



The Beacon



VOL. XXX

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918

NO. 11

SEA-GULLS OF MANHATTAN

LONG-WINGED, tireless roamers and adventurers, Fearless breasters of the wind and sea; In the far-off, solitary places, I have seen you floating wild and free.

Here the high-built cities rise around you, Here the cliffs that tower east and west, Honeycombed with human habitations, Have no hiding for the sea-bird's nest.

Toil and Tumult, conflict and confusion, Clank and clamor of the vast machine Human hands have built for human bondage—

Yet amid it all you float serene—

Circling, soaring, sailing, swooping lightly Down to glean your harvest from the wave; In your heritage of air and water, You have kept the freedom Nature gave.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

POLLYBAGLAN

ALONE it stood, outside the world remote and desolate, washed by a sea of heather, just where the sluggish Forth, meandering slowly like a stream of oil through Flanders Moss, had formed a grassy link, but not of those which, as the saying went, were worth a knight's fee in the north.

In times gone by, the moss, which in most places marches with the Forth, leaving a narrow ribbon of green turf, had been drained off and floated down the stream, exposing in its place some acres of stiff clay and a dull, whitish scum. In these the steading stood like some lacustrine dwelling on the river's edge, shut from the world by moss. Moss, moss, and still more moss, which rose piled like a snow-wreath to the west, and south, and east, whilst on the north the high clay bank sank steep into the flood.

The drumly water flowed between banks of peat, through which at intervals a whitish clay peeped out, like strata in a mine. Slowly it flowed in many windings towards the sea, cutting the Flanders Moss across, receiving as it went the streams which gurgled deep below the surface of the ground, forming canyons in miniature, and issuing out to join the river through a dense growth of bulrushes, rank-growing coltsfoot, and low alder bushes. The deep black pools, on which the foam brought by the current slowly whirled round and round before it took its course down stream, were menacing in their intensity of gloom. Rarely the sun fell right upon them, and when it did its light never appeared to pierce the water, which seemed to turn it back again, as if the bottom held some mystery down in its amber depths. Perhaps in ages past some Celtic fishers, paddling their coracles, had chosen out the place to build their cottary, remote from all mankind and inaccessible. But having chosen, with the instinct of their race, they gave a name to it, which, strange and incoherent to the Saxon ear, to them was typical of the chief feature of the place. Stream of the ragweed it was dubbed by the rude settlers, perhaps when all Moss Flanders was a forest, stretching to the sea. And still the ragweed grew luxuriantly in the stiff soil, commemorating the keen eyes of the first settlers, although the meaning of the name had been long lost and twisted by the Anglo-Saxon tongue past recognition by the Celt.

The road, which wound about in the white clayey soil between the banks of moss which shut out the horizon, was laid on faggots, and in places drew so near the river's bank that a cart's body passing seemed to overhang the stream. Such as it was, this track was the sole link with the quiet world which had its being on the far side of the great moss. But that the quiet of the mossland farm should not too easily be broken by swift contact with mankind, the path ran up and down to every house upon the moss, making strange zigzags and parabolas, till it emerged at last on the high road. Carts in the winter time sunk to their axles, whilst in summer horses' feet stuck in the cracks formed in the sun-baked earth.

But though the road was bad, to make communication still more difficult, at intervals rough farm gates barred the way. Hung loosely, and secured by rusty back-band chains of carts, or formed of barked and crooked oak poles stuck into horseshoes in a ragged post, they either forced you to dismount and pull laboriously each bar from its confining horseshoe, or tempted you to open them on horse-back, when their schauching hinges and bad balance usually drove them on your horse's hocks as you essayed to pass.

When all the obstacles were overcome and you had reached your goal and slithered through the clay which formed the fields between the river and the moss, the world seemed leagues away. That is, the ancient world in which men plough and

reap and sow, watching the weather as a fisherman watches the shaking of his sail, possessed one, and real things resumed their sway, whilst agitation and politics, with arts and sciences, fell to their proper value in the great scheme of life. The scanty crop of oats, growing like rice, in water which seemed to lie eternally in the depressions of the clay, although the dwellers in the farm averred that it "seeped bonnily awa' at the back en," became as all-important as the Stock Exchange. The meagre turnips and potatoes, drooping and blackening with disease, between whose furrows persicaria and fumitory grew, moved one's compassion, and excited admiration for the men who, in the fight with Nature, wrung a livelihood from such unfruitful soil. Fences there naturally were none, but piles of brushwood fastened with rusty wire to crooked posts did duty for them, whilst broken ploughs and carts which had seen weary service on the clayey roads, stood in the gaps and did as well as gates.

Some scattered drain-pipes lying in the fields looked like the relics of a battlefield of agriculture, in which the forces of the modern world had been defeated in the contest with the moss.

But road and drain-pipes, thatched farmhouse and broken fences, the stunted crop and wind-hacked ash tree growing by the farm, were but the outward signs, whilst the interior significance lay in the billowing moss, the sluggish river, and in the background of the lumpy hills, which from the steading seemed to rise sheer from the heathy sea.

Vaguely the steading and the cultivated land stood out for progress; the broken carts and twisted ploughs seemed to stretch out their hands to Charing Cross; but moss and mountain, river flowing deep, the equisetum growing on its banks, and the sweet-gale, its leaves all wet with mist reminded one that the forgotten past still lived in spite of us.

Deep in the soothing of the wind, waving the heath with furrows and shaking out its dry brown seeds on the black soil, came the sighs of a race whose joys were tinged with melancholy, and in the mists which crept along the faces of the hills its spirit seemed to brood, making the dwellers in the land appear as out of place as a poor Indian, dressed in a torn frock coat and with an eagle's feather stuck in a hard felt hat, looks in a frontier town.

The tussocks of the heather were not made for boots to tread upon, nor the few acres of poor soil, redeemed at many times their worth fee-simple, to be sown in a fourfold rotation, or to have top dressing and bone manure shot from an agricultural machine upon their clay. A pair of Highland garrons ought to have scratched the surface of the ground, yoked to some pristine plough by ropes which cut into their chests, or harrowed with a thorn bush, and the broken implements which lay about but seemed to accentuate the undying presence of an older world. But as the place in which a man is set to live always proves stronger than his race or creed, the dweller in the farm, though not a Highlander, had put on all the exterior and not a few of the interior graces of the Celt.

Tall and shock-headed, and freckled on the red patches of the skin which a rough crop of beard and whiskers left exposed, his eyes looked out upon the world as if he had a sort of second sight begot of whisky and of loneliness. His monstrous hands hung almost to his knees, which in their turn stuck forward in the way a horse's hock sticks back; but for all that he crossed the moss as lightly as a mountain hare springs through the snow before a collie dog. Although his feet, encased in heavy boots looked more adapted for the muddy roads which wound through his domain than for the heather, he seemed to have become, during his lifelong sojourn in the place, as light of foot as any clansman on whose feet in the old times the dun deer's hide was tied to form a moccasin. The country people said that he was "awfu' soople for his years," which may have been some five-and-forty, or, on the other hand, threescore, for nothing told his age, and that he was a "lightsome traveller"—not that his travels ever carried him more than ten miles from Pollybaglan; but then with us to travel is to walk. Withal a swimmer, an unusual thing amongst the older generation in Menteith.

"Ye ken, man laird, whiles I just dive richt to the bottom o' a linn, and set doon there; ye'd think it was the inside o' the Faisy Hill. Trooties, ye ken, and saumon, and they awfu' pike, a' comin' round ye, and they bits o' water weeds, wagging about like lairch trees in the blast. I mind ae time I stoppit doon nigh about half an hour. Maybe no just see much, ye ken, but time gaes awfu' quick when ye're at the bottom o' a linn."

These talents and his skill in walking on the moss, together with his love of broken carts for gates, did not perhaps go far towards making him an agriculturist such as a landlord loves; but looking

THE FRENCH FARMERS SAVED THE DAY

The saving farmer is a national asset. Canadian progress to-day in all lines attests magnificently to the splendid qualities of thrift that have marked the farmers in all the provinces. The total returns from field crops and animal produce have been only possible because of the disposition to make use in an economical way of all the wonderful gifts of Providence in this good land of ours.

The same was abundantly true after 1870 in France when the frugal, thrifty farmers of that fair land made it possible for the Republic to pay off that hated German war indemnity of two billion francs levied against them—the same spirit of national thrift built up France for the extreme test to-day—a test that is being tried by fire.

Thanks be, French heroism is proving true. The line is holding. The blood of the farmers is flowing equally as well through the veins of France's daughters of the soil and so the national strength bends but does not break.

Canada is reaping her harvests of increased returns and money is being made as never before. Our farmers are earning the gratitude of all in their splendid efforts at production. That they carry into their savings an equal foresight in conserving their surpluses against the future days of darkness and lower prices will be equally praiseworthy. He is well advised who saves his extra dollar until he sees which way the winds of to-morrow will blow. Adversity blows a chill blast where there is no dollar in the savings.

THE ARMY HUTS

Charles A. Owens, organizer in the Knights of Columbus Army Huts' campaign, was asked last evening to say something explaining the purpose of the big drive which is to be opened next Monday. He replied:

"The association is operating under a Dominion charter. As a body corporate the Catholic Army Huts has powers and rights to erect, equip, and conduct army huts for Catholic soldiers, which shall serve the two-fold purpose of chapels for Catholic soldiers and recreation huts for all soldiers, irrespective of creed. The work is under the direction of the military chaplain service."

"There are no paid officers of the association. Not a cent of profit has been made on any transaction. The books of the association are regularly audited. The work overseas has been in operation slightly more than a year, when funds were first available and the chaplain service regularly organized. The aim of the association is to keep Canadian soldiers clean in soul and body. The huts are for the use of any and every soldier. All are welcome. These huts provide a place where men in Khaki, regardless of creed, may assemble for wholesome recreation."—*St. John Telegraph*.

WHITE HEAD, G. M.

There has been much sickness on the Island the past week. John F. Morse is quite ill, and contemplates going to the Chipman Memorial Hospital in St. Stephen.

Albert Cossaboom met with an most fatal accident, and his condition is serious. He went to the mainland to have his hand treated for blood-poisoning, and when leaving Woodward's Cove on his return home in throwing out some stone ballast he fell overboard. His uncle, C. J. Wilson, and wife, and wife's sister were on the boat, but all Mr. Wilson could do was to disconnect the wire from the batteries and stop the boat, but not being familiar with the engine he could not start it out again. The boat having got a long distance from Mr. Cossaboom, the people on board could render no assistance, but a small boy put out in a dory, and before Mr. Cossaboom went down for the last time, caught him by the hair and held him until Nelson Ingersoll came in another boat and rescued him. Though his condition has been very serious, he is now able to sit up, and his complete recovery is expected.

Mrs. Scott Robinson and her friend, Mrs. Cunningham, have returned to Boston. Mrs. Clement Wilson and her little son, Everett, have returned home. Mrs. Archie Treccartin has gone to Eastport, where she has employment for some time. Miss Olive Morang, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. B. A. Cheney, has returned to Lubec. School has reopened for the fall term under the charge of Miss Cora Flagg, of North Head.

Mr. Golden Frankland has returned from Nova Scotia, where he has been since early in the spring. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Graham are visiting here.

A chronic kicker is of no assistance in an uplift movement.—*Life*.

NEWS OF THE SEA

—Washington, September 6.—The Navy Department was informed to-day that the American steamship *Lake Owens* had been sunk by a submarine. Five members of the civilian crew are reported lost.

The steamship, an army cargo carrier, of 2,308 tons, was sent down by gunfire in foreign waters, September 3. All members of the Naval Guard were saved, and one, chief boatswain's mate, H. W. Lincoln, is reported slightly injured. Except for the five missing, all members of the crew have been landed. Six are seriously wounded and six slightly wounded. The names of these were not given in the dispatch.

—Halifax, Sept. 7.—The schooner *G. Donald Duff*, of Lunenburg, on her way from the Barbados to Halifax with a cargo of molasses, lost her rudder in the gale last Friday off the coast of Nova Scotia. She was carried into Liverpool by an American cruiser. The rudder will be repaired either at Liverpool or the schooner will be towed into Halifax for repairs.

—Amsterdam, September 8.—One of a squadron of German warships cruising off the coast of the Island of Meland Friday evening ran on a mine or was torpedoed, according to reports received here. The ship was seen suddenly to heel over and disappear.

—Plymouth, Eng., Sept. 8.—The American army cargo steamship *Lake Owens*, of 3,308 tons, which was destroyed by a German submarine on Sept. 3, while returning to the United States in ballast, is described by the vessel's crew as having sunk within a few minutes. The submarine is reported to have been equipped with a six inch gun. Five of her crew were drowned.

—London, Sept. 10.—The American steamship *Dava*, formerly under the Austrian flag, was torpedoed and sunk on Sept. 4, approximately 400 miles off France, as the result of attack on a cargo convoy. The crew was saved.

—Montreal, Sept. 11.—The news of the loss of the *Missanobie*, was confirmed this afternoon by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamships Co. The steamer sailed from a British port on Sept. 8th with 59 soldiers and a number of passengers. She was torpedoed on Sept. 9. It is believed that none of the passengers were lost.

The *Missanobie* was a fine twin-screw steamship, built at Glasgow in 1914 for the one-class cabin and third-class passenger trade of the Canadian Pacific steamship lines between London and Montreal and had been taken by the Admiralty for carrying American troops to England. She was 12,460 gross tonnage, 500 feet long, 64 feet beam, 38 feet depth of hold, and had an average speed under favorable conditions of 17 knots.

—London, Sept. 11.—A troopship with 2,800 American soldiers on board has been torpedoed. All hands were saved. The troopship was beached.

In order to save time, instead of launching the boats, the men clambered down ropes to destroyers, which swarmed around the stricken vessel, and came close alongside. This operation was greatly facilitated by the fact that the sea was not rough. The troopship was a member of a large convoy approaching the English coast. The vessel was torpedoed 200 miles from shore at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon.

The transfer of the American soldiers from the stricken vessel to escorting British and American torpedo boat destroyers was quickly made without injury to anyone. The soldiers escaped injury when the torpedo exploded and they were soon on their way to a British port. There was no sign of a panic on board and the admirable behavior of the men was especially gratifying to the officers.

Many of the troops came from Chicago and Cleveland, and a large percentage of them were factory hands of foreign extraction. Their behavior proved the fine soldiering spirit of the American soldier.

Several soldiers told the Associated Press that they saw the German submarine lifted completely out of the water after one of the depth bombs exploded and then entirely disappeared. Something had gone wrong with the troopship's engines, which compelled her for a time to lag behind the rest of the convoy, but the trouble had been patched up and she was fast catching up with the other transports when a torpedo hit her just forward of the engine room.

The vessel at once began to sink by the bow. Many of the soldiers at the time were taking their baths. They did not wait to dress, but made for the deck with what little clothing they could hastily lay their hands on. The water was rushing in at such a rate that it was thought the steamship would quickly founder. To the surprise of most of the soldiers the

troopship did not sink. Some men were apparently found to check the inrush of the water and she got near enough to the shore to be beached. It is hoped that the vessel ultimately can be salvaged.

—New York, Sept. 11.—The transport torpedoed off the English coast on September 6 with American troops on board, as reported in London dispatches to-day was the British steamship *Persie*, of the White Star Line, a vessel of 12,042 tons gross, according to reliable information received in marine circles to-day.

—Vineyard Haven, Mass., Sept. 11.—The four-masted schooner *Governor Powers*, was abandoned off the southern Massachusetts coast after collision with an unidentified steamer early to-day. The steamer is supposed to have taken off the crew, although it is not definitely known that all hands were saved.

—Bridgetown, N. S., Sept. 11.—When last night's gale was at its worst with a terrible sea running in the tidal waters near the head of the Bay of Fundy, the little schooner *Lea D.*, while endeavoring to seek a shelter at Margaretsville breakwater, went ashore in the surf just east of the new schooner on the stocks being built by J. A. Balcom & Co. It was feared at one time that it would hit the new schooner and much damage would result. However, she stuck at the only place in which the crew would be saved. This occurred at midnight, and it was impossible to get the men off until 5:30 this morning, the natives of the village rendering every assistance possible. Soon after the vessel struck the spars went by the board and the whole vessel is a total loss with no insurance. She was loaded with a general cargo from St. John for Parrsboro, a small part of which will be saved in a damaged condition. The cargo was insured.

The crew consisted of Captain Elmer Sabean, William H. Seabean, of Port Lorne, and Fred Neaves, of St. John. The *Lea D.* was built at Waterboro in 1891, is 48 tons register, hails from St. John N. B., and was at one time owned by J. H. Gorham, of Greenwich, N. B.—*Telegraph*.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

NOVA SCOTIA

(157) West coast—Cape St. Mary—Change in character of light.

Previous notices.—Nos. 78 (204) of 1909 and 56 (154) of 1910.

Position.—On Cape St. Mary. Lat. N. 44° 5' 8", Long. W. 66° 12' 40". Date of alteration.—About 15th September, 1918.

Alteration.—The alternating red and white light will, without further notice, be replaced by a flashing white catoptric light, showing two flashes, with an interval of 6 seconds between them, every twenty-four seconds, thus:

Flash; 6 seconds interval; flash; 18 seconds interval.

For half the time of revolution, or 12 seconds, the light will be totally eclipsed; for the other half a light of 500 candle-power will be visible, through which the stronger flashes will show.

Power.—Naked light 500 candles; flashes 50,000 candles.

Illuminant.—Petroleum vapor, burned under an incandescent mantle.

Lantern.—The tower will be surmounted by a new octagonal iron lantern, painted red.

Temporary light.—While the alterations are being made to the light, from about 15th August to about 15th September, 1918, a temporary fixed white light will be shown from an anchor lens lantern.

NOVA SCOTIA

(158) Bay of Fundy—Lurcher shoal lightship—Change in character of lights.

Change in characteristic of lights.—In the latter part of October, 1918, the characteristic of the light shown at each mast head of the Lurcher shoal lightship off Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, will, without further notice, be changed from occulting white to fixed white.

BLACK'S HARBOR, N. B.

Sept. 11. Miss Hattie Treccartin returned to her home at White Head after spending a pleasant month with her sister, Miss Irene Treccartin.

A number of people from Welchpool sailed over to Black's Harbor and spent the day on Wednesday last.

Miss Rena Thompson entertained a number of young folks at her home on Friday evening.

Mrs. Barney Justason and Children spent last week very pleasantly with friends in Pennfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Holland, of Back Bay, visited Mr. and Mrs. Theriault on Sunday.

Money Loose is Money Spent

If you hope to rise above the dependance on daily earnings, you must learn to save money. Saved money means capital, and capital means ability to take advantage of opportunities offering, until some day you become independent.

The Bank of Nova Scotia will welcome your Savings Account and give you every possible service and attention.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital \$ 6,500,000
Reserve Fund 12,000,000
Resources 130,000,000

G. W. BABBITT
Manager
12 St. Andrews Branch

CAMPOBELLO

Sept. 9.
The clergyman to attend the deanery meetings held here during the past week were Reverends Blackall, Spencer, Mason, Tobin, and Ven. Archdeacon Newnham. The Holy communion was observed on Wednesday morning at 8 a. m. The service on Tuesday evening was presided over by Rev. Mr. Blackall.
Mrs. Byrop, of Massachusetts, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Alexander.
Those to visit Woodland, Me., from here last week were Mrs. J. F. Calder, Mrs. Winslow Townsend, and Mrs. Leonard Calder and daughter.
The young people of the village gave a linen shower during the week for a certain party who intends participating in a very important event at an early date.
Mrs. Everitt Calder and Mrs. Thaddeus Calder were passengers to St. John on Monday.
Rev. Mr. Blackall will open the deanery meetings to be held here in connexion with St. Anne's church this week.
Among those recently wounded at the front are Ptes Wilfred Alexander and Godfrey L. Parker.
Mr. and Mrs. Emery Matthews and family spent Sunday at North Roads.
Miss Margaurite Calder returned from St. Stephen last week.
Mrs. Winslow Mitchell and Mrs. Herbert Kelley returned from Woodland on Tuesday.
Three new dwelling houses have been recently raised and are progressing rapidly viz: Mr. Winslow Mitchell's, Mr. Everitt Calder's, and Mr. Victor Townsend's.

CUMMINGS' COVE, D. I.

Sept. 9
Mrs. Russel Fountain and young son, of Machias Port, are guests of Mrs. Elsmore Fountain.
Messrs. Eldon McDonald and Ronald Fountain, of Worcester, Mass., arrived home on Saturday last.
Miss Hazel Humphrey, of Mohannes, is a guest of her grandmother, Mrs. J. R. Fountain.
Mr. and Mrs. Webster Haskins, of Lubec, Me., spent Sunday here.
Herbert Fountain, of Worcester, Mass., visited his mother, Mrs. Elsmore Fountain for a few days last week.
Miss Viola Fountain visited her grandmother for a week, at Eastport.
Messrs. Albion Cummings and Edgar Fountain spent the week-end with relatives at Eastport.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Simpson and little daughter, Gertrude, of Lord's Cove, visited relatives here on Sunday.
Mrs. Allan Mosher spent last week with her husband at Cobecoc.
Mrs. W. Hatheway Fountain spent Sunday at Leonardville.
Mrs. E. V. Hooper is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cleveland Barreau, at Portland, Me.

BEAVER HARBOR, N. B.

Sept. 10.
Mrs. Robt. Barry and Mrs. Herbert Wright were appointed to solicit for the Navy League on Sept. 5, and considering the number of appeals for funds, they

were very successful. Mr. Lyman Out-house kindly lent his car, and they were thus able to go through Pennfield. The amount collected was \$40.25 in Beaver Harbor, and \$20.75 in Pennfield, a total of \$61.
The catches of fish here, still remain very small, and many of the fishermen are seeking other employment.
The three-mast schooner, *Seamy*, commanded by Capt. Kelson, was in the harbor over Sunday. The schooner was loaded with lumber and bound for New York.
Miss Lila Hawkins, of Portland, Me., is spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Hawkins.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Akerley and Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, of Boston, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barry.
A number of young people enjoyed a straw-ride to the blueberry plains at Spears' Mill one day last week.
Pte. Roy Eldridge, who is taking a course in engineering at Fredericton, is moving his family there this week.
A jolly crowd enjoyed a picnic, with clam-chowder at supper-time, on the Basin Bar last Saturday.
Miss Eula Hawkins left on Monday to take charge of a school at Shannon, Queens Co.
Several from here attended the funeral of the late James Noyes, which was held in the Catholic Church at Black's Harbor on Monday afternoon.
Mrs. David Johnson is on the sick-list.
Mrs. Lord, of Boston, who has been visiting here, is seriously ill.

CHAMCOOK, N. B.

Sept. 10
Mrs. Ronald Campbell, of St. George, spent the week-end here.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm King and Miss Nora King motored to Perry, Me., on Sunday.
Mrs. C. H. Newton has returned to Calais.
Mr. C. Haycock and Mr. W. Warnock were here on business from Eastport on Tuesday.
Mrs. Jack Thompson was visiting here on Monday.
Mrs. Oscar Rigby is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Greenlaw.
Mr. Thomas Leland and Miss Lillian Lambert went to St. Stephen to-day.
Mr. Fred Beane has gone to Lubec.
Mrs. Mullevy spent Sunday at her home in St. Stephen.
Mr. and Mrs. Beane, of Lubec, spent Sunday here with their son, Fred Beane.
Miss Bessie Grimmer, Miss M. McLaughlin, Miss Freda Wren, and Mrs. Goodchild made a collection here on Thursday for the Navy League.
Mrs. Melvin Garnett will leave for St. John's, Quebec, to visit her husband who is in the Engineer's Training Depot there.
Miss Lucy Calder spent Sunday here.

ST. GEORGE, N. B.

Sept. 10.
The regular meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening and proved one of the most animated of the season. The Pulp and Paper Company claim that their taxes are too high, and presented affidavits signed by Manager Murphy and A. C. Toy, accountant, in support of their claims. A motion to lay the matter on the table, by Aldn. Frauley, brought the fireworks, an amendment by Aldn. Johnson, to settle the matter at once, carried. The discussion over the matter was somewhat heated. It was finally decided to give Mr. Murphy a hearing, and it was proposed that the Town employ an expert to look into the value of the property. The assessment is now one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and the claim submitted

by the Company puts their taxable property at fifty-eight thousand. A communication was also read from Mr. E. A. Young, of St. John, West, in regard to the Young property on Carleton Street. The next meeting of the Aldermen gives promise of being a lively one.

A gasoline light has been placed on Main Street, at the corner of Clinch.

William Henry was severely injured and narrowly escaped death on Wednesday last, when the blocks of a hay pitcher gave way, striking him, knocking him off a ladder near the peak of his barn to the floor. His fall was broken by a hayrack. Mr. Henry, who is getting along in years, injured his back and has since been confined to the house.

Bobby, a young son of George Kerrigan, had his arm broken by a fall off a see-saw. The young lad had just finished his first day at school when the accident happened.

John McGrattan lost a valuable horse last week at the meadows near Clarence Station. The horse had its leg broken in a railroad crossing. Joseph Brine, at Lake Utopia, also met with a loss, when a horse belonging to the Pulp Company, wandered too close to the bluff and went over a hundred feet into the lake.

The dance at Chamcook on Friday evening, was attended by several automobile parties from these parts. Prof. Mooney furnished the music.

A young son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brine, at "Bryn Derwyn," cut himself severely, on Sunday, on a broken window pane. Dr. Taylor was obliged to put seven stitches in the cut in his arm.

The marriage of Miss Mary McMullin, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neil McMullin, and Mr. J. McGrattan, is announced, to be solemnized the latter part of the month.

Vernon McAdam, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Montreal, is visiting his mother, Mrs. N. McAdam.

Mrs. Smith and Miss Irene Betts, of St. John, are guests of Mrs. Jno. Mooney.

O. V. Kennedy and wife have returned from Cape Tormentine.

B. Maloney, of the Immigration Department, Grd. Manan, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Lee, of Calais, was the guest last week of Miss Grace Doyle.

Dr. H. I. Taylor visited his brother in St. John, West, last week. Many friends here heard with deep regret of the death of one of the Taylor boys, and the wounding of his brother, at the front. Both boys had visited St. George during past years, and made many friends.

Joseph McHugh has purchased the McDougall house from Miss Minnie Parks, and will occupy it soon.

Mrs. Bohanan and daughter, who have been guests of Mrs. Chas. Henry, left last week for their home in Boston.

Miss Margaret Hughes, of Woodstock, is visiting relatives in town.

Gregory Watters, of Elmcroft, was in town on Tuesday.

J. E. Patchell, of Danforth, Me., is here in the interests of the Welshford Lumber Co.

Miss Laura Brown, of the telephone staff, is visiting relatives in St. John.

Miss Cohnan, of Calais, Me., was the guest of Mrs. Geo. Frauley, at Casa Laguna, Lake Utopia, over the week-end.

Mrs. Emily Goodeil is visiting relatives in St. Andrews.

Another St. George boy has been wounded in France. Word was received by his mother that Louis Spinney was seriously wounded, and in a base hospital. This is Louis' second wound. He is a member of the fighting 26th, and went overseas in the 115th.

Mrs. Mann is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Boone, in Calais.

Mrs. Geo. F. Meating and daughter, Ella, are guests this week of relatives in St. Stephen.

The Spanish gripe has reached St. George; quite a number are suffering from the disease.

Rev. Mr. Spencer, of St. Marks, is spending his holiday in Quebec, the guest of his brother, Rev. Dr. Spencer.

Thomas O'Halloran has been appointed Forest Ranger by the Local Government, with headquarters in St. George.

INCREASE IN CANADA'S REVENUES

OTTAWA, Sept. 9.—An increase of over twelve and a half million dollars in the revenues of the Dominion for the first five months of the current fiscal year ending August 31st is shown by the financial statement for the month of August issued to-day by the Department of Finance.

The total revenue for the five months period is \$118,360,020 as compared with \$105,785,600 for the same period last year.

War expenditures for the five months have totalled \$63,580,275 as compared with \$51,427,162 last year. For the month of August alone Canada spent \$19,571,723 on the war.

The net debt now stands at \$1,196,239,346, as compared with \$864,143,690 on August 31, 1917.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.



Pile up the Surplus

To win this war every ounce of the strength of each of the allied nations must be put forth to meet the organized, trained and disciplined efficiency of the Central Powers—that gigantic, ruthless force which is the result of fifty years of planning and preparation.

And every ounce of every allied nation's strength is in the hands and brains and hearts of the individuals of each nation, because they are free peoples.

Now the individuals of each nation must live as well as fight, therefore a proportion of the effort and material of each nation must be diverted from war purposes to living necessities.

So the less each individual takes for himself or herself for personal use the more effort will there be left for fighting and winning the war.

Every cent you spend represents that much effort because somebody must do something for you in order to earn that cent—somebody's effort must be given to you instead of to the war.

Therefore the less you spend—the less of somebody's effort you take for your individual use—the more will you leave in the national surplus for war effort.

The war can be won only by the surplus strength of the allied nations. The money each individual saves represents that surplus strength.

So the truly loyal Canadian will use less, spend less, and save more, to help to win the war.

Published under the Authority of The Minister of Finance of Canada.



THE O. C. S.

It is a characteristic of human nature that when we have escaped a serious danger we are careless—rather than cautious in the face of a recurrence of it. There are signs that it may be so with the threatening shortage of fuel. If it is, there will be serious and widespread suffering in the coming winter.

To meet the demands of the war will take nearly one hundred million tons of coal more than was mined and transported last year. Increase in production and better transportation facilities cannot possibly make up more than half of it. The other fifty million tons we have got to save.

Fuel, especially coal, is the very foundation of all our war activities. It takes coal to smelt iron ore, and coal to make steel, and coal to build ships and more coal to run them, and coal to move trains that haul coal, and still more coal to keep the factories going and make ammunition. One three-inch shell takes twenty pounds of steel, which takes eighty pounds of coal. Think of the million of three-inch shells that must be made! Then remember that a three-inch shell is offy a little boy in this war, and see what it means.

Chiefly it means that we—and that is you, too—must save every pound of coal we can. Begin now, by having the furnace or other heating apparatus put in order. Have the fire box and the flues cleaned: soot is a better non-conductor than asbestos. Cover the pipes, so that they will not radiate heat where it is not needed. Have the seams recemented.

When the cool weather comes, get on with a little fire of wood in a stove, instead of a coal fire in the furnace. Lay in wood now, if you can get it. Large chunks of hard wood are almost as good as coal. Save the limbs that you trim from your trees, and all the "dead-and-down" timber about your place. When the cold weather comes, use only the rooms you really need, instead of the whole house. Lincoln grew up in a one-room cabin heated

BRITISH CASUALTIES

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Casualties among the British forces reported in the week ending to-day totalled 20,240 officers and men, compared with an aggregate of 14,484 reported in the previous week. The casualties were divided as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Killed or died of wounds	378	3,628
Wounded or missing	1,034	14,600
Totals	1,412	19,228

It is reported that Yarmouth and St. John may yet have direct and regular steamship connexion with Boston before the war is over. It is understood that several of the steamers now building in the Maine and New Hampshire shipyards for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation will, on completion, be turned over to the Eastern Steamship Lines which formerly operated the steamers between Yarmouth and Boston and from St. John to Boston, and which were commandeered, the Yarmouth boats by the British Government and the St. John boats by the American Government.—Fishing Gazette.

PASSING OF THE PRIVATE CAR

Private cars are disappearing for the duration of the war. Some time ago, as active travellers on the track of the country, they became non-existent; dead storage claimed them very soon. Now, however, the Railroad Administration contemplates taking them out of camp, ripping out all their beautiful mahogany, satin-wood, Circassian walnut interiors, and changing them into ordinary sleeping and chair cars. Mayhap, even, the special that once flashed the famous Death Valley millionaire across the continent, to a world's amazement, will shortly accommodate the limbs of a lot of hard-fighting soldier boys. Your millionaires and railroad presidents will now admit that private-car travelling was always a bore, anyway. There is nothing like a seat in a really "thick" smoking car, listening to the tobacco-drenched gossip of the Average Man letting the world know what he thinks of his railway administration. Being forced to play Haroun al-Raschid will not hurt our railroad heads.

—The New York Evening Post.
Mrs. Stebbins—"Tom is such a handy man around the house. Why, he made the cuckoo clock go again as well as ever—the only thing is it 'oos' now before it 'cucks'."—Boston Transcript.

LAKE UTOPIA Camps to Let

Bryn Derwyn furnished cottages to let by the day, week or month. Ideal location on Beautiful shore near trout brook bridge. Good trout fishing. For terms apply to JOSEPH W. BRINE, R. R. 2 Utopia, N. B. 3-2m

T
Lon
Sam
Copyright
"There, mon P. G. that place ing shadow who was so I said, 'you You are w one who m and be c Standing by like a boy in, she must away "She vani the forest the unerrin jeweled ch presently h to you at three seven was exactly not one tra 8:45. When of Father T it was to m shriek that 9:21. And dread new had thrilled Kent mov down upon office of La an hour wa up on the d tered Kent. "You rat friends in a "Just a r crawled on quick." "How se? "Well, if buried the have had it have seen w "True eno as it was?" "See what "Suppose, the roules p our impulsiv Half an h process. At strolled had Simon P. G. There he closed and t tling over s had been u take a ride i accepted. "Business a seller. I some inform so I'm ready talk tree?" "Yep," res tery. "It "Will you "Fair den motto. You on the back "What we cliffs?" "Sleeping i "And you wandere?" "Sure as y "What pas "I gave he spoke to me and said th might reme got any chil wouldn't ha for the man ber." "When wa "Not fiftie "Did you "Yep. I rings on the that point. allowed it Wedgwick. I and have al bit where sh "And you less than a "That's a most awra yelled. It w appeared lo "All the What have y "Drive o tradefisher the murder make a little it be worth the murder "Quite like "Mum's th in it. The trail a way night had go somebody in uring and t was carryi light of som

The Secret of Lonesome Cove

By Samuel Hopkins Adams

Copyright, 1912, by the Bobbs-Merrill Company

"There, gentlemen and ladies," Simon P. Groot was saying, "there in that place of vast silences and infolding shadows I met and addressed one who was soon to be no more."

"Not all of them, anyhow," said Bain. "The chore in this case is to find facts enough to work on."

"On the contrary," declared Kent, "facts in this case are as plentiful as blackberries. The trouble is that we have no pall to put them in."

"Maybe we could borrow Len Schlager's," suggested the lawyer dryly.

"We don't seem to be getting much of anywhere," complained Sedgwick. "Complicated cases don't clear their selves up in a day," remarked Kent.

"In this case we've got opponents who know more than we do."

"Schlager?" asked the lawyer.

"And Dr. Breed. Also, I think, Gansett Jim. What do you think, Mr. Bain, is the mainspring of the sheriff's action?"

"Money," said the lawyer with conviction. "He's as crooked as a snake with the coil."

"Would it require much money to influence him?"

"As much as he could get. If the case was in the line of blackmail, he'd hold out strong. He's shrewd."

"Dr. Breed must be getting some of it."

"Oh, Tim Breed is Len's little dog. He takes orders. Of course he'll take money, too, if it comes his way. Like mister, like man."

"Those two," said Kent slowly, "know the identity of the body. For good and sufficient reasons, they are keeping that information to themselves. Those reasons we aren't likely to find out from them."

"Murderer has bribed 'em," opined Bain.

"Possibly. But that presupposes that the sheriff found something on the body which led him to the murderer, which isn't likely. How improbable it is that a murderer—allowing for argument, that there has been murder—who would go as far as to cover his trail and the nature of the crime by binding the body on a grating, would overlook anything like a letter incriminating himself!"

"What did the sheriff find, then, in the dead woman's pocket?"

"Perhaps a handkerchief with a distinctive mark."

"And that would lead him to the identity of the body?"

broken right to the edge of the thick and the ground stamped down. One of both of 'em must have broken out into the open, and I lost the trail. But this is what I found on a hazel bush: Do I win the five on it?"

The car came to a stop. Digging into his pocket, Kent produced a bill, which he handed over and took possession of Simon P. Groot's "relic." It was an embroidered silver star, with a few torn wisps of cloth clinging to it.

CHAPTER VIII. Beckonings.

FACTS that contradict each other are not facts," pronounced Chester Kent.

Fumes of tobacco were rising from three pipes hovered about the porch of the Nook where Kent, Sedgwick and Lawyer Bain were holding late council. A discouraged observation from the artist had elicited Kent's epigram.

"Not all of them, anyhow," said Bain. "The chore in this case is to find facts enough to work on."

"On the contrary," declared Kent, "facts in this case are as plentiful as blackberries. The trouble is that we have no pall to put them in."

"Maybe we could borrow Len Schlager's," suggested the lawyer dryly.

"We don't seem to be getting much of anywhere," complained Sedgwick. "Complicated cases don't clear their selves up in a day," remarked Kent.

"In this case we've got opponents who know more than we do."

"Schlager?" asked the lawyer.

"And Dr. Breed. Also, I think, Gansett Jim. What do you think, Mr. Bain, is the mainspring of the sheriff's action?"

"Money," said the lawyer with conviction. "He's as crooked as a snake with the coil."

"Would it require much money to influence him?"

"As much as he could get. If the case was in the line of blackmail, he'd hold out strong. He's shrewd."

"Dr. Breed must be getting some of it."

"Oh, Tim Breed is Len's little dog. He takes orders. Of course he'll take money, too, if it comes his way. Like mister, like man."

"Those two," said Kent slowly, "know the identity of the body. For good and sufficient reasons, they are keeping that information to themselves. Those reasons we aren't likely to find out from them."

"Murderer has bribed 'em," opined Bain.

"Possibly. But that presupposes that the sheriff found something on the body which led him to the murderer, which isn't likely. How improbable it is that a murderer—allowing for argument, that there has been murder—who would go as far as to cover his trail and the nature of the crime by binding the body on a grating, would overlook anything like a letter incriminating himself!"

"What did the sheriff find, then, in the dead woman's pocket?"

ried a heavy bundle. The manacles were, I infer, in that."

"But what conceivable motive could the dead woman have in dressing herself up like a party, going to meet a man and chaining him to herself?"

"When you have a bizarre crime you must look for bizarre motives. Just at present I'm dealing with facts. The iron was on the left wrist of the body; therefore it was on the right wrist of the unknown companion. It is natural, to perform a quick, deft act like snapping on a handcuff with the right hand. Hence, presumably, your visitor was the one who clamped the cuffs."

"And the man broke off his?"

"Yes. But only after a struggle, undoubtedly. If I could find a man with a badly bruised right wrist I should consider the trail's end in sight. You'll make inquiries, will you, Mr. Bain?"

"I will; and I will keep an eye on Len Schlager and the doc. Anything more now? If not I'll say good night."

After the lawyer had made his way into the darkness Kent turned to his host. "This affair is really becoming a very pretty problem. Why didn't you tell me of your meeting with Simon P. Groot?"

"Who?"

"The patriarch in the circus wagon."

"Oh, I forgot. Why, when I was trying to trail the woman I chanced upon him and asked if he had seen her. He hadn't."

"He had. Also he heard a terrified cry shortly after. The cry, he thought, was in a man's voice. Simon P. Groot isn't wholly lacking in sense of observation."

"A man's voice in a cry? What could that mean?"

"Oh, any one of several hundred unthinkable things," said Kent patiently.

"Wait! She must have attacked some other man as she did me. She was going to a rendezvous, wasn't she? Then she and the man she went to meeting her over the cliff."

"And the handcuffs?"

Sedgwick's hands went to his head. "That, of course, is the inexplicable thing. But don't you think that was the way she met her death?"

"No."

"Then what do you think?"

"Never mind that at present. The point is that Simon P. Groot naturally supposed you to have been mixed up in whatever tragedy there was going on. You've an unfortunate knack of manufacturing evidence against yourself, Sedgwick. The redeeming feature is that the sheriff can't very well use it to arrest you."

"I don't see why."

Kent chuckled. "Don't you see that the last thing the sheriff wants to do is arrest anybody?"

step of his car, from which he had descended, the other studied him, his quiet but forceful voice, his severely handsome face with its high brows, harsh nose and chiseled outlines, from which the eyes looked forth, thoughtful, alert, yet with the gaze of a man in pain. Presently he remarked very courteously:

"If you are going back to the hotel, may I take you along? I am Alexander Blair."

"Thank you, I'll be glad of a lift. My name is Chester Kent."

"Not the Professor Kent of the Ramsay case?"

"The same. You know, Mr. Blair, I've always believed that you had more of a hand in Ramsay's death than I. Now, if you wish to withdraw your offer of a lift?"

"Not at all. A man who has been so abused by the newspapers as I can stand a little plain speaking. For all that, on my word, Professor Kent, I had no hand in sending Ramsay on that dirty business of his."

"The scientist considered him thoughtfully. 'Well, I believe you,' said he shortly, and got into the machine."

CHAPTER IX. Chester Kent Declines a Job.

THIS meeting is a fortunate chance for me," said Blair presently.

"Chance?" murmured Kent interrogatively.

The car swerved sharply, but immediately resumed the middle of the road. "Certainly, chance," said the motorist. "What else should it be?"

"Of course," agreed Kent. "As you say."

"I said fortunate," continued the other, "because you are, I believe, the very man I want. There is an affair which has been troubling me a good deal. I haven't been able to look into it personally because of the serious illness of my son, who is at my place on Sundayman's creek. But it is in your line, being entomological and perhaps criminal."

"What is it?" asked Kent.

"An inexplicable destruction of our stored woollens by the clothes moth. You may perhaps know that I am president of the Kinsella mills. We've been having a great deal of trouble this spring, and our superintendent believes that some enemy is introducing the pest into our warehouses. Will you take the case?"

"When?"

"Start tonight for Connecticut. Chester Kent's long fingers went to the lobe on his ear. 'Give me until 3 o'clock this afternoon to consider. Can I reach you by telephone?'"

"Yes, at Hedgerow house, my place. 'That is how far from here?' 'Fourteen miles. But you need not come there. I could return to the hotel to conclude arrangements. And I think,' he added significantly, 'that you would find the project a profitable one.'"

"Doubtless. Are you well acquainted with this part of the country, Mr. Blair?"

"Yes; I've been coming here for years. 'Is there an army post near by?' 'Not within a hundred miles.' 'Nor any officers on special detail about?' 'None so far as I know.'"

Kent produced from his pocket the silver star with the shred of cloth hanging to it. "This may or may not be an important clue to the curious death that occurred here three days ago."

"A fairly good mixture, from the very elementary chemical test I made. 'Thank you, Mr. Blair. You've eliminated one troublesome hypothesis for me. I'll telephone you before 3 o'clock. Good day.'"

From the woolen manufacturer Chester Kent went direct to the Martindale Center library, where he interviewed the librarian.

"Do you get the agriculture department publications?"

"Yes. 'Have you a pamphlet issued by the bureau of entomology, Helmond on The Swarm Phenomenon in Lepidoptera?'"

"Yes, sir. It was inquired for only yesterday by Mr. Blair."

"Ah, yes! He's quite interested in the subject, I believe."

"It must be quite recent, then," said the librarian. "We haven't seen him here for a long time until two days ago, when he came and put in a morning reading on insects."

"So, Mr. Alexander Blair," said Kent, addressing the last fence post on the outskirts of the town after a thoughtful walk, "that was a fatal break on your part, that mention of Helmond. Amateurs who have wholly dropped a subject since years back don't usually know publications issued only within three months. That casual meeting with me was well carried out, and you called it chance. A very palpably manufactured chance! But why am I worth so much trouble to know? And why does Alexander Blair leave a desperately ill son to arrange an errand for me at this particular time? And is Hedgerow House, fourteen miles distant and possessing just such an electric car as a woman would use in driving round the country, perhaps the place whence came Sedgwick's sweet lady of mystery? Finally, what connection has all this with the body lying in Annalaka burying ground?"

Eluding no reply from the fence post, Kent returned to the Elyrie, called up Hedgerow house and declined Blair's proposition.

Early that evening Francis Sedgwick came to the hotel.

"Mr. Kent? I'm afraid you can't see him, sir. He isn't in his room," said the clerk.

"Isn't he about the hotel?"

The clerk hesitated. "I ought not to tell you, sir, for it's Mr. Kent's strict orders not to be disturbed, but he's in his special room. Is it anything very important? Any new evidence or something of that sort?"

"That is what I want Mr. Kent to decide."

"In that case I might take the responsibility. But I think I had better take you to him myself."

After the elevator had carried them to the top of its run, they mounted a flight of stairs and walked to a far corner of the building.

"Nobody's been in here since he took it," explained the clerk as they walked. "Turned all the furniture out. Special lock on the door. Some kind of scientific experiments, I suppose. He's very quiet about it."

Having reached the door, he discreetly tapped. No answer came. Somewhat less timidly characterized his next effort. A growl of surprise savagery from within was his reward.

"You see, Mr. Sedgwick," said the clerk, raising his voice he called. "Mr. Kent, I've brought..."

"Get away and go to the devil!" cried a voice from inside in fury.

"What do you mean by—" "It's I, Kent, Sedgwick. I've got to see you."

"She didn't mention Jupiter."

"No, of course not. Not by name. But what was it she said about the planet that she pointed out over the sea?"

"Oh, was that Jupiter? How did you know?"

"Looked last night, of course," said Kent impatiently. "There's no other planet conspicuous over the sea at that hour from where you stood. That's not important, at least not now. What did she say?"

"Oh, some sort about daring to follow her star and find happiness and that perhaps it might lead me to glory or something."

A kind of snort came from Kent. "Where have my brains been?" he cried. He thrust the bit of embroidery back into his pocket. Then with an abrupt change of tone:

"Well, is your temper in hand?"

"For the present."

"Tell me about it, then."

"You remember the picture of the face?" said Sedgwick with an effort.

"Nobody would easily forget it."

"I've been doing another portrait from the sketches. It was on opaque glass, an experimental medium that I've worked on some. Late this afternoon I went out, leaving the glass sheet, backed against a light board, on my easel. The door was jostled with a heavy spring. There's no possible access by the window. Yet somebody came in and smashed my picture to fragments. If I can find that man, Kent, I'll kill him!"

Kent glanced at the artist's long, strong hands. They were clenched on his knees. The fingers were bloodless.

"I believe you would," said the scientist with conviction. "You mustn't, you know. No luxuries at present. Anything else in your place damaged?"

"Not that I noticed. But I didn't pay much attention to anything else. I came here direct to find you."

"That's right. Well, I'm with you for the Nook."

Locking his curious room after him, Kent led the way to the hotel lobby, where he stopped only long enough to send some telegrams. The sun was still a few minutes short of its setting when he and his companion emerged from the hotel. Kent at once broke into a trot.

(To be Continued)

FIGURES THAT AGREE AS TO WAR'S END

The great question as to when the war will end has at last been solved, this time by an unknown "seer" who has sent a letter to Assistant Paymaster J. D. Doyle, of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station enclosing a table of figures based on the date of birth, first year of leadership, present age and length of office of eight leaders of the principal allies.

The informant is positive the war will end this year. He points out that the total for each leader is 3836, which, divided by 2, gives 1918.

Here are the uncanny figures as published by the Great Lakes Bulletin:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Age. Rows include President Wilson born 1856, King of Italy born 1847, King of Belgium born 1875, etc.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Adv. in the Beacon

A For Results

Stages on shore Good ply to E. N. B.

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
If payment is made strictly in advance
a discount of 50 cents will be allowed in
the rate of annual subscription.

The best advertising medium in Charlotte
County. Rates furnished on applica-
tion to the Publishers.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 14th September, 1918.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[September 5 to September 11]

THE week under review, like the
seven that preceded it, was an emi-
nently successful one for the military
forces of the Entente Allies, and augured
well for the future.

Again the Western front was the scene
of the greatest activity, and the Allies
made further substantial gains over near-
ly the whole front from Ypres to Reims;
and though at places the retirement of
the Germans was effected without resist-
ance on their part, for the most part they
defended their positions stubbornly, and
frequently counter-attacked. From north
of Armentieres to the Somme southwest
of St. Quentin the British forces opposed
the enemy, gaining ground at all points,
capturing thousands of prisoners, many
guns and vast quantities of war material,
and causing enormous casualties to the
Teuton foe. The heavy rains of the last
days of the week made fighting difficult,
and at the week's close hostilities were
practically at a standstill in consequence
of the weather. From the right wing of
the British to a point northeast of the
Soissons between the Aisne and the Vesle,
the French forces were strenuously en-
gaged throughout the week, and made
steady and very great progress, especially
from southwest of St. Quentin to near La
Fere, and from Coucy around the south
side of the forest of St. Gobain in the
direction of Laon. On their right flank
they were joined by the Americans, who
also made gains from Condé eastward to
Glennes, south of the Aisne. The Ameri-
cans also made some gains north of
Ypres. There was activity at other
points on the Western front, but it did
not result in changes of positions.

Little was heard of the Austro-Italian
campaign till near the week's close, when
it was reported that British troops had
raided Austro-Hungarian positions on the
Asiago Plateau, inflicting losses and cap-
turing a number of prisoners and abun-
dant war material. In the Monte
Asolone region the Italian forces cap-
tured enemy positions, and held them
despite violent counter-attacks; and in the
Laon, Valarsa, and Ornic valleys they
took prisoners, and they occupied the
island south of Ponte de Piave, annihilat-
ing the garrison. This activity fore-
shadows an offensive movement in force
by the Entente Allies on this front.

The news from Russia was varied,
though meagre. From an Entente point
of view it was not wholly unsatisfactory.
American troops were reported to have
landed at Archangel, and Volodga was
said to have been taken by the Anti-Bol-
shevists, supported by the Entente Allies.
Volodga is the point from which branches
the railway to Archangel, 400 miles north,
while Petrograd is only 350 miles to the
west. Seventy-five miles east of Petro-
grad, on the railway connecting that city
with Volodga, is the town of Ivanka, from
which branches the railway to Kola, over
700 miles to the north, a port on the Arctic
Ocean which is opened all the year round.
Over 400 miles of the northern part of
this railway is strongly held by the En-
tente Allies. It would thus appear that it
is not improbable that the Entente forces
may reach Petrograd before long. From
Siberia the news was most encouraging.
Through communication on the Trans-
Siberian Railway from Irkutsk to Vladiv-
ostok had been established, and the
whole line between those points is in the
hands of the Czech-Slovaks and the
Allies. The railway from Tchita to
Vladivostok, along the Amur river for a
great part of the distance, is probably
partly held by the Bolsheviks and released
German and Austrian prisoners, but with
Allied pressure from both ends, and out-
side sources of supply cut off, their position
is hopeless and they must soon be
overcome. A winter campaign in the
Amur district, in spite of the intense cold
is not impossible, or even extremely diffi-
cult. From Moscow and Petrograd the
news of the condition of anarchy pre-
vailing, and the atrocities being perpetrat-
ed by the Bolsheviks discounts anything
recorded of the horrors of the French
Revolution; and probably only a very
small portion of the whole truth has been
told. The sooner the forces of law and
order pressing on from the Arctic Ocean
in the northwest and from Vladivostok in
the east, can effect a junction and can
inspire confidence in the Russian people
who have become disillusioned as to the
aims of the Bolsheviks, the better it will
be for unhappy Russia.

The week was without news of military

operations in any of the other theatres of
war.

German submarines secured two impor-
tant victims during the week in the White
Star Line steamer Persic, being used as a
transport in conveying American troops,
and the C. P. R. steamer Missanobie,
which was in the service of the British
Government as a transport. There seems
to have been little or no loss of life in
either case, but the loss of the vessels
themselves is serious. With these two
notable exceptions, the week's success of
the enemy submarines was apparently
not great, and was probably below the
average.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

September 14.—Holy Cross. Dante Alighieri, Italian poet, died, 1321; General Montcalm, defender of Quebec, died, 1759; Alexander, Baron von Humboldt, German traveller and natural philosopher, born, 1769; Moscow burned by the Russians, 1812; Aaron Burr, American statesman, died, 1836; J. Fenimore Cooper, American novelist, died, 1851; Duke of Wellington, British military commander, died, 1852; First sod of E. & N. A. Railway turned at St. John, N. B., 1853; General Sir William Robertson, British military commander, born, 1859; Lord Robert Cecil, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, born, 1864; Charles Dana Gibson, American artist, born, 1867; Alabama claims against Great Britain decided in favor of United States, 1872; Will Irwin, American novelist and war correspondent, born, 1873; William McKinley, twice President of the United States, died from an assassin's wounds, 1901.

September 15.—British, under General Howe, took possession of New York, 1776; First balloon ascent in Great Britain, 1784; J. Fenimore Cooper, American novelist, born, 1789; Laying of the corner stone of King's College (now the University of New Brunswick) at Fredericton, 1828; Slavery abolished in Mexico, 1829; General Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, born, 1830; Hon. Richard Olney, former U. S. Secretary of State, born, 1835; Johann Strauss, Austrian musical composer, born, 1849; W. F. Hatheway, prominent merchant in St. John, N. B., and Consul for the French Republic, born, 1850; Hon. W. H. Taft, former President of the United States, born, 1857; Hon. G. W. Wickersham, former U.S. Attorney General, born 1828; Isambard K. Brunel, English civil engineer, designer of the steamship Great Eastern, died, 2859; W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent of the C. P. R. at Toronto, born, 1877; Crown Prince Humbert of Italy born, 1904.

September 16.—St. Ninian. Demosthenes, Greek orator, died by poison, 322 B. C.; King James II of England deposed, 1688; Samuel Adams, American statesman, born, 1722; Gabriel Dante Fahrenheit, German physicist, inventor of thermometer, died, 1736; Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, born, 1802; Francis Parkman, American historian, born, 1823; William Blackwood, Edinburgh publisher, died, 1834; James J. Hill, American railway magnate, born in Ontario, 1838; France abolished slavery throughout her possessions, 1848; Rt. Hon. Bonar A. Law, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, born in New Brunswick, 1858; Hamlin Garland, American novelist, born, 1860; Alfred Noyes, English poet, born, 1880; St. Clair River tunnel, between United States and Canada, opened, 1891.

September 17.—St. Lambert. French evacuated Quebec, 1759; British retook St. John's, Newfoundland, from French, 1762; Constitution of United States adopted, 1787; First Parliament of United Canada, 1792; Dr. Frank D. Adams, Dean of Faculty of Science, McGill University, born, 1859; Battle of Antietam, 1860; Walter Savage Landor, English poet and writer, died, 1864; General elections in Canada, defeat of the Mackenzie Government, 1878; Alexander Mackenzie, former Premier of Canada, died, 1892; Tenth Parliament of Canada dissolved, 1908.

September 18.—EMBER DAY. First English book printed, 1471; John Harvard, founder of Harvard College, died; 1638; Dr. Samuel Johnson, English writer and lexicographer, born, 1709; Matthew Prior, English poet and diplomatist, died, 1721; Chili declared its independence, 1810; J. T. Trowbridge, American author, born, 1827; William Hazlitt, English essayist and critic, died, 1830; Allison B. Connell, K. C., Woodstock, N. B., member of the Public Utilities Commission, born, 1850; Oscar II ascended the throne of Sweden, 1875; Dion Boucicault, Irish dramatist, actor, and author, died, 1890; Earl of Aberdeen assumed office of Governor-General of Canada, 1893; Dr. MacLagan, Archbishop of York, died, 1910.

September 19.—Poitiers, 1356. General Waller, English Parliamentarian military commander, died, 1668; Göttingen University opened, 1737; President Washington issued his "Farewell Address," 1796; Lord Sydneyham, Governor of Canada, died, 1841; James A. Garfield, President of United States, died from an assassin's wound, 1881; Suffrage granted to women in New Zealand, 1893.

September 20.—Alma, 1854. DELHI DAY (1857). Owen Glendower, Welsh patriot, died, 1416; Robert Emmet, Irish patriot, executed, 1803; Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, Lord Nelson's flag-captain on the Victory, died, 1839; First meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Philadelphia, 1848; Henry Arthur Jones, English playwright,

born, 1851; Upton Sinclair, American author and socialist, born, 1878; General Kitchener took possession of Fashoda, 1898.

Up-River Doings

St. Stephen, N. B., Sept. 11. Miss Marion Straghan has returned from a visit of two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Gardner at their camp, McDougald Lake.

Prof. Frederick Goucher, of New York City, is in St. Stephen, the guest of his parents, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Goucher, at the Baptist Parsonage.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Howard Whidden, of Ontario, have been visiting relatives in St. Stephen.

Mrs. Hazen Grimmer, of St. John, and Mrs. Howard Grimmer, of St. Andrews, are in town for a short visit.

Miss Lillian Calder, of Campobello, is in St. Stephen to attend the Fair. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Kent and party, of St. George, are in town to attend the Exhibition.

Mrs. George Smith, of St. Andrews, is a visitor in town to-day.

Mrs. W. F. Todd gave a very pleasant automobile ride to St. Andrews last Thursday afternoon. The guests were Mrs. John E. Algar, Mrs. Percy Clarke, Mrs. E. M. Ganong, Mrs. Laura Bogue, and Miss Mary Abbot. The ladies on their arrival were entertained at supper at Kennedy's Hotel by Mrs. Bogue, and afterwards returned to St. Stephen.

Rev. J. Wilson, Provincial Prohibition Secretary, was in St. Stephen recently and registered at the Queen during his stay.

Miss Ruth Clarke is visiting Miss Grace Thompson at Chance Harbor, N. S.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rawlings, of St. John, are visiting their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bolz, and will remain until after the Exhibition in St. Stephen.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Forsythe, of Bangor, are in St. Stephen to enjoy the pleasures of the Charlotte County Fair.

Mrs. W. L. Dixon recently visited Summerside, P. E. I.

Miss Edith Baird, of Elizabeth, N. J., is the guest of the Misses McBride, in St. Stephen.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Nicholson are to occupy the house on Veazie Street owned by Dr. J. W. Moore.

Mr. J. Foster Gill has been a recent visitor in St. Stephen.

Miss Cora Shaw, of Montreal, is a guest of Miss Kathleen Hill.

Ven. Archdeacon Newnam has gone to Toronto to attend the session of the General Anglican Synod, and will be away two weeks. Christ Church will be closed on Sunday.

Mrs. Josephine Lambe, of Boston, is the guest of Mrs. Gilbert W. Ganong.

Miss Ida Young, of Oak Bay, one of the new teachers on the Public School Staff, is making her home with Mrs. S. R. Belvea.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard McCurdy are being congratulated on the birth of a son, at the Chipman Memorial Hospital.

Miss Kate Nichols, of Portland, Me., is visiting her mother, Mrs. James Nichols, in Calais.

Miss Martha Harris, who spent the summer in Campobello, has arrived home. Wednesday was the Annual "tag day" for the Chipman Memorial Hospital.

It has been announced that the sum of money collected in St. Stephen, Milltown, and vicinity by the "taggers" for the Navy League, amounted to nearly thirteen hundred dollars.

Miss Florence Bean, who has been visiting Miss Muriel Newnam in Woodstock, has returned to her home in Calais.

Mrs. W. S. McKellar and Miss Gertrude McKellar, who spent several weeks at Lettice, have returned to their home in Calais.

Mrs. William Boardman is visiting Boston friends.

In the Opera House in Calais on Tuesday evening, several young ladies dressed as Red Cross nurses, solicited money for the Calais Red Cross Society, and were well rewarded, quite a sum of money was collected.

The Charlotte County Fair opened with great success and a large attendance on Tuesday. To-day, Wednesday, there are a great number of strangers in town, coming from all points in automobiles, and early in the afternoon the Fair grounds were thronged with eager sight-seers. There is a splendid assortment of fancy work, preserves, canned vegetables, fruits, and pickles, and all sorts of domestic work in the Women's Department. The exhibition of vegetables is exceedingly good; also the horses and cattle. The Mid-way provides amusement for all. There are some fine exhibits in the lower part of the Main Buildings, and also good restaurants where ice cream and eatables are sold. Miss Phoebe McKay is in charge of the Gregory & Manuel booth, where pianos are exhibited, and her splendid singing and playing draw a continuous crowd. The Red Cross Society has a fishing pond in the grounds which is well patronized. It is expected that Thursday will be the banner day, if the weather is warm and pleasant.

CHAMCOOK, N. B.

Sept. 11. Mr. Melvin Garnett returned to-day from Camp St. John's, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Price Hatt spent the week-end in St. George.

Mrs. Harry Epps, Miss May Epps, and

Mr. Ray Hoyt, of Lettice, spent Sunday at the home of the Misses Hilda and Nina Matthews.

Mr. Vernon and Miss Helen McNichol have returned to Lettice. They have been spending a few days with the Misses Matthews.

Miss Hilda Matthews motored to St. George to-day.

Mr. Vernon McNichol has returned to Camp Sussex.

Miss Elsie Clinch has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. McCoubrey.

AUCTION SALE

CORNER LOT, and 2-story Brick Building, Water Street, St. Andrews, now occupied as Post Office and by the BEACON Press Company, will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, September 28, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Sale at Post Office corner.

First-class business location, building well-adapted for commercial, banking, or residential occupation. Inspection of premises invited.

ST. ANDREWS LAND COMPANY F. H. GRIMMER, Agent.

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 while 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. Hip \$6. Boys' Boots \$5. Youths' Boots \$4. Children's \$2. Men's Rubbers \$1.25 up. Boys' \$.75 and \$1.00. Youths' \$.75. Girls' \$.75 and \$1.00. Child's \$.75.

Men's Canvas Oxfords, Rubber Soles and Heels, \$1.25. Ladies' \$1.25.

Men's Fancy Dress Shoes with Invisible Eyelets, 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 Box Top Machines, different makes, in good condition, \$5, \$7 and \$10. I keep Shuttles, Bobbins, Belts, Oil, Sides, 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.

ONLY 30 DAYS

We must clear out the balance of our stock before the first of October, and are offering astonishing BARGAINS in Men's and Boy's SHOES, Women's RUBBERS, Men's SHIRTS and COLLARS, Balbriggan UNDERWEAR, in 1 and 2 piece suits, White OVERALLS, HATS and CAPS; a few SUITS and RAINCOATS left.

Money is only worth what it will buy, but in these Bargains it doubles its value.

R. A. STUART & SON

ST. ANDREWS, August 24th, 1918.

We have put on our Counter some special bargains in

DINNER SETS AND TEA SETS

These Dinner Sets are \$8.75, 9.75 & 10.00, which, at the present prices, are give aways.

Call and See them while they last.

R. D. Ross & Co.

Near Post Office St. Stephen, N. B.

SPRING GOODS

PAINTS.—Now is the time to do your painting. Paint beautifies and preserves the home, enhances the beauty of the town we dwell in. We have a good stock of Ramsay's Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Oils, etc. Ask for Color Cards.

WALL PAPERS.—We have a splendid stock of the latest goods in this line; prices are reasonable too. New stock 13c. per roll, up. We also have an assortment of other wall Papers which we are selling at 8c. up. Call early before the best is sold out.

You will soon be needing some GARDEN TOOLS to help increase the Food Production. Better get your Rakes, Hoes, Spading Forks and other utensils now. We sell Steele Briggs' GARDEN SEEDS.

Buy a BICYCLE and enjoy good health. It saves you many a step and a lot of time. Call and see the "CLEVELAND." We will be pleased to quote you on Accessories or any repair work you may contemplate.

Columbia Batteries, Rope, Spikes, Nails, etc. for Weir building, and a full line of general household Hardware.

J. A. SHIRLEY

When you come to the St. Stephen Fair will be your chance to buy your

WINTER COAT

at a special price made only for Fair week.

A special exhibit of Ladies' SILK DRESSES at wholesale prices.

Our whole season's purchase of Ladies' SWEATERS is now on hand. Also BLANKETS, UNDERWEAR, SHAKER FLANNELS.

C. C. GRANT

ST. STEPHEN

Now is the Time to Fight the FLIES by Getting Your

SCREENS

On Your DOORS and WINDOWS

We have a full stock of Window Screens and Screen Doors in several sizes.

Also WIRE NETTING

28 in. Wide
30 " "
32 " "
36 " "

GASOLINE and OILS

White Rose Gasoline is the best Gasoline on the market, Auto owners claim. It is cleaner and lasts longer.

We carry Motor Oil, Machine Oil, and Separator Oil.

G. K. GREENLAW

SAINT ANDREWS

(Canada Food Board License No. 8-1160)

Advertising Pays---Try a Beacon Adv.

Soci
Miss Flo
to her home
Mrs. R. Wel
Professor
been spendi
Hotel, left or
Mass.
Lady Sh
Tipperary a
clerk and th
nessy, has r
Mrs. Bruc
her daughter
Mrs. Richi
ing her moti
returned to
B.
Mrs. Thos
Judge and
Miss Lois G
visiting Mr
Grimmer let
eriction.
Miss Agne
Misses O'Ne
Mr. and M
visiting Mr.
Miss Clara
a visit to Boc
Mr. to Hova
morning for t
the Biological
Mrs. C. F.
May Smith,
left for New Y
A number o
Small called a
tage." Thurs
presented her
brooch. Miss
surprise, prov
The young fo
music and da
up at an earl
Friday morn
home h Broo
Mrs. Goe. F
pying the "Ar
her home in S
Miss Laura
been the gues
Mrs. Warren
knitting party
mother, Mrs.
Miss Dorot
vacation in Br
Mr. and M
Watt Jct., hav
H. O. Rigby.
Mr. and Mrs
ter, Jean, of S
vacation at Ke
Rev. Raymon
Miss Phyllis
garet Mahon
Stephen.
Miss Villa T
been the gues
Mrs. McMu
after a very ple
Fredericton an
Mrs. B. McI
Mrs. McMullor
Frank McMu
Mrs. B. McI
night's train fo
Mrs. Mitche
Woodstock, an
Maloney.
Dr. Edward E
ing Mrs. E. Od
home in Rock,
Mrs. E. Ather
Wednesday eve
On Thursday
bitt entertaine
Sussex.
Miss Bessie V
Mr. Albert T
spending the su
left Friday mor
Mrs. Thomps
Me., are visitin
Mr. Henry
annual visit to
ping at Kenned
Mrs. Emory E
of Brookline, M
and are guests
Corner. They
beautiful residen
for the past two
Mr. L. P. Sim
in St. Andrews
Mr. John Lilli
and Mrs., and t
ed St. Andrews
turned on Wedn
guests at Kene
Miss Hazel Tu
chie, of St. Almo
town.
Minard's Linim
Dear Sirs—I
my face for a lo
ber of remedies
I was advised t
MENT, and after
made a complete
up and disappear
D.
Bellisle Station, I
Sept. 17, 190

Social and Personal

Miss Florence Whitlock has returned to her home after spending a week with Mrs. R. Webb, Chamcook.

Professor Charles T. Copeland, who has been spending his vacation at Kennedy's Hotel, left on Monday night for Cambridge, Mass.

Lady Shaughnessy has closed Fort Tipperary and, with the Hon. Mrs. Beauclerk and the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Bruce, of Malden, Mass., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Warren Stinson.

Mrs. Richard Owen, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Angus Kennedy, has returned to her home in Edmundston, N. B.

Mrs. Thos. Burton has been visiting in Judge and Mrs. W. C. H. Grimmer and Miss Lois Grimmer, of St. John, have been visiting Mr. Jeffery Wheelock. Judge Grimmer left Monday night for Fredericton.

Miss Agnes Lyons has been visiting the Misses O'Neill.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Thompson have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thompson.

Miss Clara Thurber has returned from a visit to Bocabec and Deer Island.

Mr. Howard Rigby left on Saturday morning for the Miramichi to return with the Biological boat, *Prince*.

Mrs. C. F. Smith and daughter, Miss May Smith, of "Rosemount Cottage," left for New York on Sunday.

A number of young friends of Miss F. Small called at her home "Indiana Cottage," Thursday evening, Sept. 5, and presented her with a handsome cameo brooch. Miss Small, though taken by surprise, proved herself a charming hostess. The young folks enjoyed themselves with music and dancing, and the party broke up at an early hour. Miss Small left on Friday morning with her mother for their home in Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. Goe. F. Smith, who has been occupying the "Anchorage," has returned to her home in St. John.

Miss Laura Shaw, of Woodstock, has been the guest of the Misses Rigby.

Mrs. Warren Stinson entertained at a knitting party on Tuesday evening for her mother, Mrs. Bruce.

Miss Dorothy Lamb is spending her vacation in Bridgetown, N. S.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clark and child, of Watt Jct., have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Rigby.

Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe and little daughter, Jean, of Sussex, are spending their vacation at Kennedy's Hotel.

Rev. Raymond McCarthy has returned from a visit to Woodstock.

Miss Phyllis Cockburn and Miss Margaret Mahon spent Fair Week in St. Stephen.

Miss Villa Trafton, of Venceboro, has been the guest of Miss Annie Ross.

Mrs. McMullon has returned home after a very pleasant visit with friends in Fredericton and McAdam.

Mrs. B. McKenna is visiting Mr. and Mrs. McMullon.

Frank McMullon has gone to Toronto. Mrs. B. McKenna left by Thursday night's train for Fredericton.

Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Garden, of Woodstock, are visiting Mrs. John S. Maloney.

Dr. Edward Elliott, who has been visiting Mrs. E. Odell, has returned to his home in Rock, Mass.

Mrs. E. Atherton Smith entertained on Wednesday evening.

On Thursday evening Mrs. G. W. Babbitt entertained for Mrs. Forsythe, of Sussex.

Miss Bessie Wren is visiting in Lever. Mr. Albert T. Waycott, who has been spending the summer at the Algonquin, left Friday morning for Portland.

Mrs. Thompson and children, of Bangor, Me., are visiting Mrs. Gus Rigby.

Mr. Henry Simpson is making his annual visit to St. Andrews, and is stopping at Kennedy's Hotel.

Mrs. Emory Hoar and Mr. D. B. Hoar, of Brookline, Mass., arrived on Monday, and are guests with Miss Mowat at Elm Corner. They have not occupied their beautiful residence on the St. John road for the past two seasons.

Mr. L. P. Simpson, of Welshpool, was in St. Andrews on Saturday last.

Mr. John Lillie, of Richmond, England, and Mrs., and the Misses Lillie, who visited St. Andrews earlier in the season, returned on Wednesday evening, and are guests at Kennedy's Hotel.

Miss Hazel Turner and brother, Maurice, of St. Almo, are visiting friends in town.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether. DAVID HENDERSON. Bellisle Station, Kings Co., N. B., Sept. 17, 1904.

Local and General

A special meeting of the Pythian Sisters will be held in Paul's Hall on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend.

The Algonquin Hotel closed today, after a fairly prosperous season, considering the war-time conditions prevailing. It is to be hoped that the war will be over before the Hotel opens next summer. The weather in July left much to be desired, from the point of view of those seeking rest and recuperation at a seaside resort, but August was delightful nearly throughout. September, so far, has been more rainy and rather colder than usual. But whatever the weather may be, the regular Algonquin guests come here summer after summer, thus testifying in the most effective way their appreciation of the Hotel and its management, and to their fondness for the many attractions this place affords.

The Charming Marine Scene (Saint Andrews Island with Fishing Schooner near by) painted and donated by Mr. Horne Russell to Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, Regent of the "Royal Standard" Chapter I. O. D. E., for patriotic work, was drawn for at "The Algonquin," Thursday night, and the lucky number fell to F. M. Payne, Esq., of Amos, Nevada.

On Sunday evening a most impressive memorial service was held in All Saints Church for the late Quartermaster-Sergeant Harold Grimmer. The Rev. G. H. Elliot, preached a most eloquent sermon, with touching references to the sterling worth of the dead hero. The choir sang during the service "Onward Christian Soldiers," "For All the Saints," "Hark, Hark My Soul," "O God of Love, O King of Peace."

The amount realized from the Tag Day for the Navy League was over four hundred dollars. Great thanks are due the ladies who tagged, and the townspeople for their hearty response to the appeal.

WILSON'S BEACH, C-BELLO.

Sept. 12. Mr. and Mrs. George West, of Boston, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Searles.

Mrs. Vaughn, of St. John, is a guest of Mrs. Charles Greenwood.

The Misses Campbell and Miss Vella Chipman, of St. John, were recent visitors of their aunt, Mrs. Charles Fletcher.

Mrs. George Seelye and Mrs. Howard Anthony, of Lubec, spent Labor Day here.

Mr. Robinson Flagg, of Eastport, was an over-Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lank.

A baby girl came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Calder recently, and a son to Mr. and Mrs. Horace Anthony.

Word came last week that Private Lymond Langmaid was suffering from a gun-shot wound in his shoulder.

Mrs. Leslie McLaughlin, of Malden, Mass., who was here for several weeks, has returned home.

Mrs. Elmer Cline has had the pleasure of entertaining two relatives from her old home in Nova Scotia, Mrs. Amoreau and Miss Marjorie Theirault.

Mrs. Emerson Brown returned last week from a pleasant visit in Fredericton and St. John.

Mrs. Antoinette Harding and Mrs. Annie Dearborn, of Boston, were recent guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Babcock.

Mr. Fulton Babcock has been appointed keeper of Wolves light and moved his family there this week.

Mrs. Sophia Lank, who was seriously ill for a number of weeks, is able to be about again, to the joy of her family and friends.

Mrs. Luther Brown and daughter, Nellie, are visiting Mrs. Brown's parents at Lettite.

Mrs. Augustus Bommer, who spent the summer with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Matthews, left here on Saturday for her home in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes and family left here on Saturday for their home in Malden, Mass.

ST. PATRICK AT SALUTE

A memorial service for the rich dead, Sergt. Fred Woodbury and Pte. Clarence Crichton, will be conducted in the Church of the Heavenly Rest at Bocabec on Sunday, September 15, at 3 p. m., by Rev. D. W. Blackall. Other services in St. Patrick Parish are thus due:—Transfiguration at 11 a. m., and Christ Church, Elmsville, at 8 p. m.

"The tumult and the shouting dies— The captains and the Kings depart— Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice, An humble and a contrite heart. Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget!"

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY

The President gratefully acknowledges a generous package of wool from Miss Annie O'Neill.

DIED

ALBERT E. RICHARDSON
The death occurred on July 31, at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., of Albert E. Richardson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Richardson, Bayside, in the 55th year of his age.

OBITUARY

PATRICK GRACE
St. George, Sept. 9.—The funeral of Patrick Grace was held this morning from his home to St. George's church, where a requiem mass was sung by Rev. Father Holland. Mr. Grace died on Saturday after several months' illness. He was born in Ireland, and came to St. George when a small boy. During a long lifetime he was a resident of the town, well known and highly thought of. A sister, Mrs. Mary Kane, and a niece, Miss Margaret Duffy, who resided with him, are left to mourn. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

MR. JAMES NOYES

Black's Harbor, N. B., Sept. 11.—Our community was deeply saddened on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 7, when news reached here of the sudden death of Mr. James Noyes which took place at the Chipman Hospital at three o'clock. Mr. Noyes was a native of Boston and came here about four years ago and established himself as a grocer, and won a wide circle of friends. He married Miss Lillian Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson, of this place. Deceased was laid to rest in the Catholic Cemetery on Monday afternoon. Deep sympathy is extended to his young wife in the great loss she has been called upon to bear.

PTE. CLARENCE M. CRICHTON

The home of Mr. and Mrs. James Crichton, Bocabec Cove, was greatly saddened last week by the announcement of the death of their eldest son, Clarence Milton, who was killed in action August 15, somewhere in France.

Pte. Crichton enlisted as a volunteer in the 115th Battalion in the winter of 1916, leaving for England the following summer, where he remained until May 1917, when he was sent to France and transferred to the 26th Battalion. He escaped serious wounds, until he had his leg badly bruised, which kept him at a base hospital for 14 weeks, but fell in action during the fierce fighting of Aug. 16. He leaves to mourn five sisters and two brothers, besides his parents, and a host of friends whose deep sympathy is extended to the bereaved ones.

The sisters are: Mrs. Stanley McCullough, of Upper Bocabec; Mrs. Wilfred Bryant, of Bartlett's Mills; Eleanor, Winnifred, and Hilda at home; and the brothers are: David and Howard, also at home.

THE NAVY LEAGUE

MRS. E. ATHERTON SMITH'S ADDRESS.

On Wednesday evening, September 4, in the Andraeo Hall, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith gave a most interesting and instructive address for the benefit of the Navy League.

Mrs. Smith said:—At the outbreak of the war King George, in addressing his people used a phrase in reference to the British Navy which will live in history. He referred to it as "The sure shield of the nation." That term has steadily gained in force, as the people of the Empire have realized more and more with each hour that has passed how immeasurable is the debt we owe to the brave sailors who have held the seas for over four years.

The silence, that is almost uncanny, is that, which broke only once off Jutland, has veiled the battle-squadrons of Great Britain from the gaze of the world, since the war began. And yet, protected by those great unseen ships, the commerce of the world has gone on. Troops from every dominion and British possessions have sailed over thousands of miles, millions of British soldiers have gone to France, Greece, Egypt, East and West Africa, Mesopotamia, and China, and the Forces have been supplied with coal, steel, oil, shells, guns, and all other necessities of war, as well as everything required for their sustenance.

The personnel of the navy has been raised from 145,000 men at the beginning of the war to 450,000. Its tonnage from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000. Since the outbreak of the war the original fleet has been supplemented by new units representing a force larger than the entire navy which Germany possessed in 1914.

During last year alone the British navy transported 7,000,000 men, 500,000 animals, 200,000 vehicles, and 9,500,000 tons of stores to the various fronts.

The daughter nations of Great Britain, inheriting her sea-going instincts, have played no mean part in the naval struggle. It was the young Australian fleet that swept the Germans from the Pacific, and the "Sydney" that brought that unscrupulous raider, the "Emden," to heel off Cocos Island. The men of Newfoundland's Naval Force have rendered admirable service, first in the Dardanelles, and later in patrolling the Mediterranean and the North Sea. The other dominions have contributed in men and ships to the Imperial Navy.

But we must not fail to pay a well-merited tribute to the "Fleets behind the

Fleet," for it is not only to the British Grand Fleet that humanity and civilization owe so vast a debt of gratitude. One as great is owing to the British merchant marine. "The Navy of Peace" has been one of our main refuges in war. In normal times the life of the seaman is one full of peril and devoid of comfort. During war-time the hardships, terror, and perils increase manifold. The risks of the seaman are multiplied in every direction. The German submarine warfare has added piracy to the other perils of the deep in war time. All Germany's methods of war-time barbarism have failed to delay the sailing of one British ship by a single hour. Death lurks in the way of every ship. The submarine and loathsome mine have claimed over 15,000 of our merchant marine. They died for us! What of their dependents, the widows and orphans? Governments make no provision for them, because the merchant marine is not a recognized branch of the Service, like the Army and Navy. That is why we are having "Sailors' Day" to-morrow. You are asked to give liberally. The bulk of the money contributed will be allocated to various funds for the benefit of the Sailors of the Empire including our own Dominion. The most important of these is King George's Fund for Sailors. Part of the money will be used for the naval prisoners of war and for the assistance of British and Canadian sailors and their dependents, Sailors' Homes, Institutions, and Hospitals in Canada and throughout the Empire.

Then too the contribution of the fisher-folk has been superb. More than sixty per cent. of the fishermen are in the Naval Service. Their trawlers are engaged in one of the most perilous tasks it is possible to conceive, that of mine sweeping. The German mine sweepers, the humble fisherfolk. The number of mines they have swept is incredible. But the services rendered by the British fishermen are very far from being confined to mine sweeping. Everywhere Fishing Trawlers patrol the seas protecting ships! The courage and heroism displayed by these fishermen can not be extolled too highly.

In conclusion Mrs. Smith quoted one of Kipling's stirring Navy poems.

Mrs. Smith then showed some interesting war slides that she had had especially prepared, and gave some instructive information concerning them.

Mr. Sidney Anning sang the verses of "Rule Britannia" and the audience joined in the chorus. Mrs. Mason made a most pleasing accompanist.

"One reel of hydroplanes was shown. After the singing of "God Save the King" the audience remained to consider the idea of forming a Navy League.

It was moved by Mr. Goodwill Douglas, seconded by Rev. Wm. Amos, that the work of the Navy League in St. Andrews be left in the very efficient hands of the Canadian Club. This received the hearty endorsement of the audience.

Mrs. Fred Andrews, the president of the Canadian Club, presided and moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Smith for her kindness in giving the evening.

A little girl presented Mrs. Smith with a large bunch of flowers at the conclusion of her lecture.

Dr. GOVE

Has resumed the practice of his profession in the town of St. Andrews, and will attend professional calls any time, any where, and any place in the country. Residence, the O'Neill house, Water Street. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., and 4 to 8 p. m.

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

A WORD OF WARNING!

ALL KINDS OF

Toilet Articles, Talcum Powders, Face Powders, Tooth Pastes and Powders, Face Creams, etc. are going to advance in price in the near future. Some have already advanced.

A recent Order in Council forbids the importation of all Foreign Toilet preparations.

As soon as the stock of Foreign articles is sold, no more may be had until after the war.

We will continue to sell our stock of these things at the usual prices. When we buy more we will have to advance prices.

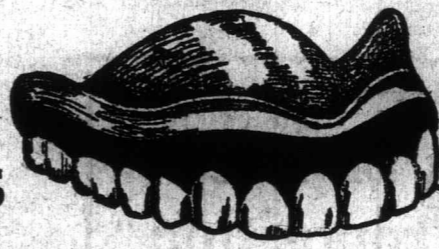
THE WREN DRUG STORE

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)

PLUMBER & TINSMITH

Locks Repaired Keys Fitted BICYCLES REPAIRED

H. G. Browning

Serve Tapioca

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

H. J. BURTON & CO.

(Canada Food Board Licence No. 8-1606)

H. O'NEILL



Dealer in Meats, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

(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)

CANADIAN CROP REPORTS

Ottawa, September 4, 1918. A summary of telegraphic reports on the condition of field crops in Canada at the end of August was issued to-day by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as follows:

Atlantic Provinces.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (Charlottetown): Hay crop will be up to average. Small fruits medium; crop early. Harvesting started with indications of heavy crop. Slow growth in corn. Potatoes promise an excellent crop. NOVA SCOTIA (Nappan): Roots and grain made excellent growth. Potatoes and beans fair. Blight in potatoes prevalent. Hay slightly below average, but cured in good condition. Turnip feed ripening nicely. (Kentville): Grains which are an excellent crop have ripened well, and considerable has been harvested. Roots are looking well. Potatoes have shown considerable early blight. Apples a medium crop. NEW BRUNSWICK (Fredericton): Conditions good for an average hay crop and for ripening grain. A record yield of wheat and oats now assured. Corn is generally a failure. Early potatoes of good quality but yield is disappointing. Turnips good where not attacked by aphids.

Quebec.—ROBERVAL (Chicoutimi and Saguenay): Hay harvest has been comparatively good. Frost in certain places has injured tobacco and potatoes. Cereals are ripening well and promise a good yield, especially wheat. STE. ANNE DE LA POCATIÈRE (Kamouraska): Weather conditions favorable for ripening of cereals, the first sown of which are very good. Late sown cereals will probably not ripen. Potatoes injured by late blight, and drought of late date lessens the prospects of a general heavy yield. European plums a failure; apples half a crop. Hay good. CAPE ROQUE: All grain very good, except barley, which is good. Early potatoes are extra; late potatoes are commencing to suffer from blight. Apples are poor, and there are practically no plums. Roots for stock are good, but corn for silage is the worst crop in years. LENNOXVILLE: Hay an average crop. The grain harvest is one of the best for some time. Roots are promising; silage corn poor. MAKAMIX (Pontiac): Hay sown done; quality fair. Yield of early sown grain probably 15 p. c. above average; late sown very poor. Vegetables average, though potatoes badly frosted in places.

Ontario.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture reports that fall wheat is a fifty per cent. crop of good quality. Barley, oats, and spring wheat are well harvested; the yields and quality of grain are excellent, and the straw is clean. Peas good; beans fair; silo corn promising; early potatoes fair; late ones poor. Roots are now recovering from drought, pastures are reviving. The labor situation during harvest was nicely met. OTTAWA (Central Experimental Farm): The harvesting of grain is about completed, and the threshing, yields are extra good, being decidedly above average. The corn crop is not quite up to the average; it is very good in some sections, particularly near Ottawa, but in other districts it is not so good, owing to the unfavorable weather of June and poor seed. Roots are a fair crop, recent rains having benefited turnips and mangolds very materially.

Manitoba.—MORDEN (Experimental Farm): Probably fifty per cent. of the grain crops are already cut and nearly as much in stock. The heads are especially well filled and the kernels plump. The wheat crop will be above average in this section, with oats and barley bumper crops. No hail or frost injury, but rust prevalent. Rust and wet weather have combined to make harvest difficult. No threshing has been done. Potatoes promise to be a record breaker; certainly

400 bushels to the acre on this farm. Many vegetables slow to ripen on account of cool weather and great rainfall.

Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture reports that the recent rains have changed conditions in the southern and central parts of the province for the better, and the crop yield will be higher than anticipated. The southwestern and west central districts report that while the rains came too late to increase the crop yields to any great extent, yet the later sown grains will be greatly benefited and will result in much more feed than was thought would be available. In the northwestern, northeastern and the northern parts of the east central districts frost has inflicted serious damage, varying from five to seventy-five per cent. INDIAN HEAD: All grain has filled exceptionally well; no damage from frost, hail or rust reported from this district. Seventy per cent. of wheat cut. Conditions have improved greatly and yield will be heavier than first expected, while sample will be exceptionally good. SCOTT: Fine weather prevailing; some rain late in month. Wheat harvest well advanced, but extremely light; early oat crop poor. Some late crops will require three to four weeks free from frost. Barley improved. Potato crop generally very late.

Alberta.—The Alberta Department of Agriculture telegraphs that the harvest is in full swing throughout the province and a fair crop is being reaped. Outlook in Peace River country very optimistic. Weather somewhat irregular; considerable rain having fallen in many parts. Outlook for the live stock problem promising. LACOMBE: Rains have greatly benefited green feed and pastures and relieved the feed situation materially. Later grain for threshing also filled better than expected at time. LETHBRIDGE: The wheat harvest in southern Alberta well advanced. In many localities, in drier districts, it is already completed, and threshing in isolated cases started. This part of the province will produce enough wheat for seed next season and have some to spare, but the oat and barley crop is almost nil.

British Columbia.—AGASSIZ: Unsatisfactory harvesting weather during August. Precipitation 7.94 which is 5.3 inches more than average for twenty-seven years. Grain badly discoloured; a quantity which germinated in sheaf straw only fit for bedding. Roots promise good crop. Potatoes blighted. Second crop of clover much improved. INVERMERE: Crops generally under irrigation are very good; dry farming results poor. Heavy crop of second cut clover and alfalfa has been cut. Wheat, barley, corn, and roots very good. Oats fair. SUMMERLAND: Apricots, peaches, plums, and pears exceed expectations. Winter apples, owing to increased size, may reach seventy-five per cent. of last year. Much hay was harvested in poor condition on account of rain, but rain has helped dry farmers. Some farmers who expected nothing will be able to cut grain for hay. SIDNEY, V. I.: All crops harvested in good condition. Twenty-five per cent. threshing done. Very dry, ploughing difficult. Pastures short; supplementary feeding necessary for dairy cattle. Live stock being slightly reduced. Feed of all kinds high in price.

HEAVY CUTS ON HIGH PRICES
Heavy cattle and high prices bring large returns, but light cattle and cuts in price destroy profits. It pays to pasture cattle when the season has been fair, with good rains and good pasture during the last half of September and October. A little effort put forth now will make possible putting on an additional 100 pounds per head, and secure a better price for the cattle as well. The Canada Food Board and the British Purchasing Commission state that the beef situation in the Allied countries makes it important to discourage sending unfinished cattle to slaughter.

KEEPING BIENNIAL VEGETABLES FOR SEED

By the term "biennial" vegetables is meant those which take two seasons to produce seed, writes the Dominion Horticulturist in a leaflet giving advice on the "Selection and Wintering of Biennial Vegetables for Seed" which can be had free from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The vegetables must be stored over the first winter and replanted for seed production the following spring. Some well-known vegetables of this class are beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, parsnips, salsify, and turnips. Seed from these can easily be grown in Canada if the vegetables to be so used are kept in good condition over the winter. Unless a rigid selection is made, each year, of specimens which are true to type, it will not be long before a larger proportion of the crop will be not true to type; hence great care should be taken to select well-shaped, medium-sized roots, typical of the variety, of beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, and turnips, firm-headed cabbage true to type, firm stalked and disease-resistant plants of celery, and firm, shapely onion bulbs. If this is done and varieties are kept far enough from others so that they will not cross the crop, Canadian grown seed should compare favorably with imported seed in regard to purity, as it does in other characteristics.

The methods of wintering vegetables for seed will vary in different parts of Canada, but in most places it will be necessary to give them some protection. When possible, it is best to store them in a frost-proof cellar. But, if necessary, the vegetables may be stored outside, both in small and in large quantities, except in the case of onions, which must be kept dry, and stored in a cool place where there is little or no frost.

TEMPORARY BARRACKS IN FREDERICTON, N. B.

THE Department of Public Works, Ottawa, has prepared plans for a number of temporary barrack buildings at Fredericton, N. B. These consist of 8 men's barracks, two men's mess buildings, four ablution buildings, two recreation buildings, the usual Quartermaster's stores and canteen buildings, two battalion office buildings, two sergeants' mess buildings, two guard houses, and an officers' mess building. For construction purposes, the buildings are divided into two units, the first consisting of four barracks, one mess building, two ablution buildings, 1 recreation room, Q. M. stores, and canteen, one battalion officers' building, 1 sergeants' mess building, 1 guard room; the second unit comprises the balance of the structures.

All the buildings are of frame construction, there being some slight variations according to the class of the different structures. In the case of the two story buildings, the exterior walls are to be of 2x6 studding from the ground floor to the first floor and from the latter to the rafter plates, 2x4 studding. The exterior walls of one story buildings are to be of 2x4 studding to the full height. All the studs are to be 16-inch on centres and doubled at the corners. These walls are to be sheathed on the outside with 1/2 in. T. and G. spruce or hemlock, while the interior face will be covered with waterproof paper and wall board. The interior partitions are to be 2x4 in. studding, spruce or hemlock, and the interior posts of dressed spruce. Both sides of the partitions and the ceilings will be covered with wall board. The roof will be of heavy timbers with 1/2 in. T. and G. board.

The plans provide for 1/2 in. T. and G. spruce or hemlock for the floors; this is to be laid diagonally, covered with waterproof paper, and on top of this will be 1/2 in. T. and G. spruce flooring.

In the kitchens, the cold storage rooms will be constructed of four thicknesses of Neponset insulating paper between each thickness of sheathing. The serving tables will be of spruce. Under all the ranges in the kitchens, concrete hearths will be built of two inches of concrete over beds of 6-inch steam cinders.

The men's barracks are the largest of the structures. They consist mainly of dormitories, the partitions being made of 1/2 inch T. and G. spruce vertical sheathing to the height of within 3 ft. of the ceilings. The tops are to be filled in with heavy galvanized iron wire netting. On the ground floors are rooms for the sergeants, and on the second floors similar rooms and offices, and pay offices.

The central portion of the men's mess buildings is occupied by four kitchens, two on each side of the ranges, which are in the middle of the building. At the sides of the kitchens are service tables, opening out into the mess rooms; the latter contain long rows of tables. At the rear of the kitchens is cold storage accommodation.

The ablution buildings have a number of closets, latrines, drying rooms, and shower baths. In the recreation and canteen buildings, provision is made for tailors' and shoemakers' and armourers' rooms. The N. C. O. recreation room and canteens are situated in the centre, and at the ends are the men's recreation quarters. The battalion office buildings comprise

orderly rooms and accommodation for the adjutant, doctor, O. C., pay clerks, clerks, etc. The buildings have central corridors, with the rooms arranged on either side. Besides mess room, the sergeants' mess buildings have writing and game rooms, kitchens, and cold storage. The guard houses consist of detention rooms, cells with folding bunks, etc.

The officers' mess building is of two stories. The mess room is on the ground floor, and runs the entire length of the front portion of the building; behind it are large ante rooms, kitchens, and store room. The next floor contains the officers' quarters, on each side of a central corridor. The rooms are partitioned off. The toilets are provided with shower baths.—The Contract Record.


"Darling," he said, "I have lost all my money." "How careless of you," she replied. "The next thing you know you'll be losing me."—Detroit Free Press.

The Safest Matches in the World! Also The Cheapest ARE Eddy's "Silent 500s"

Safest because they are impregnated with a chemical solution which renders the stick "dead" immediately the match is extinguished.

Cheapest because there are more perfect matches to the sized box than in any other box on the market.

War Time economy and your own good sense, will urge the necessity of buying none but EDDY'S MATCHES.



PYRO ROOFING

Unaffected by Heat, Cold, Sun, or Rain
Not made with a Coal-Tar composition. Nothing but Felt and Trinidad Lake Asphalt.


PYRO is a first-class roofing in every respect and the best article on the market for covering roofs at low cost. Its advantages over other prepared or "Ready" roofings is due to the fact that there is no coal-tar used in PYRO. This means that it does not dry up and become brittle under exposure to the heat of the sun. For this reason it retains its strength and pliability almost indefinitely, instead of becoming hard and cracking as do roofings made of substitutes for natural Asphalt. Put up in rolls containing 108 square feet with cement and tacks—all ready to put on the roof.

\$3.00 per Roll complete
Prices f. o. b. St. John

On quantities we will quote you a special price, delivered to your nearest shipping point.

T. McAvity & Sons
LIMITED
St. John, N. B.

Try a Beacon Adv. and Watch Results



NOTICE TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN CANADA.

By the United States Military Service Convention Regulations, approved by the Governor-in-Council on 20th August, 1918, MALE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA, WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, except those who have diplomatic exemption, ARE MADE SUBJECT AND LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA, AND BECOME ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE THEREFROM, UNDER THE CANADIAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS. The regulations governing this liability are published in the Canada Gazette (Extra) of 21st August, 1918; copy whereof may be obtained upon application through the post to the Director of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa.


UNITED STATES CITIZENS of the description aforesaid who were IN CANADA ON 30th JULY, 1918, HAVE SIXTY DAYS FROM THAT DATE within which TO EXERCISE AN OPTION TO ENLIST or enroll IN THE FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, or TO RETURN to the United States; and THOSE WHO for any reason SUBSEQUENTLY BECOME LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA HAVE THIRTY DAYS FROM THE DATE of the accruing OF SUCH LIABILITY within which to exercise the like option. It is stipulated by the Convention also that certificates of diplomatic exemption may be granted within the optional periods aforesaid. EVERY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES TO WHOM THE REGULATIONS APPLY is required to REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR under the Military Service Act, 1917, FOR THE province or DISTRICT WITHIN WHICH he is, in the manner by the regulations prescribed, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF HIS OPTIONAL PERIOD and will be SUBJECT TO PENALTIES IF without reasonable excuse HE FAIL SO TO REPORT. For the information of those whom it may concern Sections 3 and 4 defining the requirements of registration, with which it will be necessary strictly to comply, are set out substantially as follows:—

REGULATIONS

3. EVERY MALE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED IN THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, not including those who have diplomatic exemption, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME LIMITED BY THE CONVENTION within which the Government of the United States may issue him a certificate of diplomatic exemption, SHALL TRULY REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR BY REGISTERED POST, and in writing which is plainly legible, his name in full, his occupation and the date of his birth; stating also whether he is single, married or a widower; and if latter, whether he has a child living; also if married, the date of his marriage; and stating moreover his place of residence and usual post office address in Canada; and, if he reside within a city or place where the streets and dwellings are named and numbered, the name and number of his street and dwelling; or if he reside in another place, the lot and concession number, section, township, range, and meridian, or other definite description whereby his place of residence may be located, having regard to the custom of the locality in which he lives; and IF WITHOUT REASONABLE EXCUSE HE NEGLECT OR FAIL TO REPORT IN THE MANNER and with the particulars aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid, HE SHALL BE GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE, AND SHALL BE LIABLE UPON SUMMARY CONVICTION to a penalty not EXCEEDING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO IMPRISONMENT for any term not exceeding six months, and moreover he shall incur A PENALTY OF \$10.00 FOR EACH DAY after the time when or within which he should have registered during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

4. EVERY UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHO HAS DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION, although not otherwise subject to these regulations SHALL WITHIN TEN DAYS after the granting of the same truly REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR, in like manner and with the same particulars as required by the last preceding section; and in addition he shall embody in his report a true and complete statement of the particulars of his certificate of diplomatic exemption. NEGLECT OR FAILURE without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section SHALL CONSTITUTE AN OFFENCE PUNISHABLE IN THE MANNER AND BY THE PENALTIES provided in the last preceding section.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.



A Simple Proposition

Here is the McClary Sunshine Furnace proposition.

McClary's heating engineers will give you advice and estimates of cost of correct heating plant free. When you purchase a Sunshine Furnace, McClary's engineers will provide you proper plans for installing it the McClary way by which they will guarantee satisfactory results.

For Sale by
R. A. GILLMAN

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John, N.B. Calgary Hamilton Edmonton Saskatoon

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Use the left over meat.

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

BOVRIL

2 MUTCH

SIR: I wish to protest. I don't mind being stopped and asked by a sailor wearing a cartridge belt full of cartridges and a pistol and a bayonet, for my registration card. That is all right. But I object to being asked, all day long, on the streets, by a National Protective Leaguer for my birth certificate. By a Home Defender for my auto-driver's licence. By a Security Leaguer for my dog licence. By a Police Volunteer for my gas bill. By a Patriotic Spy Snooper for my Sing-

Sing discharge papers. By a member of the Non-Fighting Quartermaster's Department for the birth certificates of my five children. By a Gentleman With a Badge That He Flashes At Me So Quickly That I Can't Read It, for a copy of my income tax return. By a Maiden Lady Wearing a Uniform and a Rapacious Look, for my marriage certificate. I am a perfectly good citizen, and am willing to do everything the Government wants me to do. But is not this cruel and unusual punishment for a comparatively innocent man?

Yours,
—The New York Evening Post.

SERVE BY SAVING WHEAT
To Fight, our armies must have plenty of food. We can all help by using substitutes for wheat flour.

CANADA FOOD BOARD
LICENSE NO. 15, 17, 18
Class 2-28

SUBSTITUTE

PURITY OATS

IN BREAD, ROLLS AND CAKE

WHEAT-SAVING RECIPES MAILED FREE ON REQUEST

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

K. of C. Army Huts APPEAL

SEPT. 15th to 24th.

REMEMBER THE BOYS AT THE FRONT

HILL'S LINEN STORE

Still Have a Substantial Supply of

LINENS

and wish to impress upon their patrons that real Linens will be fifty per cent. higher next year, if obtainable.

Our prices as quoted in the Summer list hold good.

WRITE FOR PRICES

HILL'S LINEN STORE

St. Stephen, N. B.

CANADA FOOD BOARD EDUCATIONAL DIVISION

CANADA FOOD BOARD NOTES

Never perhaps since the opening of the war have the Allies had more sound reason for optimism than at the beginning of this last quarter of the year 1918. The enemy has been defeated in a succession of battles on the Western Front. His successes of the spring have been neutralized and his campaign upset. A million and a half men have been added to the Allies' Military resources from the United States. The submarine menace has greatly declined. The number of ships for carrying supplies has been greatly augmented. The efforts of this continent to keep the soldiers fed and stave off threatened starvation in Allied Europe until the new harvest became available has been gloriously successful. And further, the harvest of Great Britain, of France and of Italy have, in some measure, overcome the disadvantages reported earlier in the year by reason of weather conditions and are being safely garnered by the help of women, boys, civilians from the cities, prisoners of war, and soldiers released from active duty at the front for short periods. Greater than all these factors of success in "food fighting," will be the magnificent harvest being reaped by farmers of the United States. This year's harvest promises to be the greatest on record.

It cannot be too emphatically urged, however, that the necessity for conservation of food and increased production of food will continue in this country while the war lasts and for some time afterwards. The encouraging news as to the release of the strain which was viewed so seriously earlier in the year should not lead us to relax our efforts now, except in so far as the Canada Food Board may revise the food regulations as circumstances warrant from time to time. The results which have been obtained on this continent by the use of substitute foods for those required overseas are the basis of the optimistic outlook of the Allied food situation in Europe to-day. The situation of the immediate future is based on the continuation of those efforts. The food reserves of the world at war have been exhausted. The 1918 crops in Allied countries must be conserved for the future and our efforts to produce food-stuffs in greater abundance must not be relaxed.

There is grave danger always when a crisis is passed, of falling back into the condition from which we have escaped, through the relaxation of our vigilance and our energy. The Food Controllers of the Allies have warned us of this danger. We should be warned also of persons who well-meaning, but nevertheless in the interest of the enemy, urge that all such efforts to conserve and produce are now superfluous and that the danger is passed. The danger is not passed. But we have found a way of overcoming it and we must follow that safe path until the war is over.

WHY FISH ARE HIGHER

One frequently hears the question: "Why are fish so high?" Many people who accept the increased cost of meats, vegetables and other food, of clothing, rent and other essentials, as matters of fact, ask this question. Sometimes they add: "It costs nothing to produce fish."

It is true that fish grow unaided in the ocean. There is no cost for planting or cultivating. But to harvest fish, i. e., to catch them, does cost money. The following tables show briefly and eloquently the chief reasons for the increased cost of fish:

BEFORE THE WAR	
Cost of vessel,	\$10,000 to \$15,000.
Cost of sails,	\$700 to \$800.
Cost of gear,	\$3.50 per tub.
Cost of ice,	\$2 to \$3 per cwt.
Cost of provisions,	\$200 per trip.
Now	
Cost of vessel,	\$20,000 to \$30,000.
Cost of sails,	\$1,600 to \$1,700.
Cost of gear,	\$11 to \$12 per tub.
Cost of ice,	\$4 per cwt.
Cost of provisions,	\$400 per trip.

It costs the fishermen more to fish. It also costs him more to support his family ashore.—*Fishing Gazette.*

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY

- Additional list published in the *Royal Gazette* of September 4.
- 9830 Charles W. Young, St. Stephen.
 - 9833 Georgiá E. Young, St. Stephen.
 - 9835 A. W. Little, St. Stephen.
 - 9836 Harry B. Epps, St. George.
 - 9837 Rev. F. T. Wright, Seal Cove, Grand Manan.
 - 9038 Louis H. Porter, Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews.
 - 3299 R. B. Harvey, Seal Cove, Grand Manan.
 - 7727 P. M. Small, Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan.
 - 5977 Vernon Johnson, Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan.
 - 4086 Mrs. W. L. Harvey, Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan.
 - 7736 J. Sutton Clark, St. George N. B.
 - 3916 F. W. Andrews, St. Stephen.
 - 5388 Mrs. J. E. Ganong, St. Andrews.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

MR. MACMASTER ON THE WAR

THE TRUE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

At a meeting at Chertsey for the organization of the new Chertsey Division, a resolution was unanimously passed declaring that the first object of the National Unionist Association was the winning of the war.

At the invitation of the meeting, Donald Macmaster, the member for the present division, has issued a statement of his views on the war. In this he says that one of the important domestic questions growing out of the war is the presence of the alien in our midst. As to the alien naturalized before the war, he points out that all certificates granted since the war are now referred to a committee, presided over by a Judge, and if the committee reports that it is desirable that a certificate should be revoked, then the Secretary of State must revoke it. This will cover all that class of people who ran to cover on the breaking out of the war. As to the ordinary unnaturalized enemy aliens, they should, Mr. Macmaster states, either be deported or interned, and none should be employed in any confidential relationship whatever, although "there are some services of a very special and delicate character on which it may be necessary to employ enemy aliens, but such employment should be invariably surrounded with the safeguards necessary to protect the public interest." As to aliens of neutral origin, "it is difficult to deny these the hospitality of our freedom, though it is done at the expense of our own citizens whose jobs they covet."

On the war situation generally Mr. Macmaster says:—"Our first duty as a people is to be united and steadfast in our endeavors to bring it to a conclusion. There is not the faintest sign of our being able to do so by negotiation. The enemy may talk about peace, but his acts are all acts of war, and if we wish to contemplate a peace approved by the enemy we have but to look at the conditions imposed on Russia and Rumania."

Referring to the proposal for a League of Nations, he asks:—"How is it possible to contemplate a League of Nations in which Germany is a partner? The true League of Nations is the League of Nations that is now fighting against her brutal tyranny and rapacious greed. The day has come, and it has been long overdue, for the whole British family to stand together united and determined to maintain their common interests."—*The Times* London.

KEEPING SCHOOL UNDER SHELL FIRE

Keeping school at Reims, under the fire of German guns, is naturally attended by peculiarly hazardous conditions. Some of the schools are in huge wine vaults, far underground; others are in buildings that have cellars, into which teachers and pupils flee for safety when danger impends. An article in the *Atlantic Monthly* describes the morning experiences of a teacher whose schoolroom was not of the subterranean kind.

The sessions begin as usual at half past eight, writes the teacher. I am giving a lesson in oral arithmetic, when, all of a sudden, my assistants, who have remained above, come rushing down the stairway crying: "The bombardment is close by!" "Bring your children down instantly!" is my reply. Suddenly a terrific noise deafens us. Two shells have fallen on a house close by. The little ones begin to tremble and cry. Aided by my teachers, I quickly form them in groups—encouraging them while in order to take them down into the cellar.

We have hardly begun to go down when we hear above our heads a tremendous crash, mingled with the noise shattered glass. Another shell has fallen on the building, penetrating the first two concrete layers and smashing all the windows. The children, who are a little way behind, are terrified and begin to shriek. Some soldiers, who have taken refuge with us take them in their arms and quickly carry them down. The older ones, whom I am leading, remain perfectly calm, and go down quietly. Below, we gather them about us and comfort the most timid. My assistants meanwhile are comforting others.

Our stay in the cellar lasts two hours. It seems to us extraordinarily long. So far as most of the children are concerned, it is a surprise, and it ends by amusing them. At last, about twenty minutes past two, hearing nothing more, I go up to make sure that the bombardment is over. The pupils come up, two by two, each of the older ones leading a little one. I form them in line, and each of us takes charge of a group. Then I dismiss them for the afternoon."

INCREASED FISH CONSUMPTION

The consumption of Atlantic fish in Ontario for the first six months of 1918 was 500 per cent. over that of last year. In the western provinces the consumption of Pacific fish has also been vastly increased since the war, but Canadian fish consumption is still far short of the one pound per week standard recommended by the Canada Food Board in order to conserve meat supplies.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL

St. Andrews, N. B.
A. KENNEDY & SON, PROPRIETORS
Beautifully Situated on Water Front. Near Trains and Steamboats.
Closed for the winter. Will reopen June 17.
Rates quoted on application.

THE ROYAL HOTEL

LEADING HOTEL AT
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Conducted on European Plan in Most Modern and Approved Manner
NEW GARDEN RESTAURANT
200 Rooms • 75 With Bath
THE RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., PROP.



THE EDISON TONE TEST

ANSWERS YOUR QUESTION
"What instrument shall I buy?" That's been your question, and the Edison tone test has answered it. The tone test has proved that an instrument has finally been perfected which re-creates the singer's voice so faithfully that the human ear can not distinguish between the renditions of the artist and that of

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph With a Soul"
Call at your nearest dealer's and learn what is meant by the phrase Music's Re-Creation.

W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.
Distributors

GEODETIC SURVEY OF CANADA

As stated in our last issue, a number of the staff of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, in charge of Mr. H. F. J. Lambert, has been engaged in this vicinity on the work of triangulation. The Geodetic Survey was started some years ago by Dr. King, then Chief Astronomer of Canada and His Majesty's Boundary Commissioner, with headquarters at the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa. The work of this new survey, which, by the way, had been long delayed in Canada (being an institution which all countries of the world regarded as essential if accurate maps of a country are to be had), soon outgrew its accommodation in the Observatory and the Trafalgar Building, and through the influence of Dr. King, a building all to itself was erected near the Observatory, and this the Survey now occupies.

Its operations are two-fold, first, to cover the country over with what is called a network of triangles, which is known as the Primary scheme, whose corners are permanently marked on the earth's surface by copper boards let into the solid rock, and by means of concrete piers. By the very accurate measurement of the angles of these innumerable triangles at night with a large instrument, and acetylene lamps to project a beam of light towards the angle where the observer is making the measurement, and by measured bases (each of which is very accurately measured side of one of these triangles) at long intervals across the country, the geographical position and the length of all these sides of triangles are determined. With this accurate data at their disposal it becomes an easy matter to coordinate all the maps of a country and to determine their true relative positions. This network of triangles extending for hundreds of miles across the country is subject to all manner of errors, some accidental and others of a permanent nature which are not sensibly apparent until checked up by reference to points, at stated intervals, astronomically determined and known as Laplace points. Secondly, the running of precise level nets, which are lines throughout the country over which very precise levels have been taken, and fixing the sea elevation of points along those courses, and marking by means of primary Bench Marks on which is stamped a number, the name of the Survey, and, lastly, its elevation above the mean sea level.

As was stated, this work has been in

progress for a number of years, until the present time we have a scheme which extends over most of the settled parts of the Dominion, with the exception of the Northwest, and have, as well, many thousand miles of primary level lines. After the death of Dr. W. F. King, in the spring of 1916, the positions of Chief Astronomer, His Majesty's Boundary Commissioner, and Head of the Geodetic Survey, remained unfilled till last winter, when Mr. N. J. Ogilvie, of Ottawa, became head of the Survey. Dr. Otto J. Klotz was given the position of Chief Astronomer, and Mr. J. J. McArthur that of H. B. M. Boundary Commissioner.

Of late the feeling has been growing that the primary survey points should be made more accessible to the public, and with this in mind the work this summer along the Bay of Fundy between St. John and St. Andrews has been carried out, and very accurately determined points have now been established. The size of the triangles referred to is very great, the length of the sides varying from 25 miles up to something over 100 miles as the extreme limit. In the Passamaquoddy Bay the work has been in conjunction with some hydrographic work carried on by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. In St. John the points will be immediately available for harbor use. On the summit of Chamcook Mountain is established one of the corners of one of the large triangles, and another is at the northern end of Grand Manan Island.

CANDY MAKERS ON HALF RATION

Candy manufacturers in Canada have used, in the past, eleven per cent. of all the sugar consumed in Canada. This has been reduced to a maximum of 5 1/2 per cent. by the Canada Food Board, owing to the sugar situation.

NEW SUGAR REGULATIONS

New sugar regulations have been put into effect by the Canada Food Board by which restaurants are limited to two pounds of sugar for every 90 meals served, while soda fountains and ice cream establishments are restricted to 25 per cent. of the average monthly amount of sugar used during 1917. The various manufacturers using sugar have also been subjected to revised regulations.

STIR YOUR TEA

Stir the pot of Tea a minute or so before pouring. This evenly distributes the tea essence, that has been drawn from the leaves, but is lying mostly at the bottom of the pot. You will then get the full flavor from your tea. And if it is KING COLE Orange Pekoe, note when you stir, the delightful fragrance of the infused leaves. Note also the rich color of the tea when poured—both indications of unusual quality.

KING COLE Orange Pekoe is different from other Teas.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT BY THE FULL NAME
SOLD IN SEALED PACKAGES ONLY.

KING COLE ORANGE PEKOE TEA
THE EXTRA CHOICE TEA

ROBERT BRIDGES AND THE POETIC ART

An artist writing on his art is always interesting. He speaks with an authority to which no mere critic can lay claim. Whatever the Poet Laureate has to say about poetry must therefore engage our interest and attention; for very few of our poets have been more learned in their art.

to the Baltic (it was the time of the Crimean War). Cloudless sky and calm and blue the sea. As round Saint Margaret's cliff mysteriously Those murderous queens walking in Sabbath sleep Gilded in line upon the windless deep.

style of older poetry, yet had a new flavor of poetry—discussed first as ideas, then as sounds. There is a very suggestive account of ideas in the mind, and the gradual formation of concepts; and it is maintained that these concepts have a spontaneous life and growth of their own; "a genius is a man whose mind has most of a right spontaneous activity of the concepts among themselves."

some of them. Words—the material of poetry—are discussed first as ideas, then as sounds. There is a very suggestive account of ideas in the mind, and the gradual formation of concepts; and it is maintained that these concepts have a spontaneous life and growth of their own; "a genius is a man whose mind has most of a right spontaneous activity of the concepts among themselves."

MINIATURE ALMANAC ATLANTIC DAYLIGHT TIME PHASES OF THE MOON August New Moon, 5th 7h. 44m. a.m. First Quarter, 13th 12h. 2m. p.m. Full Moon, 20th 10h. 1m. a.m. Last Quarter, 27th 1h. 39m. a.m.

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

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

Table with columns: Place, H.W., L.W. Grand Harbor, G.M., 18 min. Seal Cove, 30 min. Fish Head, 11 min. Welshpool, Campo., 6 min. 8 min. Eastport, Me., 8 min. 10 min. Lepreau Bay, 7 min. 13 min. 9 min. 15 min.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. CUSTOMS

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

SHIPPING NEWS PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

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

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS. ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

George F. Hibbard, Registrar. Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Daily. Sundays and Holidays excepted.

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

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

The Fall Term of The FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE WILL OPEN ON Monday, August 26, 1918

There is a greater demand for our graduates than ever. Get particulars regarding our courses of study, tuition rates, etc., and prepare to enter on our opening date. Descriptive pamphlet on request. Address: W. J. OSBORNE, Prin. Fredericton, N. B.

THE FIRST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER

In the beginning of our busy season, but students can enter at any time, and it is well to get the "Ice Broken" before the rush begins. Tuition Rates and full information mailed to any address.

S. Kerr, Principal. Logo for S. Kerr.

LABOURERS Wanted!

Labourers wanted for Construction work at Pumping Station, Chamcook. Good wages for good men. Apply D. W. WRIGHT, Contractor, at Miss Cathcart's 10-2wp

TRAVEL

Grand Manan S. S. Company

After June 1, and until further notice, boat of this line will leave Grand Manan, Mon. 7 a. m. for St. John, arriving about 2.30 p. m.; returning Wed., 10 a. m., arriving Grand Manan about 5 p. m. Both ways via Wilson's Beach, Campbell, and Eastport. Leave Grand Manan Thursday, 7 a. m. for St. Stephen, returning Friday, 7 a. m. Both ways via Campbell, Eastport, Cummings Cove, and St. Andrews. Leave Grand Manan Saturday for St. Andrews, 7 a. m., returning 1.30 p. m. Both ways via Campbell, Eastport, and Cummings Cove. Atlantic Daylight Time. SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Manager.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

On and after June 1st, 1918, a steamer of this company leaves St. John every Saturday, 7.30 a. m., for Black's Harbor, calling at Lord's Cove, Richardson, Lettice or Back Bay. Leaves Black's Harbor Monday, two hours of high water, for St. Andrews, calling at Lord's Cove, Richardson, Lettice or Back Bay. Leaves St. Andrews Monday evening or Tuesday morning, according to the tide, for St. George, Back Bay, and Black's Harbor. Leaves Black's Harbor Wednesday for the tide for Dipper Harbor, calling at Beaver Harbor. Leaves Dipper Harbor for St. John, 8 a. m., Thursday. Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., Phone, 2581. Mgr., Lewis Connors. This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. (7.30 p. m. during July and August.) Sunday School, 2.30 p. m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7.30. METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Hicks, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 12.00 p. m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30. ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Rev. Father O'Keefe, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Rev. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion: Sundays 8.00 a. m., 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a. m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7.00 p. m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7.30. BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. William Ames, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sunday School after the morning service. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7.30. Service at Bayside every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock except the last Sunday in the month when it is held at 7 in the evening.

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE.

ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster. Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Money Orders and Savings Bank Business transacted during open hours. Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain, Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. In addition to the postage necessary, each such letter must have affixed a one-cent "War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the 5 cent rate applies do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Post Cards one cent each to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico. One cent post cards must have a one-cent "War Stamp" affixed, or a two-cent card can be used. Post cards two cents each to other countries. The two-cent cards do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces. Arrives: 11.55 a.m.; 10.55 p.m. Closes: 6.25 a.m.; 5.40 p.m. Mails for Deer Island, Indian Island, and Campbell—Daily Arrives: 11 a.m. Closes: 12.30 p.m. All Matter for Registration must be Posted half an hour previous to the Closing of Ordinary Mail. Readers who appreciate this paper may give their friends the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of THE BEACON will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B. Canada

VOL

THE break On a st And the woo Their giant Aud the heav The hills at When a band On the wild Not as the co They, the t Not with the And the tru Not as the fly In silence, They shook gloom With their Amidst the st Till the sta And the soun rang To the ant The ocean-ea From his foam And the roo Such was t There were n Amidst the Why had the Away from There was we Lit by her There was m And the fie What sought Bright jewel The wealth of No—"twas Yes, call it ho Which first They have found Freedom to (Born Sept

NAVAL

FLAM SEPT ON 23rd naval en coast of York Countess of So on the one sid command of Paul Jones on of embarrass ed difficulties experienced in loyalty of the al of England were about weakness to de crisis it was th the coasts of B Fifth of Forth he came south neighbourhood where he res and merchant arrive there c under the conv above mention the afternoon Jones, on boas Homme Richar Benjamin Fran question, with north-east, and He at once ho al chase, on frigates bore of arway, whilst t ed all sail tow in gaining the Scarborough of wind, and c count, it was Homme Richar Serapis, when pistol-shot com that distance vantage both i and number of the British sh vessels of Jon inexplicable ca and he was ol maintain sing the two Engl moon, in the beautiful, casti waters of the C of which, smoo squadrons eng Suddenly, some board the Bon at their first di ing many of Jo had now only t quarter-deck r his vessel had shots below the was becoming

ACADIA UNIVERSITY WOLFVILLE - Nova Scotia. B.S., B.Sc., B.A., M.A., and certificates leading to the best practical schools. Two years in Agriculture given to those who have no real knowledge of the subject. Courses in Surveying, Drafting, Bookbinding, Printing, and Motorology for returned soldiers and men anticipating military service. Largest undergraduate faculty in the Maritime Provinces. Three new and splendidly equipped Science Buildings. Expenses light, and over \$1,000.00 given in prizes and scholarships yearly. Send for catalogue to Rev. GEORGE B. CUTLER, F.R.S., B.D., M.D., President. Next term begins Oct. 2nd, 1918.

ACADIA LADIES' SEMINARY WOLFVILLE - Nova Scotia. The Aim - To prepare Girls and Young Women for Complete Living. The Courses - Twelve; including College Matriculation, General, Music, Art, Elocution, Household Science, Business, and Physical Education. The Faculty - Twenty-four Teachers of the highest ability and Special Training. The Equipment - Modern and First Class in every respect. A Junior School for Younger Pupils. Information - Write for illustrated book to Rev. H. T. DEWOLFE, B.D., Principal. Next term begins Sept. 15th, 1918.

Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy WOLFVILLE - Nova Scotia. A Residential School for Boys and Young Men. Nineteenth Year Courses - Collegiate, Manual Training, Business, Speech, and Music. Features - Modern Reading, Gymnasium, Ideal Location, Splendid Buildings, and Experienced Teachers. Moderate Cost. For illustrated Catalogue of Information apply to Principal W. L. ARCEBIAUX, WOLFVILLE - Nova Scotia. Next term opens Sept. 15th, 1918.

POST - a small Boston Fountain Pen. The finder will please leave at the BEACON office.

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

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

Caretaker and Matron Wanted

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



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 4th of October, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week on the route Moore's Mills Rural Route No. 2, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Moore's Mills and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. H. W. WOODS, Post Office Inspector. St. John, N. B., Aug. 21, 1918. 9-3w