of St. Andrews; and nephews, Dr. Frank O'Neill, of New York, Captain Dr. H. P. O'Neill, of Frederickton, A. B. O'Neill, of St. Andrews, Jerome and Richard O'Neill, of Los Angeles, Calif., to all of whom the deepest sympathy is extended in their very great bereavement. We give below a brief biographical sketch of the deceased distinguished prelate, taken from a New Jersey newspaper:—

(Elizabeth Daily Journal)

Monsignor O'Neill was born November 27, 1842, at St. Andrews, in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry O'Neill; and noting the piety and studious habits of his son, Mr. O'Neill entered him at St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The boy had previously completed the courses in the parochial school and academy at St. Andrews.

While studying at St. Dunstan's the young man determined to enter the priesthood, and after graduation there took up his theological course at the Grand Seminary, Montreal. This made it possible for him to begin his work as a priest at the age of 23 years, his ordination taking place on October 30, 1865. Wednesday of this week would have marked the completion of fifty-three years of continuous service as a clergyman of the Roman

Catholic Church, and his parishioners and the many other friends of Monsignor O'Neill to-day take pleasure in remembering that three years ago they honored him in a jubilee observance that brought to the venerable priest a manifestation of the high regard in which he was held.

The ordination of Father O'Neill took place in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, at St. John, New Brunswick, and the bishop at the cathedral was so interested in him that he kept him with him for some time. Later fearing for the young man's health he sent him to Fred. Bayley, at Hampton, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

Assisting in Jersey City

Bearing excellent letters from his bishop, Father O'Neill was received into the diocese of Newark and was made assistant priest at St. Peter's Church, Jersey City. In 1870 he was appointed by Bishop Bayley to the pastorate of St. Anne's Church, Hampton, in Hunterdon county.

There Father O'Neill, with characteristic zeal, began at once the building of a school. This completed, he tore down the old tottering church and replaced it with a new and larger one. His faithful administration of the sacraments to the sick and dying forced him over a wide territory, which led to the building of a large church in High Bridge, followed later by one in Clinton, and the pretty chapel of West Portal still stands as testimony of his untiring energy and zeal.

In the year 1880, Bishop Corrigan recognizing Father O'Neill's work, requested him to take charge of St. Joseph's Church, Guttenburg. The young priest renovated and beautified the interior and exterior of the church, built a new school, and, finding the distance too great for the children to travel, completed a second school at Shady-side. To show their appreciation and love for their pastor, the people of Guttenburg fittingly celebrated his silver jubilee in the year 1890. Their joy, however, was turned to sorrow, when two months later, Bishop Wigger appointed Father O'Neill pastor of St. Mary's, this city.

The many pleasant occasions denoting the happy relationship between pastor and flock were crowned in October, 1915, by the silver jubilee of Father O'Neill's work at St. Mary's, and by the golden jubilee of his entrance into the priesthood. At the suggestion of his assistant priest, Rev. Henry J. Sheridan, the parishioners united in this splendid tribute, extending over a week and marked by the elevation of their beloved priest to the monsignorship.

LONG AND USEFUL PASTORATE

In his twenty-eight years as pastor at St. Mary's, Father O'Neill accomplished much in a material way for the parish besides his splendid contribution of spiritual leadership. His prudent foresight was seen in the purchase of the valuable property at South Broad and South streets on which is the Sisters' house, when the possibilities of the future were not seen by many. Besides erecting building the monsignor beautified St. Mary's by renewing the frescoes, adding a new painting back of the altar, and installing stained glass windows.

FRIEND OF THE POOR

The poor had always a friend in St. Mary's pastor. Devoting his life to the

details of his sacred calling, ever at his post in season and out of season, his piety and kindness won the appreciation and love of his people and the unbounded respect of the general community.

"KAROLYI CURSE" AND ITS CLIMAX

IT is just seventy years since Countess Karolyi, Hungarian noblewoman, whose son's life had been taken because he was one of the Hungarian rebels in the uprising against the Hapsburgs in 1848, cursed Emperor Francis Joseph in words which have been recalled ever and over again by the whole world as one horror after another has befallen the house of Hapsburg. Now her grandson, Count Michael Karolyi, President of the Hungarian National Council, is leading the ancient Hungarian national movement at last to victory, and is telling the world that a successful revolution had been waged in Budapest and that the Government is in the hands of the National Council. Evidently the long, long fight of the Karolyi family has not been in vain, and with the years the ancient, negative curse has passed into a positive and constructive warfare, not for the defeat of the royal family so much as for the final independence of the Hungarian people.

"May heaven and hell blast his happiness! May his family be exterminated! May he be smitten in the persons of those he loves! May his life be wrecked, and may his children be brought to ruin!" were the words of the Countess Karolyi, Emperor Francis Joseph was only eighty years old then, and had just been made Emperor with the abdication of Emperor Ferdinand, and perhaps the boy was too young to deserve so harsh a curse for the policies and traditions of his line. And perhaps it was not the curse, but rather the Hapsburg tyrannies which had inspired the curse, which brought on the long series of scandals and sorrows and sudden deaths visiting the Hapsburg House. At any rate, the long series came, lasting all through the long, seamed life of Francis Joseph, and going on until now, after he himself had mercifully been taken away.

The elder Karolyi, uncle of the present Count Michael, lost his life in the same fight which Michael is winning now. He was the brother of Count Aloys, the famous Austro-Hungarian diplomatist, and of Count Stephen, father of Count Michael. Their mother, "the cursing Countess," was a Karolyi only by marriage, but she was fiercely loyal to the traditions of her husband and her sons, and rebelled with them in the uprisings of '48. It was the same fight for a Hungarian national independence in particular and for liberal ideas in general.

In 1830 there had been mutterings of the storm, but the storm itself had been delayed. Historians call it the age of transition, when all over the earth nationalities and individuals began to assert themselves as separate and individual entities. The people wanted a Constitution, and they wanted freedom of speech and thought, and a country of their own. The Hapsburgs had no mind for understanding these new things. They were, as may be seen from Princess Melanie Metternich's diary, naively surprised at the new ideas. They had married and intermarried among themselves until there was no room or chance for the glimmering of a new mentality. They had grown to be a little insane themselves, and so they thought the people had gone mad. The old Emperor was kind, but weak, a little feeble, so he did the easy thing and turned it all over to young Francis Joseph. And all that around him knew was to hang and shoot and take the heads off the rebels.

Statues of 1723, it seems, had said that Hungary was independent. But the Hapsburgs had forgotten. One Integral State was the Hapsburg idea, reiterated maddeningly. And the people reiterated, also maddeningly, that they would recognize no Hapsburg Emperor until he had been crowned by their Archbishop at Pesh, and sworn to obey the laws of the Kingdom of St. Stephen. They didn't talk the same language at all.

"It is one of the forgotten wars," says a historian, writing before this war. But it is a forgotten war no longer. And the Karolyis never did forget.

A Vienna paper, when announcing the assassination of Francis Joseph's wife, the Empress Elizabeth, recounted boldly and boldly the misfortunes which had come upon the royal line since the Countess spoke her maledictions.

Maximilian of Mexico, the Empress's brother-in-law, was shot by a firing party at Queretaro. His consort, the Belgian Princess, Marie-Charlotte, lost her reason, and has been for the last thirty years under restraint at the Château de Bouchout. Archduke William Francis Charles, died in the summer of 1894, at Baden, near Vienna, from injuries sustained through a fall from his horse. Archduke John of Tuscany, who had resigned his rank and taken the name of John Orth, disappeared on the high seas off the coast of South America. King Ludwig II of Bavaria, the Empress's cousin, committed suicide on June 13, 1886, drowning himself in the Lake of Starnberg in a fit of insanity. Count Ludwig of Train, Prince of the Two Sicilies, husband of Duchess Matilda in Bavaria, the sister of the Empress, committed suicide at Zurich. Archduchess Matilda, daughter of Field-Marshal Archduke Albert, was burned to death in her father's palace as the result of a blazing log from the fire having set alight her ball dress. Archduke Ladislav, son of Archduke Joseph, came to grief while hunting, by an accidental discharging of his gun. And now we learn, "that the Empress Elizabeth had been murdered."

An even more complete list could be made out now by the compilers, including the taking off of Archduke Francis Ferdinand on June 28, 1914, by that tool of fate, the Serbian assassin, and the taking over of the Government this week by the Hungarian National Council, headed by Count Michael Karolyi. Francis Joseph died in his bed, and missed no sorrow except this last one. There was no mention made in the Curse, it will be remembered, of his coming to a violent end himself.

And ever since those early uprisings there has been the Independence party in Hungary, the same one which has now won the day. That was the party which would not recognize the Compromise of 1867, by which Austria and Hungary were made two states of equal rights and powers, under one sovereign. The Independents wanted separate sovereigns, separate armies, separate Ambassadors. But the old compromise was renewed in 1897, and again in 1907.—The New York Evening Post.

NEWS OF THE SEA

—Eastport, Oct. 31.—The 15-ton sardine carrying boat *Eik*, owned by the Seacoast Canning Co., of Eastport, was lost Thursday noon in the Bay of Fundy between Southern Head, Grand Manan, N. B., and West Quoddy Head, off South Lubec, about ten miles from here.

Capt. Ernest Harris and engineer Charles Barnes, of Eastport, narrowly escaped drowning when the craft sprung a leak and water stopped the engine. They were seen by Capt. Frank Calder of the *Eva H*. Captain Harris and the engineer tried to get a dory off the *Eik's* deck as the craft disappeared and were picked up just in time.

The *Eik* was built at Roque Bluffe in 1904, and was recently equipped with a new 35 H. P. crude oil engine and had 35 hogheads of herring on board, valued at \$000. She is the first sardine boat to be lost this year, and was valued at over \$5000.

The *Eva H*, arrived this afternoon with Harris and Barnes. There was a heavy rain and strong tides in the Bay of Fundy to-day.

—Rome, November 2.—Italian naval forces succeeded in entering the harbor of Pola, the Austrian naval base, on Friday morning, and sank the Austrian battleship *Viribus Unitis*, the flagship of the Austro-Hungarian fleet, it is officially announced.

—A Canadian Atlantic Port, November 2.—The Hun submarines were getting in their work as late as October 14, for on that date they got the new tern schooner *Industrial*, belonging to Lahave, on the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, on a short run from her home port to which she was bound with a cargo of salt from Turk's Island, thirty days ago.

Her owners were getting uneasy about her, for thirty days is a long passage from Turk's Island to Lahave. Yesterday, however, Captain Webb received word that the schooner's crew had been landed at a port in Spain by a steamer, that the schooner had been destroyed by a German submarine fifteen days ago, and that the crew were all safe.

The *Industrial* was a vessel of 250 tons, valued at \$75,000, and insured at Lloyd's for \$60,000. Her cargo of salt valued at \$6,000 was also insured. She was owned by the Lahave Outfitting Company and others.

Patience—"Harry says he's going to be a singing comedian." Patrice—"A what?" "A singing comedian—a funny singer, you know." "Oh, well, he's that, all right."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Victory Loan

Should be loyally supported by every citizen.

This Bank gladly furnishes full information, and is pleased to cooperate with intending subscribers.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

G. W. BARRITT
Manager
St. Andrews Branch

Paid-up Capital \$ 6,500,000
Reserve Fund 12,000,000
Resources 185,000,000

CAMPOBELLO

Nov. 4.
No new cases of influenza at the North Road or Welshpool district during the past week.

Died, at Vancouver, of influenza, Murray Batson, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. formerly of Campobello, but now of British Columbia. The deceased, who was 32 years of age, leaves a wife and two children.

The death occurred in Maine, of influenza, on Monday, Oct. 23, of Mrs. Goldie Jamieson, aged 18 years. Deceased will be remembered as Miss Goldie Rice, having resided here about ten years with her mother, previous her departure for the States.

The weirs of Harbour De Lute and Friar's Bay continue to make good catches of sardines.

Miss Olive Mitchell returned home from Letite on Friday.

Mrs. Carroll Mitchell was a passenger to St. John, on Monday, returning on Friday.

Miss Bernice Mitchell is at present an inmate of the Calais, Me., hospital.

WILSON'S BEACH, C-BELLO.

Nov. 6.
Mr. Ithmar Newman, of Gloucester, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, of North Andover, Mass., attended the funeral of their brother, Mr. Cleveland Newman. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Newman.

Mrs. Chester Leonard and little daughter, of St. John, were over-Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Brown.

Mr. William Ludlow is home from the hospital in Calais, very much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes McGillivray and Miss Madge Hampton, of St. John, are guests of Mrs. Edward Hampton at the Cedars.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jackson, who have been ill for a long time, are slowly but surely recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Elan Tobin Fletcher are mourning the loss of their infant daughter, Roxie. The little one had been frail from birth, and the doctors gave no hope that her life would be long.

Dr. and Mrs. Carcaud, of Welshpool, spent part of Tuesday with Mrs. Ernest Lank.

Mrs. Percy Matthews and Mrs. Emery Rice, of Lubec, were recent visitors here.

OAK BAY N. B.

Nov. 2.
Mayor and Mrs. Toal, of St. Stephen, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gillman.

Mr. Sandy Hill spent Saturday in St. Stephen.

Master Cecil Hill is spending a few days with his grandmother, Mrs. David Hill.

The fishermen of Oak Bay are taking up their weirs after a very successful season's fishing.

BAYSIDE, N. B.

Nov. 7.
Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Crawford and family are visiting Mrs. Mary McFarlane.

Mr. Edward Hanson, of St. Stephen, was a visitor here on Sunday.

Rev. Wm. Amos called on the members of his congregation here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Slater and Miss Annie Ross were guests of Mrs. Edward Rigby on Sunday.

Mrs. Etta Moore is visiting relatives in St. Stephen.

Mr. and Mrs. James Mills, of St. Stephen.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

an, were recent guests of Mr. Walter Greenlaw.

Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall visited up-river towns on Wednesday.

Up-River Doings

St. Stephen, N. B., Nov. 6.
Mrs. E. C. Bates has arrived from Houlton to visit her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Deinstadt, and is cordially welcomed by her friends.

Miss Helen Scovil has been visiting St. John friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thilmore Lyford have gone to Boston to reside.

Misses Nellie and Annie Olive, of Boston, are in Calais, called there by the illness and death of their brother, William Olive, who died of the prevailing epidemic.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. MacNichol and family are still at their camp on the main river.

Dr. and Mrs. MacNichol have returned to Toledo, Ohio, after spending the entire summer at their cottage on the main river some fifteen miles from St. Stephen.

Miss Amy Dawson, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. F. S. White.

Mrs. Helen McConkey has accepted a position as sales-woman in the dry goods department of F. E. Rose's store.

Mr. James Vroom has recovered sufficiently from his illness to be able to walk out daily.

An open-air service was held in front of St. Anne's Church, Calais, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Marshall, conducted the service.

Miss Ida McCoy, a trained nurse who has so bravely nursed those sick with influenza, succumbed to the disease and has been very ill, but during the past few days she has been gradually improving, which is joyful news to her family and friends.

Whooping Cough has made its appearance in St. Stephen and a number of children are afflicted with it.

Mr. D. A. Nesbitt, who has been quite ill with influenza, is recovering his health.

While driving down King street on Monday the carriage of Mr. Wesley Ragan, who was driving with his daughter, Mrs. Frederick Laughlin, and an automobile, owned and driven by Mr. Alfred McClaskey, collided, and Mrs. Laughlin was thrown out and severely bruised and hurt. She was conveyed to the Chipman Memorial Hospital and received care and medical treatment, and is now reported to be recovering from her bruises and fright.

Mrs. Everett E. Dyas, of Eastport, has been in Calais for a short visit this week.

Mrs. Glen Boardman died last week at her home in Calais, of pneumonia, after a short illness. She was but 23 years of age. Her husband is in the U. S. Military Service and has been in France for several months.

Dr. James D. Lawson, of St. Stephen, has gone to Tracadie to minister to the sick with the influenza in that locality.

Miss Lillian McMullen, daughter of the late Capt. John McMullen, has been quite ill during the past week.

Much sympathy is expressed for the family and husband of Mrs. Frank McVay, whose sad death from influenza occurred on Friday last, after a few days' illness. The funeral service was held on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock from the door step of her home, sorrowing friends grouping around the house, and was conducted by Rev. W. Malcolm, of the Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. G. H. Elliot, of All Saints Church, St. Andrews. The pall-bearers were Messrs. A. B. McKenzie, William McVay, John M. Flewelling, and James Manuel. The interment was in the Rural Cemetery.

Freemen Buy Bonds. Slaves Wear Them!

Victory Loan Sole Topic for Canadians During Next 10 Days

To This All Other Features of the War Must be Completely Subordinated.

The Victory Loan must monopolize the attention of Canadians during the next ten days. There will be lots of time after the campaign to speculate on the prospect of peace. In the meantime the call comes to all—"Carry on." The people in the rural districts especially should realize this.

Canadians at home must take their cue from Foch. When he says "Let up," they may be justified in doing so. But while the men are overseas the need for supplies will continue.

Bear in mind also that Canada's war expense will not cease at the moment when the soldiers lay down their arms. A long time must elapse before the boys overseas can be brought back. Probably 450,000 of them have gone over, and good judges say that they cannot be brought home under 15 months. In the meantime they must be kept. Be it also remembered that a large proportion of the Victory Loan money will go to finance the sale of Canadian products abroad. The farmer is dependent on it for the sale of his wheat, beef, pork, butter, cheese and eggs to Great Britain.

So if the Canadian Army is to be maintained, and the farmers, manufacturers, mechanics and business people generally are to be kept busy the \$500,000,000 wanted must be raised.

BUY VICTORY BONDS.

Victory Loan Promotes the Farmers' Interests

The Victory Loan and the Farm go together.

Canada's surplus farm products could not be sold without the Victory Loan.

If the surplus could not be sold, prices in the home market would go to pieces.

It is one thing to raise farm products, but it is another thing to sell them for cash.

A large proportion of Canadian farm products could not be sold for cash, if it were not for the Victory Loan.

The farmer who invests in Victory Bonds thus helps to protect his own business.

LEND TO YOUR COUNTRY.

MANY YOUNG FARMERS HAVE GONE OVERSEAS.

From the farms of Canada thousands of young Canadians have gone overseas. These boys have acquitted themselves splendidly. Now when the call comes for \$500,000,000 to support the army, and keep the business of the Dominion going on a war basis, the people in the homes from which these boys have gone will not be lacking.

Liberty Loan Set Canadians High Mark

The United States did so well in the recent Fourth Liberty Loan campaign that Canada, in justice to herself, must do unusually well in the present drive, or she will suffer by the contrast.

The Americans started out with \$6,000,000,000 as their objective. They actually raised \$6,866,000,000. The number of subscribers is placed at 21,000,000, or about one for every five of the population.

To do as well as this Canada must raise over \$500,000,000. If she secures the same percentage of subscribers to the population, instead of having 1,000,000, she will have 1,900,000. As can readily be seen, Canadians have their work cut out, but they are equal to it.

KING BORIS ABDICATES

Copenhagen, Nov. 2.—King Boris, of Bulgaria, who ascended the throne on October 3, has abdicated.

A peasant government has been established at Tirnova under the leadership of Mr. Stambuliwsky, who has been the chief of the peasants and agrarians of Bulgaria for some time.

M. Stambuliwsky, who is reported to be the head of the new government in Bulgaria, is said to be in command of a republican army of 40,000 men, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Central News.

First Neighbour—"My daughter is very patriotic. She isn't going to play any more German music." Second Neighbour—"I'm afraid that won't help any. She will probably play something else in place of it."—Judge.

"Are you feeling the pulse of public opinion out your way?" "Not now," replied Senator Sorghum. "I'm going according to my own honest convictions. I have a pretty wise constituency. They know that when a man makes a show of feeling the public pulse he is in reality looking out for his own political health."—Washington Star.

"Do you understand the Russian situation?" "No," replied Senator Sorghum. "But that doesn't matter. Nobody else understands it sufficiently to prevent my assuming all kinds of superior knowledge, if I choose."—Washington Star.

KING KNIGHTS GEN. ALLENBY

London, Nov. 2.—To General E. H. H. Allenby, commander of the British Forces in Palestine, the King has sent the following message:

"I wish to express my admiration for the spirit and endurance of the troops under your command who, regardless of fatigue and hardships, have so pressed the retreating Turkish columns as to overcome all resistance. Their efforts have been deservedly rewarded by the complete surrender of the Turkish forces. This is a glorious and memorable achievement and on behalf of your grateful fellow-countrymen I thank you and all ranks of the Egyptian expeditionary force.

In recognition of your eminent services, I have much pleasure in promoting you to be a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath."

King George has sent the following telegram to Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia:

"I am delighted to hear that you have finished the campaign in Mesopotamia by the capture of the entire Turkish force on the Tigris with its commander. In congratulating you and all ranks on this success, I wish to record my grateful appreciation of the part played by the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force in the complete capitulation of the Turkish army."

"I find this man guilty of larceny and sentence him—" "Kleptomania, your Honor. A case for a doctor, not a judge." "Very good. I'm a doctor of laws and I'll prescribe about two years."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Oh, Gap!" cried Mrs. Johnson. "The baby has just drunk up the bottle of ink. What shall we do?" "Write with a lead pencil, I reckon," replied Mr. Gap Johnson, of Rumpus Ridge, Ark. "If there is any one on the—yaw-w-wn—place."—Judge.

"What this country needs—" began the querulous citizen. "Don't tell me!" exclaimed Senator Sorghum. "This country has about everything that it can use in its business. And if there is one thing it doesn't need at this moment it's some one to collect a crowd and tell it what it needs."—Washington Star.

Wisdom Whispers

"A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION, FAMOUS FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS"

JOHNSON'S Anodyne LINIMENT

(Internal as well as External use)

This wonderful old family medicine quickly conquers Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Sore Throat, Cramps, Chills, Sprains, Strains, and many other common ills. Soothes, heals, and

Stops Suffering

SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF CANADA

UNITE TO HELP
VICTORY LOAN
BY
WAR MEMORIAL



ONE MILLION SCHOLARS! ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

A million Sunday School Scholars and members of Young People's Associations of the Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Congregational Churches are co-operating on a plan which has the three-fold purpose of helping to boost the Victory Loan Over the Top; assisting the Churches to extend their mission work, and commemorating the heroism of church members who have fallen at the Front.

"Every School at least one-bond" is the cry that will help to carry the 1918 Victory Loan to the Sunday Schools' million dollar objective. Above is a reproduction of the shield to be presented to each Sunday School subscribing a bond.

Use the left over meat.

Even the smallest portions can be made into appetizing dishes when combined with a small quantity of

BOVRIL

PRISONERS AND GUNS TAKEN IN WEST SINCE JULY 15

Paris, Nov. 3.—Since the great offensive began on the Western front, on July 15 last, the allied armies have captured 362,355 prisoners, including 7,900 officers, as well as 6,217 cannon; 38,622 machine guns, and 3,907 mine throwers.

The Allies during the month of October captured 108,343 prisoners, including 2,472 officers, as well as 2,064 cannon; 13,639 machine guns and 1,193 mine throwers.

Jack—"Now after I ask your father for your hand, the next question will be, how are we going to live?" Ethel—"Don't worry, Jack. If you live through that interview you can live through anything."—Boston Transcript.

"Hello, Bill! Glad to see you. I've just got back from my vacation." "Sorry old man! I'm just going on mine."—Boston Transcript.

"I believe in art decoration in the home. Have you grills in your house?" "Plenty of 'em. My wife puts me through one

every time I come home."—Baltimore American.

"Does that mule of yours kick?" "Yep," replied Farmer Cornfossil. "An' I don't much object. There' allus has to be some kickin' au' I'm perfectly satisfied to leave it all to the mule."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Justwed—"You must not expect me to give up my girlhood ways all at once, dear." Justwed—"That's all right; go on taking an allowance from your father just as if nothing had happened."—Boston Transcript.

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Seigel's Curative Syrup as druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine. 6

IF YOU BUY . . .

VICTORY BONDS

YOU KEEP

Canada Prosperous

YOU

COMBINE PATRIOTISM WITH GOOD BUSINESS

THIS SPACE IS DONATED BY THE MCCLARY MFG. CO.

Follow Nature's Plan Paint in the Fall



October is a good month in which to paint. All the pests of summer, such as flies, spiders, and dust have gone, and the mild heat of the sun in the autumn gives the paint time to properly cure on the sides of your house. Besides it's the natural thing to put on a protecting coat to turn the winter weather. But to paint right you must use the right paint.

G. V. PAINT

is what its name stands for—Good Value. It is a good quality paint at a reasonable price, and is used with satisfaction on all classes of buildings. It is the paint to use on your buildings.

Regular Colors \$3.00 per Gallon
White \$3.30 per Gallon

T. McAvity & Sons

LIMITED
St. John, N. B.

Adv. in t

For I

Partners of the Tide

JOSEPH C. LINCOLN Author of 'Cap'n Er'

Copyright, 1905, by A. S. Barnes & Co.

'We're so glad you've come, cap'n,' said Miss Prissy, after the fans were laid on the table. 'We've got so many things to talk to you about, and we want to ask your advice, Bradley. Don't you think you'd like to go out into the dining room a little while?'

'Oh, I wish you would. You pay Mr. Weeks, and I'll pay you.' They pressed the captain to stay for dinner, or at least to return for that meal, but he declined, promising, however, to dine with them before he went back to his vessel.

'Come on, Brad,' he said, entering the dining room; 'you and me's goin' on a cruise downtown.'

Bradley put on the shabby overcoat and cap for the last time and walked down to the back gate and along the sidewalk with the captain.

Meanwhile Miss Tempy, seated in the rocker by the window and holding a fan in each hand, was examining them with the greatest care.

'Prissy,' she said at last in a solemn tone, 'they're jest exactly alike.'

'Yes,' said her sister, with a stifled sigh, 'they're jest alike.'

CHAPTER III. 'Weeks' store' was to be found an assortment of wares ranging from potatoes and razors to molasses and ladies' dress goods.

'Well, I'll tell you. 'Twas the old maids' boy—Ben Nickerson's son. Barney said he brought him over in the coach last night.'

'You don't mean it?' exclaimed the chopfallen Mr. Weeks. 'Well, if that ain't enough to— Ez made me throw in a hat that was wuth a dollar 'n a haf 'cause he said he'd pay cash for everything and take his chance of gittin' his money back. And Prissy and Tempy always pay cash for everything. Regular Titcomb trick!'

'That's all right,' grumbled 'Bluey' Bachelor, 'but he'll git fetched up all standin' some of these days. You can call him smart if you want to, but it's pretty risky smartness, most folks think. You notice his schooner's always makin' record trips, and he's always havin' presents give him and all that. How many presents did you have give to you, Cap'n Jabez, when you was runnin' a cooper?'

'Not a one,' indignantly replied the person addressed, Captain Jabez Bailey. 'Not a one. What I got I had to work for.'

It may be that Captain Jabez overworked during his sea experiences. Certainly no one in Orham had known him to do a stroke of work since he retired to live on his wife's earnings as a dressmaker.

'Well,' commented Captain Eri Hedge, who was not a member of the circle, but had dropped in to buy some tobacco, 'I like Cap'n Ez. He does love to git the best of a bargain, and he's a 'driver' on a vessel, and perhaps he likes to shave the law pretty close sometimes. Ez is a regular born gambler for takin' chances, but I never knew him to do a mean trick.'

'What do you call that game he put up on the old maids?' asked 'Squealer.' 'You know 'bout that, didn't you, Jabez? Seems Prissy and Tempy wanted to sell that little piece of cranberry swamp of theirs 'cause it didn't pay them to take care of it and keep it in shape. Prissy told Seth Wingate about it, and Seth said he didn't want it, but that he'd give them so and so a fair price, consid'rin'. Well, they was goin' to sell it to Seth, but Ez comes home 'bout that time, hears of the deal and goes to Prissy and buys it for \$50 mor'n Seth offered. And inside of three months along comes that Ostable company and buys all that land for their big swamp. They say Titcomb made more'n a hundred dollars out of that deal. If you don't think that's a mean trick, Cap'n Eri, you ask Seth Wingate what he thinks of it.'

'I know about that,' said Captain Eri calmly, 'and I think it was jest another case of Ez's takin' chances; that's all. Seth's growlin' is only sour grapes. Ez knew the Ostable folks was talkin' 'bout layin' out a big swamp over here some time or other. He jest 'bought the Allen piece and run his risk. You notice Prissy and Tempy ain't findin' no fault. They think he's the only man in town. Fact is, he is the only man, outside of the minister, that they'll have any dealin's with. Queer pairin' off that is— Ez and the minister!' he chuckled.

'Oh, women's fools, anyhow,' snorted Captain Jabez savagely. 'Ez Titcomb always could wind 'em 'round his fingers. He's been next door to keepin' comp'ny with more girls'n a few in this town sence he was old enough to leave school, but he don't go far enough to git engaged or nothin' like that. Minute there's any talk that he's likely to git married to one of 'em, away goes Ez, and that's the end of that courtin'. And yet, spite of their talk 'bout his bein' slick and hints that he's tricky they're always heavin' up to a teller. How smart Cap'n Titcomb is, and why don't you make money same as Cap'n Ezry? 'Nough to make an honest man sick.'

CHAPTER III. Captain Eri made his purchases and went home, but the others continued to dissect Ezra Titcomb's character, and the general opinion seemed to be that he would 'bear watchin'.'

Out of the gate darted a slim girl in a red dress, brandishing a broom. 'They won't hurt you!' she screamed, running to the rescue. 'Stop it, Peter! Be quiet, Rags! Go home, Tuesday! Winfield, I'll give it to you!'

The dogs dodged the broom and retired to a safe distance, wagging their tails and doing their best to indicate that they were only making believe anyhow. Winfield, the small dog that had led the attack, was the most persistent, and he snapped at the broom in high glee, evidently considering that it was waded for his particular amusement.

'They got away before I could stop 'em,' panted the girl. 'Grandma's gone to the store, and I went out in the woodshed to play with 'em, and they bunched out of the door first thing. They don't mean anything; they're just full of it, that's all.'

'I wasn't scared,' said Bradley. 'I didn't believe they'd bite, I like dogs.' 'Do you?' said the girl eagerly. 'So do I. Grandma says she does, too, in moderation. The old maids don't though. Oh, I forgot. You're the old maids' boy, ain't you? I saw you out in their yard with Miss Prissy this mornin'.'

'Yes, I saw you too. You live in here, don't you?' 'Um-hum. Oh, my goodness! I haven't got any rubbers on, and grandma said if I got my feet wet today she didn't know but she'd skin me. I must go right back and dry 'em before she comes. I've had a cold; that's why I ain't to school. How'd I ever get these dogs in?'

'I'll help you if you want me to,' volunteered Bradley. 'Will you? That's splendid. Come on.'

Bradley carried his bundle to the back steps of the little house and then returned to assist at the dog catching. It wasn't an easy operation, but a tin dish scientifically rattled by his new acquaintance tempted all but the wary Winfield, and a bone finally decoyed the latter inside the woodshed, and the dog was slammed and bolted upon the humbugged pack.

'There,' exclaimed the girl, 'that's all right! I hope grandma won't notice the tracks in the snow. If she's only forgot her glasses it's all right. Now come into the kitchen till I put my feet in the oven. What's your name?'

'Bradley Nickerson. Most folks call me Brad.'

'That's a good name. My last name's Baker. I hate my first one—it's Augusta. Ain't that the worst? Grandma calls me 'Gus'. Ugh! You can call me 'Gus' if you want to. It sounds more like a boy's name. I wish I was a boy.'

road he heard some one calling and turned to see his acquaintance of yesterday, the girl next door, running to catch him, her hood slipped back from her hair and a dented tin pail in her hand. Being a girl, Gus carried her noon luncheon during the winter months instead of coming home to eat it.

On the way to school they met another girl, whom Gus introduced as Clara Hopkins, a chum of hers. 'She's a tiptop. I sit with her. She's got most as many checks as I have,' was her recommendation.

Upstairs at the schoolhouse was a large room, with rows of double desks on each side and a wide aisle in the center. One side of the aisle was the girls' side, and the other was the boys. Mr. Daniels stiffly shook hands with the new scholar, asked him some questions concerning his progress in his studies and showed him where he should sit. The more advanced pupils occupied the desks at the rear of the room, and the younger ones—Bradley among them—sat in front. Bradley's seat mate was an older boy than he, rather good looking, with curly hair. His name, so he whispered before school began, was Sam Hammond.

As recess Bradley went out on the playground for a little while, but he felt rather lonesome among so many strangers and so returned to the schoolroom. It was empty, the teacher taking his customary 'constitutional' in the yard. After a few minutes Gus came bounding in.

'Why, Brad,' she exclaimed, 'where've you been? I've been lookin' for you. Why didn't you come on out?'

'Oh, I don't know,' replied the boy. 'I don't know any of the feller's yet.'

'Well, you're goin' to know 'em. Oh, my goodness! Winfield!'

The stub tailed dog sat panting at her feet, three inches of red tongue hanging from its mouth.

'You naughty, naughty dog!' cried Gus almost in tears. 'How dare you! Go home this minute!'

(To be continued)

PATROL STEAMER LOST

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 31.—'Hold full of water send help.' This was the faint wireless message picked up at three o'clock yesterday morning from the Canadian patrol steamer Galiano by wireless. Although the worst is feared, in view of the fact that no further message has been picked up, in answer to the calls finished since the first one was received from the foundering steamer, it is considered possible that the naval steamer's aerial apparatus was carried away during the high gale blowing off Triangle Island during Tuesday night.

Furthermore it is realized that the emergency dynamo may have been put out of commission by the heavy seas, which, according to the first message sent out, must have flooded the vessel as she was battling against the storm.

The vessel left Triangle Island at nine o'clock Tuesday night from Ikeda Bay, and it is expected that disaster overtook the vessel off Cape St. James, a rocky point at the southern end of the Queen Charlotte group. Rescue vessels have been rushed to the scene and are now patrolling the vicinity in an effort to locate the vessel or get some trace of her.

While it is impossible to secure any official information regarding the number of men on the ship when she cleared from Esquimalt naval yards, it is understood that she carried a crew of fifty. The majority of her officers are residents of Victoria.

The complement of the Galiano follows: Lieut. M. P. Pope, commander; F. Greenfields, chief engineer; J. Gilbert, chief officer; M. J. Neary, wireless operator; J. Vinnie, boatswain; P. W. Watson, P. J. Edmund, P. Williamson, A. J. Ewekes, A. O. Jones, W. A. Webbs, Wm. Guffin, R. E. Newlen, F. G. Peters, R. McLeod, A. E. Hume, C. Chadbury, H. Musty, C. S. Bale, J. Sandborne, chief steward; R. Stewart, second engineer; A. E. P. Munro, F. C. Poere, T. F. Kane, W. G. Ferrialt.

T. Wallace, W. J. Stafford, W. G. King, H. Merco, J. Young, M. Dobbin, P. Aitken and A. R. Ordano.

When the Galiano left here for the west coast she did not carry her full complement, a number of the men falling victims to the influenza epidemic.

The Galiano was a vessel of 393 tons gross, and was built at Dublin, Ireland, in 1913, to the order of the Dominion Government. She was 162 feet long. She was designed for the Canadian fisheries patrol services, and since the war she was used as a patrol ship.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—The naval service department announces that all hands of the auxiliary patrol vessel Galiano were lost when the vessel sank on October 30. The next of kin have been informed by the Department of Naval Service.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The Department of Naval Service has given out the official list of officers and men of the patrol boat Galiano, wrecked off the coast of British Columbia last week, missing and drowned. The missing number 36, including five boys who were in training, while three are given as drowned because their bodies have been recovered. The list includes: N. L. Prince, Pointe St. Charles, Montreal; George H. Musly, Lennoxville, P. Q.; Wm. G. Theriault, Deer Island, N. B.

Freemen Buy Bonds. Slaves Wear Them! DRINKING LIKE A SPONGE

Unable Seaman.—'When I come round again the surgeon e' says to me, 'I'm blooming sorry, mate, I don't know what I was thinking about,' he says, 'but there's a sponge missin', and I believe it's inside yer.' 'What's the odds?' I says, 'let it be. And there it is to this day.'

Gullible Old Gentleman.—'Bless my soul!'

Unable Seaman.—'I don't feel no particular pain from it, but I do get most uncommonly thirsty.'—Casell's Saturday Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Advertisement for 'How Many Crowns for Your Honor Flag?' featuring an image of an American flag and text promoting Canada's Victory Loan 1918. The text asks how many crowns for every twenty-five per cent in excess of its quota, each city, town and district will be entitled to add a crown to its flag. It also asks if you can do fifty per cent better than your quota—that means two crowns for your Honor Flag. The ad concludes that it was a real factor in the huge success of CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN 1918. Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

Adv. in the Beacon For Results

The Beacon A Weekly Newspaper. Established 1889. Published every Saturday by BEACON PRESS COMPANY WALLACE BROAD, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES To all parts of Canada, per annum \$1.50 To United States and Postal Union Countries, per annum \$2.00

The best advertising medium in Charlotte County. Rates furnished on application to the Publishers.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 9th November, 1918.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

(October 31 to November 6)

IN the period under review, the most memorable week since the beginning of the war entered the fifty-second month of its course, but the end was clearly in sight.

On the Western front, all the way from the Scheldt to the Meuse, the Germans were in retreat, though fighting most stubborn rearguard actions to delay the progress of the Allies. But the Allies advanced over the whole line, overcoming all resistance and taking position after position, the list of strongly-defended positions occupied by them being too long to record in this place. At the week's close the Germans still held Ghent, Leuze, Mons, Maubeuge, Avesnes, Hirson, Mézières, Sedan, and Montmedy, but the Allies were close to the enemy at all those points. The captures during the week of German prisoners, heavy guns, machine guns, munitions, and military stores of all sorts were enormous, but no exact figures of the total amount had been announced. The condition of the enemy was such that there was no doubt that he would be forced to conclude an armistice even on such terms as the Allies might impose. It was announced here prematurely on Thursday, November 7, that such an armistice had been signed and that hostilities were to end at 3 p. m. on that day. Though this announcement was not confirmed, and was inaccurate, it is quite certain that before this is in print an armistice will be signed and that hostilities will terminate immediately. The terms under which the Allies will grant an armistice were not made public at time of writing this summary, so no comment can be made thereon. They are likely to amount practically to unconditional surrender, and the great conflict which has raged for four and one-quarter years will have terminated on their acceptance.

The Italian campaign was brought to an end on November 3, an armistice having been agreed to by the Entente Allies whereby Austria-Hungary withdrew from the war, gave up its navy, agreed to the disarmament of its army and to the occupation of its frontiers on Italy by troops of the Allies. Before the armistice was made effective the Italians and Allies had regained nearly all the territory occupied by the Austrians and had taken over 500,000 prisoners; and they had occupied Austrian territory in Trentino and on the Adriatic.

In the Balkan campaign during the week the Allies completed the occupation of Albania and advanced as far as Skutari in Montenegro; and in Serbia they had rid the country of the last German and Austrian troops, and were in possession of Belgrade.

During the week Turkey withdrew from the war under what is practically unconditional surrender. On the Tigris the entire Turkish forces operating south of Mosul surrendered to General Marshall, and those operating in the vicinity of Aleppo surrendered to General Allenby. The terms of the armistice include the free passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, which are to be garrisoned by forces of the Entente Allies, and the Allies are to occupy Batum on the Black Sea if they so desire. The release of all surviving British prisoners held by the Turks was a condition that caused great satisfaction to the prisoners themselves and to the British nation.

The week furnished little news of the progress of military and other events in Russia; but the occurrences of the week in other countries will have a profound and far-reaching effect on Russia, which must eventually, and may soon, establish a rational government which will restore order within its now greatly contracted boundaries. It is not possible here, even if the information were available, which it is not, to summarize the results of the deliberations of the Supreme War Council at Versailles, the military and political changes occurring in Germany, the dynamic changes and revolutions in progress in Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, the reconstruction of the map of Europe now being effected and the establishment of new nations with unfamiliar names. Under the heading "Progress of the War" for over four years we have in this place summarized briefly the result of the hostilities. It may be that for some time henceforward we may be able weekly to summarize the Progress of Peace. It

must be a real Peace, a lasting peace, a peace worth the price which it has already cost the belligerent nations and must be greatly augmented by those nations which provoked the war and conducted it with such barbarity and ruthlessness. The war is practically over, even though peace is not yet declared and may not be declared for many weeks to come. The business of the Allies henceforward will be to police those countries needing it, to aid in the resuscitation of devastated countries, and, generally, to act the good Samaritan to all peoples stricken by the events of the terrible and greatly-prolonged war.

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS

ST. ANDREWS has been greatly saddened by a number of recent deaths, but none of them can be regarded as causing a greater or more distinct loss to the community than that of Mr. Hazen J. Burton. He was not only in his private life all that a good man would desire to be, but he was possessed of a public spirit that made him conspicuous among his fellow citizens, though that spirit was not ostentatiously displayed but was made manifest in quiet, but effective ways. He had not reached the age when he might, ipso facto, have assumed leadership in the community, but his whole life and conduct showed that he possessed in an eminent degree the essential qualities of leadership. He was diligent and methodical in his business, he possessed the highest integrity and was the soul of honor, his urbanity and courtesy were inherent, he was free from both sordidness and extravagance, he was as unobtrusive in his conduct as he was sound in judgement; but the most conspicuous feature of his most admirable character was his spirit of enterprise, his strong desire to do his part as a citizen and return to the community tenfold what he received from it. In all philanthropic and patriotic undertakings he contributed his share and more. He looked forward to a revival of prosperity in his native town and contributed to that end according to his means. Most of the youth of the Town leave it to better themselves in more active and prosperous communities; but he remained, and hoped by his industry and enterprise to advance the commercial interests, as well as improve the social conditions of the place where he was born and which he loved with a devotion that only a native can fully appreciate. The example of older members of the community who are less unselfish, more self-centred, one may even say sordid, did not influence him at all, nor had he any desire to emulate them. The spirit of commendable enterprise possessed him absolutely, and his early taking-off leaves the Town poorer to a greater extent than those who did not know him well can fully realize. The ways of Providence are inscrutable, are not to be the subject of question or revolt, but it can be said without possibility of dissent that the death of no other man in the Town would have caused a greater loss than that of Hazen J. Burton.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

November 10.—Mohammed, founder of Islam, born, 570; Martin Luther, German religious reformer, born, 1483; Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, Irish poet, dramatist, and author, born, 1728; Frederick Schiller, German poet and dramatist, born, 1759; Kingston, Ont., bombarded by Americans, 1812; British transport-ship Harpooner wrecked off coast of Newfoundland, 1816; Lord Russell of Killowen, late Lord Chief Justice of England, born, 1832; Joaquin Miller, American poet, born, 1841; G. A. Mantell, English geologist, died, 1852; Treaty of Peace between France and Austria signed at Zurich, 1859; Failure of Commercial Bank, St. John, N. B., 1868; Dr. David Livingstone, Scottish missionary in Africa, found at Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika, by Henry M. Stanley, 1870; Winston Churchill, American novelist, born, 1871; Donald R. MacMillan, American Arctic explorer, born, 1874.

November 11.—St. Martin. Magerstont, 1899 Jean S. Bailly, French astronomer, guillotined at Paris, 1793; General Andrew Jackson elected President of the United States, 1828; Jeddo, Japan, nearly destroyed by earthquake, 1855; King Pedro V of Portugal died, 1861; King Victor Emanuel of Italy born, 1869; British troops left Quebec, 1871; Lucretia Mott, American pioneer suffragist, died, 1880.

November 12.—Sir John Hawkins, English navigator, died, 1595; San Diego Bay, California, discovered by Sebastian Vizcaino, 1603; Richard Baxter, English non-conformist divine, born, 1615; The Mayflower anchored in Cape Cod Bay, 1620; New Zealand discovered by A. J. Tasman, Dutch explorer, 1642; Sobieski, Polish King and military commander, raised siege of Vienna, 1683; Admiral Edward Vernon, English naval commander, born, 1684; Joseph Hopkinson, American jurist, author of "Hail Columbia," born, 1770; Montreal surrendered to the Americans, 1775; Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, American pioneer suffragist, born, 1815; Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, English labor leader, born, 1837; Sir J. Y. Simpson, Scottish physician, made first use of chloroform, 1847; C. P. R. Hosmer, Canadian capitalist and C. P. R. Director, born, 1851; Charles Kemble, English actor, died, 1854; Elizabeth Gaskell, English

novelist and biographer, died, 1865; Earl Minto assumed office of Governor-General of Canada, 1898.

November 13.—St. Brice. Massacre of Danes in England, 1002; King Edward III of England born, 1312; Plymouth colonists landed at Cape Cod, 1620; Albert, Prince of Monaco, born, 1848; William Etty, English painter, died, 1849; A. H. Clough, English poet, died, 1861; Uhland, German poet, died, 1862; Sir Thomas White, Canadian Minister of Finance, born, 1866; Rossini, Italian composer, died, 1868; Duke of Marlborough, English nobleman, born, 1871; Oscar Wilde, Irish author and dramatist, died, 1900.

November 14.—Justinian I, Roman Emperor and law-maker, died, 565; Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz, German mathematician and philosopher, died, 1716; James Bruce, Scottish African traveller, discovered the source of the Nile, 1770; Adam Gottlob Oelenschläger, Danish poet, born, 1779; Sir Charles Lyell, English geologist, born, 1797; George W. F. Hegel, German philosopher, died, 1831; General Hugh Gough, V. C., English military leader, born, 1833; Auguste Rodin, French sculptor, born, 1840; Earl of Elgin, Scottish nobleman who sold the "Elgin Marbles" to the British Museum, died, 1841; Dr. John Abercrombie, Scottish physician, died, 1844; Robert Hichens, English novelist, born, 1864; Dom Miguel, exiled King of Portugal, died, 1866; Pasteur Institute opened in Paris, 1888; Prince Charles of Denmark chosen King of Norway, 1905; Field Marshal Earl Roberts, V. C., former Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, died, 1914.

November 15.—St. Machutus. Swiss Independence Day. Domesday Book completed, 1086; Johann Kepler, German astronomer, died, 1630; William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, born, 1708; Sir William Herschel, English astronomer, born, 1738; John C. Lavater, Swiss writer on physiognomy, born, 1741; Revolution in Brazil, Emperor deposed and a Republic declared, 1889; Manuel II, ex-King of Portugal, born, 1889; Kiaochow, China, taken by Germans, 1897.

November 16.—Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, 1773; Fort Washington surrendered to Lord Cornwallis, 1776; John Bright, English statesman and orator, born, 1811; Cracow incorporated with Austria, 1846; Poland lost its nationality, 1847; Suez Canal inaugurated, 1869; Porfirio Diaz assumed Presidency of Mexico, 1877; Louis Riel, Canadian rebel, hanged, 1885; Samuel F. Smith, American writer, author of "America" died, 1895.

TOWN COUNCIL

Town Hall, Tuesday, Nov. 5 1918. The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council was this day held in chambers at 8 o'clock p. m. Present, the Mayor G. King Greenlaw; and Aldermen Cockburn, Cummings, Finigan, Gilman, Malpas, McFarlane, McLaren.

Absent, Aldn Douglas, unwell. Minutes of meeting of Oct. 1st, read and confirmed. Messrs J. T. Whitlock Secretary and John Clark representing the Directors of the Chipman Memorial Hospital at St. Stephen, submitted a request for a continuance of the grant of 300 dollars made in 1917, from the Town of St. Andrews to the above named institution.

Mr. Whitlock gave a succinct account of the work done by the institution, showing the increased expenses incurred, owing to the great advance in the prices of material used in the treatment of patients, etc.

On motion of Aldn. Finigan, seconded by Aldn. McFarlane and unanimously carried. Resolved that the sum of 300 dollars be donated to the Trustees of Chipman Memorial Hospital, out of the contingent fund of the Town.

Messrs Whitlock and Clark, on behalf of the Directors, expressed their thanks for the continuance of the grant to the Hospital, etc.

Moved by Aldn. Cockburn, seconded by Aldn. McFarlane, that a vote of thanks be tendered Messrs Whitlock and Clark for the personal interest taken by them in the maintenance of an institution of such benefit to the people of the County at large, etc.

Aldn. Malpas submitted the advisability of taking some action for a Public Celebration by the Town in view of the termination of the war at an early date.

Moved by Alderman Cockburn seconded by Aldn. Finigan and unanimously carried that a Committee of the Citizens of the Town be appointed with power to add to their number—the following persons were nominated, viz. T. A. Hartt, M. P., Chairman, and Messrs. Sydney Anning, G. W. Babbitt, T. J. Coughy, Edward Cummings, Roy E. Gillman, W. F. Kennedy, G. H. Lamb, F. L. Mallory, Jas. McDowell, A. B. O'Neill, Percy Odell, W. J. Rollins, R. D. Rigby, R. A. Stuart, G. H. Stickney, A. A. Shirley, Albert Thompson, Dr. J. A. Wade, Dr. J. F. Worrell.

- repairs, Town Home, Poor \$08.41
Clayton Dixon, lumber, repairs, Town Home, Poor 3.00
S. Shaughnessy, labor, repairs, Town Home, Poor 40.00
Alex. Campbell, labor, repairs, Town Home, Poor 36.40
Mrs. P. Parker, board 4 men 5 wks. 100.00
Phoenix Assurance Co. additional insurance on building \$2200 3 years, 2%, Poor 44.00
W. H. Sinnett, salary, October do do refund of tax paid St. John County Court etc., Police 10.00
Martin Greenlaw labor, streets John Russell, lumber 4.00
Alex. McFarlane " " 2.00
Kenneth McLaren, smith work, Jan. 20 to Sept. 20, Streets 4.90, Fire 1.50, team 17.00 23.40
J. D. Grimmer, supplies, streets 13.50, team 11.25 24.75
Total \$542.86
E. S. POLLEYS, Town Clerk

Freemen Buy Bonds, Slaves Wear Them.

STOP—LOOK—LISTEN

I absolutely must—if a possible thing—sell my entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and Rubber Boots, on or before December 31st, and in order to do so, I am making my prices as low as possible. Ladies' High White Canvas \$2. Low White Canvas, Rubber Sole, \$1.50. Ladies' Blue and Black Velvet Button Shoes, also Ladies' Patent Leather Shoes in Button and Lace, \$2.50 white they last. Ladies' Extra High Tops, latest style and colors, in high heels and medium low heels, \$5 to \$6. Ladies' Rubbers, all heels \$1. Men's Hip Boots \$7, 1/2 Hip \$6, Boys' Boots \$5, Youths' Boots \$4, Children's \$2. Men's Rubbers \$1.25 up, Boys' \$1.75 and \$1.00, Youths' \$1.75, Girls' \$1.75 and \$1.00, Child's \$1.75. Men's Canvas Oxford, Rubber Soles and Heels, \$1.25, Ladies' \$1.25. Men's Fancy Dress Shoes with invisible Epelets, Fibre Soles and Heels, new Dark Brown or Chocolate Color, \$5. Men's and Boys' Fancy Dress Shoes, New Tony Red Color, Fibre Soles and Heels, \$6.50 per pair.

I am the only agent and collector for Singer Sewing Machines for Eastport, Lubec, and vicinity, and machines have advanced in price, so if you want a Sewing Machine, just get my prices before you buy a machine from anyone else for my price may be just quite a little bit lower. I have a Drop Head Singer Sewing Machine, in good running order, the Cabinet is not very fancy, but the machine will work as good as any, and the price for cash is only \$22. Another one with better looking Cabinet, this is a Singer also, in first class condition, for cash \$30. A few Best Top Machines, different makes, in good condition, \$5, \$7, and \$10. I keep Shuttles, Bobbins, Belts, Oil, Slides, Thread Take Ups, Bobbin Winders, everything for the Singer right on hand. Needles, Belts, Oil, for any make sewing machine, including New Williams and Raymond.

I keep a good assortment of New Singer Sewing Machines on hand, and I can make you special cash prices on any I have. Telephone 42-3. 3 ply Roofing \$3. EDGAR HOLMES' SHOE STORE Beyond Post Office 131 WATER STREET EASTPORT, MAINE.

PREMATURE REJOICING Early Thursday afternoon the bulletin-board of the Telegraph Office displayed the announcement that an armistice had been signed by the German Commissioners and Marshall Foch, and that hostilities were to end at 3 p. m. that day. Immediately the townspeople began to manifest their joy. Flags quickly waved from all available flag-staffs, buildings were decorated with bunting in profusion, and festoons of flags were hung about the streets. Automobiles and carriages were requisitioned to convey rejoicing young people through the streets, waving flags, discharging guns, and tooting horns. The bells of the Town rang forth joyous peals; the streets were crowded with rejoicing people. The Committee of citizens appointed by the Town Council at its Tuesday night meeting assembled in the Council Chamber and made arrangements for having an organized celebration on the following day. But all the rejoicing was premature. The telegraphic announcement was a canard. No armistice had been signed. The day of rejoicing had not actually arrived; but it was only postponed, and when it does arrive, as it soon will, St. Andrews will honor it in a manner fitting to so loyal and patriotic a community. Miss Yellowleaf: "A woman's age doesn't really matter." Miss Caustique: "No, the thing that counts is how long she has been that age."—Life.

WE HAVE A STORE FULL OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS And can supply you with everything that is useful or ornamental. We have just received some Doulton Salad Sets which are suitable for Wedding Presents, also a large stock of Jardinieres, all sizes and prices. We have some splendid values in Dinner Sets bought before the last advance, and we are selling them at the old price. Prices are not likely to drop, so now is the time to secure a bargain. 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 Wear building, and a full line of general household hardware. J. A. SHIRLEY

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

OPENING THIS WEEK ALL OUR FALL DRESSES in WOOL, SERGE, and SILK Many new and pretty styles.—Shades, Navy, Tampe, Nigger, Green, and Burgundy. Marked as low as cash can buy them. C. C. GRANT St. Stephen, N. B.

Social Mr. J. G. C. bec for the p Vanceboro, (N Capt. (Dr.) Frederic (Dr.) Miss Robert was in town Mr. and M to Pinehurst, Miss Orissa for California winter. Miss Phyll from an attac Mr. and M Ralph Good mer were in S Mr. James C in town, calle brother, Mgr. Mrs. E. Ceci an attack of Dr. Frank York on Tues Miss Amelia from St. Stephe in the Chipman Mr. Colin C this week. Mrs. Hartley is visiting her Miss Mary B is seriously ill a Mr. Henry O'N Rev. Mr. Blac Town on Mond the late Hazen Mr. James C seriously ill will be out again. Master Robert few friends on Mrs. W. J. M from Frederic the illness of he Stinson. Miss Elva N Augusta, Me. The Misses Thompson ente friends at a wh evening. Mrs. Townshe Her two daught and Miss Mabel Boston. VICT The local can Loan report the Bonds in this district is \$100,00 every effort will secure the Honor All who have be ed to wear their window card The canvassers ground to cover, a house-to-house purchasers who amounts should passers and have possible. CARD Mr. and Mrs. C wish to express t and neighbours fo in their recent be those who so kind "Have you foun to spend your v "No," replied M made inquiries, b is a farm in Am be enough loafing toll all day in a criticism."—Birm OC FR

Social and Personal

Mr. J. G. Carson, who has been at Boca-bec for the past five months, has gone to Vanceboro, Me.

Capt. (Dr.) H. P. O'Neill returned to Fredericton on Tuesday.

Miss Roberta Carson, of Grand Manan, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Peacock have gone to Pinehurst, N. C., for the winter.

Miss Orissa Smith left on Friday night for California, where she will spend the winter.

Miss Phyllis Johnson has recovered from an attack of influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Grimmer, Mrs. Ralph Goodchild, and Miss Bessie Grimmer were in St. Stephen on Monday.

Mr. James O'Neill, of South Dakota, is in town, called here by the death of his brother, Mgr. Francis O'Neill.

Mrs. E. Cecil DeWolfe is suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

Dr. Frank O'Neill returned to New York on Tuesday evening.

Miss Amelia Kennedy has returned from St. Stephen, where she was a patient in the Chipman Hospital.

Mr. Colin Carmichael was in Town this week.

Mrs. Hartley Wentworth, of Eastport, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Emma Hewitt.

Miss Mary Brennan, of Elizabeth, N. J., is seriously ill at the home of her uncle, Mr. Henry O'Neill.

Rev. Mr. Blackall, of Oak Bay, was in Town on Monday to attend the funeral of the late Hazen J. Burton.

Mr. James Chapman, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is able to be out again.

Master Robert Cockburn entertained a few friends on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. W. J. McQuoid has returned home from Fredericton where she was called by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. William Stinson.

Miss Elva Maloney has returned to Augusta, Me.

The Misses Francis and Florence Thompson entertained a few of their friends at a whist party on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Townshend Ross is seriously ill. Her two daughters, Mrs. Archie Burton and Miss Mabel Ross, have arrived from Boston.

VICTORY LOAN

The local canvassers for the Victory Loan report the sale of \$70,000 worth of Bonds in this district up to the evening of November 7th. The objective in this district is \$100,000 and it is hoped that every effort will be made to reach it and secure the Honor Flag.

All who have bought bonds are requested to wear their buttons and to display their window cards.

The canvassers, who still have a lot of ground to cover, are working hard in their house-to-house canvass, and intending purchasers who are anxious to place their amounts should phone either of the canvassers and have them call as soon as possible.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. D. McKay, Boca-bec, wish to express their thanks to friends and neighbours for kindness shown them in their recent bereavement, and also to those who so kindly sent flowers.

"Have you found a place in the country to spend your vacation this summer?" "No," replied Mr. Glipping. "I have made inquiries, but I don't believe there is a farm in America where there will be enough loafing done this summer to toll all day in a hammock and escape criticism."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Local and General

QUARANTINE RAISED

By order of the Provincial Health Department Churches are permitted to resume their usual services to-morrow. Schools will re-open on Monday, and on and after that date all public gatherings will be permitted as usual.

An alarm of fire was rung in Saturday night. A blaze had started on the ground floor of Mr. Andrew Donahue's barn. It was put out before much damage was done.

Greenock Church, November 10th, 11 a. m. Thanksgiving Service, 2.30 p. m. Sunday School, and 7 p. m. usual service.

OBITUARY

MRS. FRANK MCVAY

Eva McVay, wife of Frank McVay, passed away at her home in St. Stephen on Friday night, Nov. 1st. The deceased was only twenty-eight years of age, had pneumonia following influenza.

The funeral services were held in St. Stephen on Sunday afternoon. She is survived by her husband and two small children; her mother, Mrs. Thos. Burton; two sisters, Mrs. E. Cecil DeWolfe and Miss Helen Burton; and a brother, William Burton. Her older brother, Hazen, passed away a few hours later from the same disease.

HAZEN J. BURTON

Hazen J. Burton, a leading St. Andrews merchant, head of the firm of H. J. Burton & Co., died at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Thomas Burton, on Saturday morning, November 2, of an attack of influenza which developed into pleuro-pneumonia. He was born in St. Andrews on April 1, 1886, and was educated in the public schools of the Town. After completing his studies here he took a course in the St. John Business College and then joined his father in the grocery business, to which he finally succeeded. Throughout his life St. Andrews was his home, and his business career to which he gave unremitting attention placed him in the rank of our most enterprising citizens; and he was meeting with the success to which his ability, integrity, courtesy, and close application entitled him. He took an active interest in Church affairs, being a member of All Saints Anglican Church, and he was prominent as a Free Mason and Knight of Pythias. In all matters pertaining to the social and general welfare of the community he took a keen and practical interest, and he was an energetic worker for all causes of a patriotic or charitable nature.

He was married in November, 1915, to Miss Jessie Dyer, daughter of the late J. Henry Dyer, of Elmville, and she died in Calais, Me., on October 9, after a protracted illness. He thus survived his wife only twenty-four days, and there can be no doubt that the anxiety and grief caused by his wife's death so weakened him as to make him less able to fight the disease to which he succumbed after a week's hard struggle.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon from the residence of Mrs. Thomas Burton. Rev. G. H. Elliot, Rector of All Saints Church, conducted the service. The members of St. Mark's Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Seaside Lodge, K. of P., attended in a body, and the procession included the largest number of citizens brought together on such an occasion for many years past, thus indicating the great esteem in which the deceased was held. The pall-bearers were members of St. Mark's Lodge. Interment was in the family lot in the Rural Cemetery, and the service at the grave was conducted with full Masonic honors.

The deceased is survived by his mother, Mrs. Thomas Burton; two sisters, Mrs. E. Cecil DeWolfe and Miss Helen Burton;



PT. WILLIAM ANNING
Died of pneumonia on Oct. 26th, in the military hospital at Etaples, France.

and one brother, William. A sister, Mrs. Frank McVay, of St. Stephen, pre-deceased him by only a few hours. The sincere sympathy of the entire community is extended to the surviving members of the family in their great loss and double bereavement.

MRS. DE LUE SIMPSON

St. Stephen, N. B., Nov. 6.
After an illness of many weeks which caused the loss of her eye-sight, Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. De Lue Simpson, passed away this morning at the venerable age of eighty years. She leaves her husband and three daughters, Mrs. Frederick Watson, at whose home she lived and died, Miss Nettie Simpson who resided with her, and Mrs. Oscar Hatfield, of Cambridge, Mass., and several grandchildren to mourn her loss. The funeral service will be held on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Mrs. Watson's home, Water Street, St. Stephen. The interment will be in the Rural Cemetery.

CLEVELAND NEWMAN

Wilson's Beach, C-Bello, Nov. 6.
On Sunday morning, Oct. 27, Cleveland Newman, youngest son of Deacon and Mrs. John A. Newman, passed to the great beyond after a short illness of pneumonia following influenza. He was a young man well-liked for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart, with always a courteous word and helping hand for all in need.

There are left to mourn a loved and loving wife, father and mother, one brother, Ithamar, of Gloucester, Mass., and two sisters, Mrs. Sydney Smith, of North Andover, Mass., and Mrs. W. E. Lank. Much sympathy is felt for them all in their great loss.

MRS. HORACE ANTHONY

Wilson's Beach, C-Bello, Nov. 6.
Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Horace Anthony in the loss of his young wife. Death resulted from influenza. Mrs. Anthony was a woman of fine Christian character. There are left to mourn, the husband, five children (one an infant of two months), father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Mallock, several brothers and sisters, and many friends, who will sincerely mourn her untimely passing.

MRS. ARTHUR FOSS

Lambertville, D. I., Nov. 6.—The sad news was received here on Saturday evening of the death of Mrs. Mildred M. Foss, wife of Arthur Foss, at Waterville, Sunbury Co., where they had gone for a few days, after only a brief illness of pneumonia following influenza. She was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Butler, and was loved and respected by all who knew her, and will be sadly missed

by the family, who have the sympathy of the community. She was twenty-six years of age, and leaves to mourn her loss a husband, who was very ill at the time of her death; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Butler, of Lambertville, D. I.; two brothers, Howard, of Fairhaven, D. I., and Edgar, of Lambertville, D. I. Interment was made in Waterville, Sunbury Co.

DR. DAVIS BOYCE ALLEN

St. Stephen, N. B., Nov. 6.
After an illness of a few days, Dr. Davis Boyce Allen died at the home of Dr. J. P. Nason, on Thursday last of pneumonia developed after an attack of influenza. Dr. Allen was a young man of splendid character, he was in the employ of the United States Civil Service as veterinary surgeon, and had been on the border for some two years. He married Miss Dorothy Nason, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John P. Nason in June 1917, whom he leaves to mourn his loss. His remains were taken to his home in Marathon, New York, for burial, on Saturday. Mrs. Allen, her mother, Mrs. Nason, and Mrs. Allen, Sr., mother of the deceased, who came to St. Stephen to be with her son during his illness, accompanied the remains to Marathon. Before leaving a private funeral service conducted by Ven Archdeacon Newnham was held. Since their arrival at Marathon telegrams have been received by Dr. Nason saying his daughter, Mrs. Allen, was seriously ill with influenza.

THELMA MCKAY

The funeral of Thelma, daughter and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. McKay, of Boca-bec, took place at Boca-bec on Monday afternoon, November 4. A large attendance testified to the affection and esteem in which the deceased was held by the community. Rev. W. M. Fraser, of St. Andrews, officiated.

G. WILLIAM SHAUGHNESSY

After a fight of many days against the inroads of the prevailing influenza in the latter days of which hope of recovery was held, G. William Shaughnessy succumbed late Sunday evening, to the sincere regret of all in the community, where he was highly esteemed.

Mr. Shaughnessy was employed as a traveller for the Dominion Cannery, of Hamilton, Ont., one of the big commercial concerns of Canada, and was widely known and esteemed throughout the province.

He enlisted with the company of commercial men in the 104th Battalion under

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.
I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.
CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN,
Schr. "Storke," St. André, Kamouraska.

Col. Fowler, but was returned from England because of physical disability.

He is survived by his young wife, who was Miss Rose Coughlin, of Milltown, his father, John Shaughnessy, retired customs officer, two sisters, Mrs. John Elmore, of St. John, and Mrs. John Daley, of Bangor, and two brothers, Joseph, of St. Stephen, and Arthur, in California.

Funeral service was held at the home Tuesday afternoon and was conducted by Rev. J. M. O'Flaherty, of the Church of the Holy Rosary. The pall bearers were T. Casey, J. Bonness, A. Osborne, and W. J. Commins.—St. Croix Courier.

Serve Tapioca

Whole 20c. per lb.
Minute and Quick 14c. per package.

H. J. BURTON & CO.
(Canada Food Board Licence No. 8-1606)

AFTER THE GRIPPE

You who have had the grippe know how long it takes to recover. You know that for two or three weeks, perhaps longer, your strength does not return in full. Now is the time for a bracing tonic. We recommend these tonics. They have all been tried and have proved good in many cases.

**WAMPOLE'S EMULSION
NYAL'S COD LIVER COMPOUND
NYAL'S EMULSION
SCOTT'S EMULSION
HYPOPHOSPHITES**

Possibly you have a special tonic you have tried before and found good. Come in and tell us about it. We will procure it for you if possible.

THE WREN DRUG STORE

Closed on Saturdays

Dr. Worrell has opened a BRANCH OFFICE at McADAM, which will necessitate the closing of his St. Andrews office every Saturday.

TRUBYTE TEETH

GUARANTEED FOR TWENTY YEARS

DR. J. F. WORRELL DENTIST
OFFICE IN RESIDENCE
Cor. Montague and Princess Royal Streets, St. Andrews, N. B.

A FULL STOCK OF
GROCERIES
—AND—
PROVISIONS
Always on Hand
J. D. GRIMMER
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
(Canada Food Board License No. 8-5739)

A Timely Word

Cold weather will soon be here. Better let us look over that FURNACE or HEATER. Perhaps it may need some repairs.

Stove Pipe, Elbows, Dampers, Collars, Stove Boards, and Sheet Iron Heaters for wood, always on hand.

Book orders for repair work now and have it done early.

Roy A. Gillman
Market Sq. Phone 16-61

H. O'NEILL

Dealer in Meats, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.
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(Canada Food Board License No. 8-18231)

BREAK UP A COLD WITH
NATIONAL BROMIDE QUININE TABLETS
CURES A COLD IN A FEW HOURS
25 CTS.
WE HAVE THERMOGEN WADDING IN STOCK
ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE
COCKBURN BROS., Props.
Cor. Water and King Streets

A. E. O'NEILL'S
FOR
MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS
Water St. ST. ANDREWS

Stinson's Cafe
AND
Bowling Alley
LUNCHES SERVED AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE
ICE CREAM
A Fresh Supply of Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Oranges, Grapes, Cigars and Tobacco always on hand
IRA STINSON
ST. ANDREWS
(Canada Food Board License No. 10-1207)

Try a Beacon Adv For Results

DOMINION OF CANADA VICTORY BONDS
Yielding 5 1-2 p. c. Interest
Will be on sale from the Atlantic to the Pacific from
OCTOBER 28th to NOVEMBER 16th, 1918
Turn your "Savings Accounts" into Bonds to help end the war. By doing so you will also secure a good investment : : :
The official canvassers for the district of St. Andrews are :—
FRANK L. MALLORY and W. FRANK KENNEDY
Phone 40 Phone 39-21
G. KING GREENLAW, Mayor
Chairman of Local Committee

WHERE LIVE THE LOBSTERS OF THE GULF?

By Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Curator, The Atlantic Biological Station, St. Andrews, N. B.

IN August at the conference held in Halifax of those interested in the lobster fishery, the view was advanced that an inexhaustible store of lobsters exists offshore in deep water and on the fishing banks, and that even-though the lobsters along shore be entirely fished out, the district will be repopulated in the course of a few months by the movement inshore of lobsters from the deep water. An instance was given of a catch of lobsters made in deep water in the Gulf, but I have tried in vain to find out the details of this catch. As long ago as the year 1873 this argument, which is so much at variance with the fishing practice of the lobster men, was advanced by the lobster interests in parts of Nova Scotia to justify unrestricted fishing.

Let us consider what certain known facts show concerning the distribution of the lobsters during the summer, which is the time under consideration. The Biological Board has been conducting some general fishing experiments in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the past two summers,—in 1917 in the waters between Cape Breton and the Magdalen Islands, and in 1918 in the Miramichi region at the western extremity of Northumberland Strait. The conditions that have been found must be considered as typical of the greater part of the southern half of the Gulf. This large region, consisting of those waters lying south of a line drawn from Cape Gaspé to Cape North, is comparatively shallow, almost all of it having depths less than forty fathoms, while the northern half of the Gulf is for the most part more than one hundred fathoms in depth. The Geographic Board of Canada has suggested for this area the name of "Magdalen Shallows."

Also in other respects is it peculiar, being the chief spawning ground of the mackerel and cunner as well as of a number of other fishes. Practically only along this part of our coast are such southern shellfish as oysters and quahaugs to be found.

It is this region that we have investigated and of which we can speak with a certain amount of assurance. In the shallow water close to the coast and in the enclosed bays and harbors, but not in the brackish estuaries, lobsters were regularly found, and were taken with as many as six different kinds of gear. Offshore, with the same gear, we uniformly failed to obtain any lobsters. This failure cannot be attributed to our gear, not having worked properly, as we succeeded in getting many other things in the deep water that are more difficult to catch than are lobsters. Nor was it a matter of them failing to be attracted by bait, seeing that we used gear like the new net trawl that does not require bait and with which we took as many as sixty lobsters in one haul in shallow water, but none in the deep. Rocky, sandy, and muddy-bottom were all tried and without any success. I have been informed by the captain of a steam trawler, which has been operating in the gulf during this last summer, that on only one occasion has he taken any lobsters in the trawl,—two small ones off Richibucto in comparatively shallow water (13 fathoms), and this in spite of his having trawled in such extensive areas as the whole Northumberland Strait, off both eastern and western ends of Prince Edward Island, off the Shippegan coast, on the Orphan and Bradelle banks, and near the Magdalen Islands.

This is all entirely in harmony with the practice of the fishermen, who do not go to deep water (15 fathoms or more) to fish lobsters, but set their traps in the very shallow water, often right along shore. Also at the Magdalen Islands they consider it necessary to protect the lobster by prohibiting fishing in the lagoons.

LIKE WARM WATER

There is a reason for the lobster keeping in the shallow water. The temperature that this animal seems to prefer from youth to old age is one that is comparatively high as our water temperatures go, and a bottom-living animal can find this only near shore. Offshore the bottom water is extremely cold, even in mid-summer being usually below 32 deg. F. in temperature. This great contrast during the summer between the shallow and deep water has a profound effect upon the animals occurring in the gulf. Each kind has its own region or zone to which it is restricted. Of the Crustaceans (animals such as shrimp, crab, and lobster) we found the following limits for the larger kinds which were examined. The mud-crab was only in the brackish estuaries; the shore crab and lobsters were only in the salt harbors and bays and in the shallow water along the coast (but not both on quite the same kind of bottom); and shrimp were found from the brackish estuaries out to moderate depths offshore; two other kinds of shrimp and three kinds of spider crabs occurred only in the deep cold water off shore.

We have, therefore, no reason for believing that there exists any stock of lobsters offshore in the summer time, and if the lobsters in one district are fished out, that district can be restocked only by the immigration of other lobsters from the

adjoining shallow districts. That lobster fishermen is living in a fool's paradise who believes that an inexhaustible stock is present in the ocean. The lobsters seek the very shallow waters in summer, and although these waters are extensive enough to prevent the extermination of the species, yet it is comparatively easy to fish the waters so thoroughly, as to produce a serious lessening of the stock, from which there will be recovery only after several years.

THE PROBLEM

The imperative need at the present time is to determine what intensity of fishing will yield the largest number of pounds of lobster year after year, and to insist on this intensity not being exceeded. We should determine the extent of the natural supply of small lobsters as a basis for our policy of aiding propagation. We should follow the condition of our stock from year to year by getting reliable statistics, not only of the amounts caught in the various districts, but also of the proportionate numbers of the various sizes in each district, such as could be obtained by the measurement of moderately large samples at intervals. By this means we could intelligently advise restriction or expansion of the fishery. It might then be possible to prevent the loss of money and energy connected with an injudicious increase in the number of factories and in the number of fishermen following an exceptionally good year or series of years. The fishery will be most profitable when the yield from year to year remains practically constant. Undoubtedly there is a limit to the number of pounds of lobster that can be produced annually in our inshore waters, the only waters suitable in summer for the lobster, and we should not be deluded into the belief that a much larger amount can be produced by observing an exceptionally

large catch after several years of under-fishing; for, since the lobster lives to a considerable age, it is quite possible to have after several years of little or no fishing a very large stock (in pounds of lobsters), the production not of one, but of several years. It would be possible to catch of this stock more than could be produced in the same length of time.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN OCTOBER

London, Nov. 3.—The British casualties reported during the month of October total 158,825 officers and men. Of these 28,297 were killed or died of wounds. The casualties are as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers 2,060, men 26,237; wounded or missing, officers 5,065, men 124,463.

Freemen Buy Bonds. Slaves Wear Them!

"Did you ask the new cook why she left her last place?" "No," responded young Mrs. Torkins. "I didn't get a chance. She kept me too busy trying to explain why our last cook didn't stay."—*Washington Star.*

"Did you know you were behind in your board?" asked the keeper of the prison. "No, I didn't," replied the boarder. "You owe me for a month." "Oh, I know that, but I considered I was just that much ahead."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.



The Bridge to the British Market

The Victory Loan is a bridge over which the farmers of Canada drive their hogs, their cattle, their grain and all their surplus crops to the profitable British market.

For, the money raised by the Victory Loan enables Canada to give credit to Great Britain. And only by means of that credit can Great Britain buy the products of Canada's farms.

Therefore, when you come forward at your country's call and loyally lend your money that Canada may continue her vigorous prosecution of the war, you are also benefitting

yourself and the whole farming community.

It is the duty of every earnest Canadian not only to invest heavily in Victory Bonds 1918, but to work among his neighbors to make the loan a success.

Before the subscription lists close, every man should realize the sterling character of the investment; the good interest return of 5 1/2%; the undoubted security offered in the Bonds of this wealthy nation; and the vital importance to all classes of people, particularly to the farmers, of the Victory Loan 1918.

Buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

UNCLAIMED VICTORY BONDS

The Finance Department has issued a publication which gives details of Victory Bonds of 1917 which have never been delivered to their owners.

This book is of 400 pages, and there are 50 bond descriptions to the page.

There is, therefore, in the volume information regarding 20,000 bonds, which were bought and paid for by Canadian citizens, but which have never been called for.

One of the reasons why some of these bonds have been left in the hands of the government is said to be that a considerable number of foreign born people regarded the subscription last fall in the nature of a tax. They did not understand that they were making an investment from which there would come back both interest and principal.

Other citizens are under the impression that the interim receipt which they have received was the definite bond and were satisfied. There is, however, no way in which interest can be collected on the interim receipt, and all this interest is lying with the federal government waiting to be paid out.

All the reasons which have been supplied, however, scarcely account for the fact that more than 20,000 Victory Bonds still remain in the hands of the banks.

The list which has been published by the government is fairly complete, and any person who bought a bond and did not obtain it, can trace it through the use of this book. Copies are in possession of all banks and bond dealers, and any bond house or banker will at once trace a missing bond for any buyer.

There are several series of the bonds, and the bond number alone is therefore not enough.

It is very desirable that as many as possible of these undelivered bonds of 1917 should be placed before the opening of the selling campaign of 1918. Misunderstanding will in many cases be removed when these bonds are put in the hands of their owners.

SIR LOUIS DAVIES SWORN TO OFFICE

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, attended by his aides, proceeded to the supreme court this morning, where he administered the oath of office to Sir Louis Davies, recently appointed Chief Justice of the Dominion in succession to Sir Chas. Fitzpatrick, now Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. Sir Louis' commission, issued

by Hon. Martin Burrell, Secretary of State, had previously been read by His Excellency, who, subsequent to the administration of the oath, formally congratulated the new Chief Justice.

Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K. C., on behalf of the bar, then extended congratulations to Sir Louis in a brief speech.

The new Chief Justice, in thanking the bar for Mr. Chrysler's words of appreciation, said it would be his endeavor to maintain the high traditions of the post he had been called upon to fill.

Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, was among those present at the ceremony.

Willis—"The same clergyman married me who married my father, and now he is going to marry my son. Isn't that unusual?" Gillis—"Yes, indeed. I don't believe in a person carrying a grudge all the way to the second or third generation. Do you?"—*Life.*

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Economy Power Durability

Now is the time to get ready for the 1919 season.

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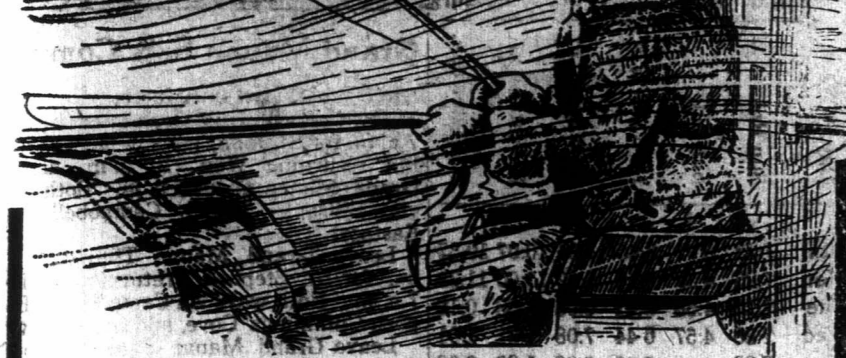
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NOTICE

Military Service Act, 1917.

EMPLOYMENT OF MEN IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

The following Regulations, recently approved by the Governor General in Council, impose strict obligations upon every employer TO ASSURE HIMSELF THAT EACH OF HIS EMPLOYEES OF MILITARY AGE AND DESCRIPTION IS IN POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS PROVING THAT HE IS NOT IN ANY WAY IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

An employer who is charged with having a defaulter in his employ must be able to prove THAT THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE EMPLOYEE IN QUESTION WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION at the time when the employee was taken into his employment, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction that the man was not in default under the Military Service Act. It should be clearly understood that the Canadian Registration Certificates given on June 22, 1918, at the time of general registration, in no way define the status of a man under the Military Service Act.

REGULATIONS.

"106. Every person who employs or retains in his service any man who has deserted or is absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or who is in default in the performance of any obligation or requirement for reporting or for military service, imposed upon him by the Act or Regulations, or any proclamation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars, and of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, unless such person prove that he made due inquiry and that THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE MAN SO EMPLOYED OR RETAINED IN HIS SERVICE WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction by such inquiry and papers that the man was not a deserter or absent from the force without leave, or in default in respect of any of the obligations or requirements aforesaid."

obligations or requirements aforesaid." "106A. Every person who HARBOURS OR CONCEALS OR IN ANY WAY ASSISTS ANY MAN WHO IS A DESERTER OR ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE FROM THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, or who is in default in the performance of any obligation or requirement for reporting or for military service imposed upon him by the Act or Regulations, or any proclamation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence punishable by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars and of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, unless such person prove that he was not aware and had no reasonable ground to suspect that the man so harboured, concealed, or assisted was a deserter or absent from the forces without leave or in default in respect of any of the obligations or requirements aforesaid."

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH

NEVER BEFORE SUCH DEMAND FOR GOOD FISH

With the conclusion of Canada's Second National Fish Day, the annual dinner of the Canadian Fisheries Association was held last night at the Windsor Hotel and matters referring to fish and other foods, to newly developed resources, and to food prospects after the war, formed the topic of discussion in the conversation of the guests present.

The president of the Association, Mr. A. H. Brittain, presided, while Mr. H. D. Thomson, chairman of the Canada Food Board, the guest of honor, made some interesting remarks with regard to the future situation. Mr. J. A. Paulhus, originator of the Annual Fish Day plan, also gave some conceptions of the fishing industry and its relation to reconstruction and the national debt.

Responding to a toast to the Food Board, proposed by Mr. D. J. Byrne, Mr. Thomson emphasized the fact that the cessation of hostilities would mean no cessation of effort, or of sacrifice. At present, Mr. Thomson said, every effort was being made to export beef, pork, and other foodstuffs for the use of troops overseas, and the people of Canada had responded nobly to the request to use fish and conserve these other products.

NATIONS VERY HUNGRY

Now there is talk of peace, "but so far as the future is concerned, the food situation will demand even greater sacrifice than that which has been made. The nations against which we have fought, are now on the point of capitulation. Turkey has surrendered and Austria is about to yield, yet when final victory comes, and our enemies are defeated, we cannot see the women and children of these conquered nations starve.

"In addition, Denmark and Holland are in great want, while Norway and Sweden, due to the fear that goods shipped there would find their way into Germany, are even worse off than the enemy countries. To such an extent is this true, that at present there are many parts of Scandinavia where flour and sugar are impossible to secure at any price. With capitulation, there will be one hundred and twenty million people in Europe who will need food, and who can get it only from Canada and the United States. To conserve other products, therefore, the use of fish becomes increasingly paramount."

In his address, Mr. Thomson also paid a strong tribute to the press of Canada for support of the efforts at conservation which the Food Board has made and is making. This was echoed by Mr. Brittain, who stated that all over the country, the newspapers had given the utmost publicity to the National Fish Day.

GREAT FISH TRADE

The result of this was plainly shown by the fact that the retailers had never had such a day in their history.

Mr. J. S. Stanford, responding to a toast to the retail trade, said that although they usually looked to Good Friday as the biggest fish day, all records had been surpassed by the National Fish Day, and that an enormous call had been made on the preparation facilities in the retail stores.

Mr. J. A. Paulhus emphasized the need of development of the fish industry, for the purpose of increasing the nation's prosperity. "The war has put on Canada a huge debt, which will amount to nearly two billion dollars. During the reconstruction period which will follow, it will be Canada's bounden duty to pay off the loans. There is only one way for a nation to do this, and that is by the expending of every effort in the right direction. Canada must speed up production, and conserve for exportation."

"In the fish industry, there are enormous possibilities. It is dependable. The fish are always there, and must only be taken out. After the war, therefore, the industry should bend every effort towards production, while the people should be educated in the use of fish. In this principle of education is the greatest possibility for the conservation policy must only be known to be followed. We must learn to eat fish, so as to enable beef, pork, and other products to be exported, thus increasing Canada's prosperity and paying off the national debt."

This stand was supported by Mr. Brittain, who emphasized the use of fish as a national food, "not only as a substitute, but as a distinct food in itself."

The general opinion among the gathering, which owing to the Health restrictions, was small, was that the National Fish Day, in its remarkable success, was an indication of further prosperity, and of further development of an industry which, said its advocates, should prove one of Canada's greatest resources in the future. —Montreal Herald, Nov. 1.

NO PARTICULAR SHOT NEEDED BY GOLFERS

WHAT constitutes the most important shot in golf? Theories on this question are many and varied. Some players picking the approach or second shot to the green as one which, when executed perfectly, will lead to success; others say that the golfer who can putt well is a match for any one. After seeing a master of the mastic, like Jerome Travers, there are those who expatiate the rest

of their days on the virtue of the pitch as the winning shot.

Some players, after watching Chick Evans' long irons straight to the pin, are able to see nothing but that kind of shot as the prize collector, while still others, noting how Jock Hutchinson's great tee wallops make his second shots easier, forever after dream of the screaming drive as the chief thing to be sought after. Again many, observing how Walter Travis has taken match after match by his skill with the putter, are willing to let him who will have the other shots if some fairy wand will only touch them and impart the power to amass a string of "single-putt greens."

To these and others, a recent statement made by Bob McDonald, professional at the Indian Hill Club, will come as a surprise, for he frankly declares against "playing favorites" as may be judged from the following:

"While I agree that the approach and the putt and the drive are all very important shots, my personal opinion is that there is not one real outstanding shot in golf. All are of equal consequence and you have to be able to play every shot in the bag correctly in order to get around the course in a correct number of strokes."

CONCERNING THE SECOND SHOT

"The second shot in golf certainly is a grand one and a great help to the player if well executed from the fair-green proper to the flag. Still the question arises: How about it if you do not get the chance to play this second shot, by being bunkered off the tee or so deep in the woods that you don't even get a chance to hit the ball?"

"You will then understand that the drive is equally important. Then, also, what is the use of being a good driver if you don't get to the green in the required number of strokes and too late even to putt for a half? Considering these points it goes to show that all shots have to be played equally well to get the right combination."

"Some time ago another golfer and I played around one of the courses in Chicago, and not until the eighth hole did he have a chance for a second shot to the green. Was it any wonder? He had to use a niblick on the first seven holes, all on account of poor driving."

"Still, his troubles on that occasion were such as happen to many other players and were only in conformance with my belief that a long and straight driver has a slight advantage if he can follow up by playing the other shots correctly."

FERGUSON GIVES SOME ADVICE

There are a few golfers, notably Charles Evans, jr., national amateur and open champion, who go on the principle that the most comfortable grip is the best one, and the most comfortable stance, best fitted to the player's height and physical limitations, is the right one. This is also the belief of James Ferguson, professional of the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club, at Spring Lake, N. J.

"I have often heard the remark passed that, to play good golf, one must overlap the fingers," said Ferguson. "In fact, one man told me that I would never play par golf until I overlapped my fingers. I don't profess to be a great golfer, but I do play good golf, and I don't overlap, for it doesn't feel comfortable to me. Again, some teachers tell you the feet must be so many inches apart, playing different shots, I say, get a comfortable position, best suited to your height and physical limitations, stick to that, and you are bound to get results, both from the tee and through the green."

"Relaxation is a great thing in golf," continues Ferguson. "The hands should be loose, the only time to hold the club tight being when the ball is in a bad lie. One heavy club is enough to carry, a mastic niblick or a niblick. For beginners I recommend using the brassie to drive with for a few weeks—just till they get the hang of the club, then they can start on the driver, which is used the same way as the brassie—stance, swing, movement of body, hitting ball, and follow through all being similar. The driver should be

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"The Phonograph With a Soul" which Re-Creates music so faithfully that no human ear can detect the faintest shade of difference between the original performances of the world's greatest vocalists and instrumentalists and Mr. Edison's Re-Creation of them.
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about 1 1/2 inches longer than the brassie.

HOW TO USE BRASSIE

"The brassie is a very important club, and is held in the hands the same way as the others, ball of left hand about one inch from the top of shaft, hands close together, stand far enough from the ball to be comfortable; feet far enough apart to be comfortable; right toe to be about 1 1/2 inches in front of left toe, weight of body on balls of feet, knees slightly bent forward from hips enough to be comfortable. Keep your eye on the ball."

"On the back swing the clubhead should travel about three inches straight back from the rubber core; continue swing until the hands are as high as, but no higher

than, the shoulder. Let the clubhead drop over the shoulder until the club is horizontal. As the clubhead leaves the ball on the back swing, let the left knee fall in towards the right one; left heel leave the ground and left foot roll on inside, while the body should turn on the hips. The head must be kept steady and the eye must be kept on the ball. The down-swing should be just the opposite of the back-swing, only the hands should finish higher than the shoulders. When the stroke is finished the body should be facing the direction aimed at. The speed of the club starts from the top of the swing. Don't try to push the ball; hit at it." —The New York Evening Post.

If for the past four years you have enjoyed home comfort while others have been fighting on the battlefield, shew now your keen appreciation by buying

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In seeing his works achieve a collected edition, with prefaces by such writers as Howells and Conrad, Leonard Merrick—sometimes called a novelist's novelist—meets a deserved honor.

We know from Kipling that English schoolboys read Surtees yet, and any American librarian will testify that Mrs. Charles's "Schönberg-Cotta Family" is still demanded.

The world awaits with entire complacency the rapid passage into forgetfulness of a Mrs. Barclay, or Harold Bell Wright, or the writer who takes business-like advantage of a passing craze for the historical novel.

tees of the advance of art rest upon this truthless discarding of all but the best. From the writer's standpoint, the game would not be worth playing if the chances were not overwhelming that it would turn out to be bootless.

GERMANY AND THE AFRICAN NATIVE

THE "Report on the Natives of South-West Africa and their Treatment by Germany" by Mr. E. H. M. Gorges, Administrator of the conquered territory for the Union of South Africa, which was published last week, is one of the most terrible exposures of German brutality, treachery, and immorality that even this war has brought us.

The first German Governor, Francois, who took up his post in 1890, made himself notorious in 1892 by suddenly attacking the encampment of the peaceful Hottentot Chief Witbooi at Hornkranz and slaughtering all the sleeping men, women and children who could not escape by flight.

FAIRY MUSIC

WHEN the fiddlers play their tunes you may sometimes hear, Very softly chiming in, magically clear, Magically high and sweet, the tiny crystal notes Of fairy voices bubbling free from tiny fairy throats.

cheap garments in return. The Germans did not scruple to seize the Hereros' "sacred cattle," which were inalienable by tribal law, and, with that appalling lack of decency which we now know to be a German characteristic, they deliberately desecrated the sacred burial-place of the Herero Chiefs by cutting down the grove and turning the place into a vegetable garden.

Courts, since every policeman was allowed to inflict corporal punishment on natives at the request of their owners, and "parental discipline" on the part of farmers was connived at. As a matter of course, no native woman's honour was safe from her employer or any soldier or policeman.

NEWS OF THE SEA
Quebec, Nov. 4.—The schooner Marie Josephine, burned to the water's edge, Saturday, sank Sunday night about two miles off Pentecost, on the north shore, after the crew had escaped in life-boats.

FOUND, Adrift at the south, east of White Head, Grand Manan, a boat. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to WEBSTER COSSABOOM.

FOR SALE, three good cows. Apply to W. F. KENNEDY.
FOR SALE—The Homestead premises of the late Miss Wade. Apply at once to M. N. COCKBURN, St. Andrews

When the birds at break of day chant their morning prayers Or on sunny afternoons pipe ecstatic airs. Comes an added rush of sound to the silver din— Songs of fairy troubadours gaily joining in.

When at thwart, the drowsy fields summer twilight falls, Through the tranquil air, there float elfin madrigals; And in wild November nights, on the winds astride, Fairy hosts go rushing by, singing as they ride.

Freemen Buy Bonds. Slaves Wear Them!
Have restored thousands of Canadians to health and strength by banishing their kidney or bladder troubles. The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. Try them. 50c. a box. 25

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. Advertisement for a medicinal product with a circular logo.

FOUND, Adrift at the south, east of White Head, Grand Manan, a boat. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to WEBSTER COSSABOOM.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC. ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME. PHASES OF THE MOON. Table with columns for Day of Month, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, H. Water a.m., H. Water p.m., L. Water a.m., L. Water p.m.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. CUSTOMS. Table listing names and titles of officials such as D. C. Rollins, D. G. Hanson, H. D. Chaffey, W. Hazen Carson, Charles Dixon, T. L. Treacarten, D. I. W. McLaughlin, J. A. Newman.

SHIPPING NEWS. PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

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.

The Fall Term of the FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE. WILL OPEN ON Monday, August 26, 1918. There is a greater demand for our graduates than ever.

WATCH THE DAILY PAPERS for announcement of when the Board of Health permits re-opening of schools. Meantime hold yourself in readiness to start promptly.

PROBATE COURT County of Charlotte. To the next of kin and creditors of Ellen Donovan, late of the town of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, widow, intestate deceased, and all others whom it may concern.

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.



Grand Manan S. S. Company. After June 1, and until further notice, this line will leave Grand Manan, Man. 7 a. m. for St. John, arriving about 2:30 p. m., returning Wed. 10 a. m., arriving Grand Manan about 5 p. m. Both ways via Wilson's Beach, Campobello, and Eastport.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. CUSTOMS. Table listing names and titles of officials such as D. C. Rollins, D. G. Hanson, H. D. Chaffey, W. Hazen Carson, Charles Dixon, T. L. Treacarten, D. I. W. McLaughlin, J. A. Newman.

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 Friday evening at 7:30.

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.

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