

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 43

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, APRIL 28, 1915

NO 3

ANNAPOLIS S. S.

IN THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION, 1915

Wednesday Morning

Council met at 9 o'clock a. m. All present except Councillor Casey. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

On motion of the Council the Warden appointed the following committee to name a list of Revisors. Councillors Elliott, W. A. Marshall and Rawding.

The following expression of confidence in the management of the County Home was adopted by the Council.

In view of an editorial reference appearing in the "Outlook" newspaper printed in Middleton, in March 1915, reflecting upon the treatment accorded patients in the County Home and charging that cruelty was practised by those having said patients in charge, the committee of the Municipal Council having control of this institution has made a careful and searching investigation and find the statements as published in said Outlook newspaper false and without foundation, and deprecate the publication of such statements without warrant, as detrimental both to the institution in question, as well as to those charged with the control and governance of the inmates. The committee aforesaid, as well as the entire Council of this Municipality desire to place themselves on record as having entire confidence in Mr. John Myers, the Superintendent of the County Home, and his assistants, and challenge comparison with any other institution of like character within the Province of Nova Scotia.

The following report of the Commissioners appointed to consider proposed change in road at Perotte was received and adopted:

His Honor the Warden, and Councillors of the Municipality of the County of Annapolis—
Hon. Sir and Gentlemen:

Your committee appointed to re-survey a roadway from Perotte to Greywood, beg leave to submit the following report:
Since our appointment for the above work we have carefully cruised the lands over and near to which the proposed road will run, have examined the nature of the ground, and also the available supply of road material for maintenance, and have decided that the best route will be from a point on the Perotte Road about 20 rods south and east of what is known as the Ten Mile Bridge; thence running south-westerly, avoiding any steep hills or marshy ground to a point on the Greywood road within a few rods south of the residence of John Charleton. Taking everything into consideration we believe the above to be the best route and that it will be in the public interest that this way should be taken rather than that of the former survey, beside being a much less expensive road to construct.

We might say that one of the Committee, Mr. Avarad Orde, declined to assist in this latest survey, but ex-

pressed his willingness for us to act on our own account.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JONAS OICKLE
JAMES RAMSAY

Annapolis Royal, April 20, 1915.

The report of the Assessment Committee was received and adopted.

The following is the report.
The committee on Assessment beg leave to recommend that the sum of \$8.81 charged against the estate of Benj. Shafner, in Ward 7, as recorded in the proceedings of the January Session be refunded to the collector for the year 1914, Elias Messenger.

Signed,
ERI W. NEELY
C. L. PIGGOTT
W. A. MARSHALL

Bridgetown, April 20th, 1915.

The following list of appointments and changes in the list of Ward Officers was received and adopted.

Ward No. 1—Lamert Spinney, Road Surveyor, Sec. No. 6.

Ward No. 2—Constable A. P. Dodge, Road Surveyor Sec. 8, Charles McGill in place of J. Lockwood, Road Surveyor Sec. 17 P. L. Rafuse in place of R. L. Rafuse, Assessors; C. A. Nelly, Albert Mosher.

Ward No. 3—Assessors: Amos Ramsey, Albert Marshall, Road Surveyor, Sec. 18, William Johnson, Road Surveyor, Sec. 8 Fred Banks in place of Chester Barteaux, Constable: William Johnson in place of Norman Haley.

Ward No. 4—Lumber Surveyor: Bradford Poole.

Ward No. 5—Road Surveyor, Sec. 2, Norman Willett in place of W. W. Troop, Road Surveyor, Sec. 6, Harry Miller, in place of Martin Longmire, Pound Keeper, George Hudson, in place of Jas. Comdon, District Clerk, Arthur Troop in place of Morrison O. Wade, deceased.

Ward No. 6—Road Commissioners, Granville Ferry: Gilbert Caleak in place of Chas. Eaton; Walter Reed in place of Herbert Mills.

Ward No. 8—Road Surveyor, Sec. 8, Dwight Hubler in place of Clarence Cross.

Ward No. 10—Road Surveyor, Sec. 5, Rufus Whitman in place of Col. LeCain, Assessor, Elisha Balcom in place of E. E. McDormand.

Ward No. 11—Cattle Reeve, Dennis Brooks in place of Burpee Phinney, Board of Health; W. G. Lantz, Eugene Morse.

Ward No. 12—Road Surveyor, Sec. 12, Robert Moore in place of Robert Morse, Road Surveyor, Sec. 11, William M. Whitman in place of William Whitman, Road Surveyor, Sec. 31, John L. Shaffner in place of John T. Shaffner.

Ward 13—Assessors, J. G. Morrison and Joseph Mallman, Road Surveyor, Sec. 9 George Jodry in place of T. O'Bernie, Road Surveyor, Sec. 25, Albert Langille in place of Burton Duphlay, Road Surveyor, Sec. 12, Emerson Wagner in place of John McMillen.

Ward No. 15—Assessors, William Todd, Albert Faulkenham.

Ward No. 16—Assessor Howard Spinney in place of Aubury Whitman,

Road Surveyor, Sec. 4, Arthur M. Spinney in place of Lamert Spinney, Ward No. 14—Road Surveyor, Sec. No. 7, David Zwicker in place of Walter Ringer.

A petition from George Shipton and upwards of twenty others, asking for a road in Section No. 7, Ward 10, was read and on motion received and adopted. The following Commissioners were appointed to consider the necessity of the said road, and if necessary, to lay out the same according to law; Ward Barteaux, Robert Hardwick, Collin C. Rice.

The following report of committee appointed to name a List of Revisors was read and adopted:

List of Revisors for Annapolis County

- 1—Allison Smith, John F. Morse, Z. S. Gates.
- 2—F. A. Balsor, Louis H. Balcom, B. M. Armstrong.
- 3—Harry G. Parker, John F. Titus, George Chute.
- 4—C. W. Crosscup, John K. Winchester, M. D. Bent.
- 5—B. C. Clarke, C. F. Morton, Adelbert Minard.
- 6—Henniger Tupper, John Todd, B. G. Fair.
- 7—N. G. Charlton, Otto W. Nixon, Charles Marshall.

W. A. MARSHALL
F. E. ELLIOTT
ELIAS RAWDING.

Ordered that Edward Barteaux, the County Engineer, be called on to define Road Section No. 7, Ward 10.

Ordered that a committee be appointed to investigate accounts against the Municipality submitted by various officials, and report the findings at the January Session. The following Committee was appointed: Councillors Foster, Bishop and Gates.

Ordered that Road Districts Nos. 22 and 23 be united and known as No. 22 in Ward 10.

Ordered that Whitman Ruggles be allowed to perform his road work on his own private road for the present year.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to lay out a new road at Hampton was read and adopted. The following is the report:

Report of Committee on road at Hampton.

To the Warden and Councillors of the Municipality of Annapolis County, Gentlemen:—We, your committee appointed to report on the proposed new road at Hampton across lands of Joseph Marshall, Norman Milbury, Foy Templeman and Mark Curry, beg leave to report as follows:

We went over the ground and marked out a two rod road as per plan attached.

Mr. Joseph Marshall will give a free right of way across his land provided Mr. N. Milbury will use the public road instead of the free right of way which he has across Mr. Marshall's land.

(Continued on page 8)

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

Ypres is Now the Scene of a Fierce Battle

LONDON, April 26 (11.15 p. m.)—The British War Office has issued the following statement respecting the battle around Ypres.

"FIRST—Severe fighting to the northeast of Ypres still continues, the general situation remaining unchanged. Our left flank, in readjusting its line to meet the altered conditions due to the original forced retirement of the French, had to face to the north, and to extend to the west beyond St. Julien.

"This extension weakened our line for a time and, after a very gallant resistance by the the Canadians against superior numbers, St. Julien was captured by the enemy. Our lines now run south of that place.

"SECOND—Our troops to the East of Ypres have borne the brunt of repeated heavy attacks, which they have stubbornly opposed throughout the battle, in an entirely unexpected situation, which has demanded the exercise of gallantry and fortitude by the men, and quick resource and other military qualities by their commanders.

"THIRD—Attacks were also directed yesterday by the Germans on the East of the Ypres salient. In spite of the use by the enemy of asphyxiating gases, the attacks were repulsed and German officers and men were captured.

"In the fighting during the last three days we have inflicted very heavy casualties on the Germans. Our losses also have been very heavy. The German wireless report that four English heavy guns were captured is untrue.

"One of our aviators dropped bombs on the Courtrai Station this afternoon and destroyed the junction. Although wounded he brought his machine safely back to our lines."

WAR BRIEFS

Gossip

BILL. "I was as 'ow this 'eve 'Indenburg 'as got a English wife."

ALF. "Ah, that accounts for 'is fighten' as 'e does."

BEGGAR. Can you spare a copper, fiddy for a pice soldier wot's been at the war and got wounded?"

LADY. "Why I've seen you hanging about here for the last eight months."

BEGGAR. "Oh! its the Boer War, I meant, mum."

The American Commission for Belgium Relief have chartered the "Saint Cecilia" to take the fifth cargo, of Relief supplies from Halifax. She will probably be the last to sail from Halifax on this errand.

Lloyd George says, "We are fighting Germany, Austria and drink, and so far the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink."

German submarine warfare is a reversion to barbarism. Piracy in its worst days never indulged itself in such inhuman methods as those resorted to by the German navy under the instruction of the Kaiser. —New York Herald.

The British Government is operating all the motor manufacturing plants in Scotland.

Count Zeppelin declares his Zeppelins have not been properly handled. He still has great faith in them.

At the beginning of the war Germany had 52,805 army officers. Of these 37,348, have been killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

Gifford Pinchot, a U.S. citizen, a member of the General Relief Commission in London and Belgium was escorted to the Belgian frontier by the Germans and given forcible leave of absence. His offence is that his sister married an Englishman.

Supplies to the value of \$20,000,000 have been sent to Belgium, and \$19,000,000 worth are on the way or stored for shipment in the future.

Holland is very cross because of the Kalwyk loaded with corn was destroyed by a German submarine. The Government will recoup its loss from German property if the value is not paid by Germany.

Even the convents of Belgium and France are being utilized by the army medical corps.

Germany complains of the defective neutrality of the United States, but finds it harbors convenient places to intern their vessels.

The Cologne Gazette reports that a German was for a day because he gave three cigarettes to a French prisoner. The court convicted the German for "lack of feeling for his nationality."

A British mine hurled Germans occupying a trench 200 feet into the air.

The British Board of Trade will reduce by 50 percent the insurance of seamen against war risks.

British revenue for the year just ended is forty millions of pounds sterling greater than Lloyd George estimated.

The Italian Minister of War says 1,200,000 soldiers are now fully equipped and ready for the war.

Submarine traps now are placed at the entrance of many British harbors to catch and hold submarines.

The Earl of Crawford, now in his 44th year, has enlisted as a private in the Royal Army Medical corps, for the remainder of the war.

Some parties are trying to excuse the Old Boer General DeWitt for his rebellion by saying that he is not right in his head.

Monitor Belgian Relief Fund

The war has raged so long, and so many unusual and tremendous things have happened in connection with it, that our thoughts are drawn away somewhat from the Belgians and their need. But we must not neglect them at this time. They need our help even more than ever before. No man can tell when this war will end. But of

one thing we can be certain, every day make it that much harder for the Belgians, and adds to the ruin that has already been wrought in their country.

Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, who last Fall was sent to Belgium as delegate from the American Red Cross Association to investigate hospital conditions at the front, is contributing a series of articles to the Saturday Evening Post, describing vividly, not only the work of the Red Cross, but conditions generally in the war zone. Her last article tells of her visit to La Panne, the present capital of Belgium, and also the Red Cross headquarters for the Belgian lines. There on the first night of her arrival Mrs. Rinehart saw a baby with both legs off; a nun who had lost an arm as she was praying in the garden of her convent, and was dying from the effects of it; a Dutch Red Cross nurse who lay dead as the result of being struck by a German shell a couple of days before as she crossed the street to her hospital which was being evacuated. Of course she saw hundreds of wounded and dying soldiers, but these cases referred to above were innocent non-combatants.

Mrs. Rinehart writes interestingly of La Panne, the present capital of Belgium. The town is built on the sand dunes, and is not unlike Ostend in its general situation; but it is hardly more than a village. The beach is wide and level and has its story. There are guns there now, waiting. The men in charge of them wait, and waiting shiver in the cold. And just a few minutes away, along the sands, there was a house built by a German, a house whose foundation was a cemented site for a gun. The house is destroyed now, it had been carefully located, strategically, and built long before the war began. A gun on that foundation would have commanded Neuport.

"Here, in six villas facing the sea, live King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, and their household, and here the Queen, grief-stricken at the tragedy which has overtaken her innocent and injured people, visits the hospital daily."

"La Panne has not been bombarded. Hostile aeroplanes are always overhead. The Germans undoubtedly know all about the town; but it has not been touched. For one thing it is not at present strategically valuable. Much more important Queen Elizabeth is a Bavarian Princess by birth. Quite aside from these reasons, the outcry from the civilized world which would result from injury to any members of the Belgium royal house, with the present world-wide sympathy for Belgium, would make such an attack inadvisable. And yet who knows? So much that was considered fundamental in the ethics of modern warfare has gone by the board; so certainly is this war becoming one of reprisals, of hate, and venom, that before this is published La Panne may be destroyed or its evacuation by the royal family decided upon."

"The contrast between Brussels and La Panne is the contrast between Belgium as it was and is. The last time I was in Belgium, before this war I was in Brussels. The great modern city of three-quarters of a million population has grown up round the ancient capital of Brabant. The name, which means "the dwelling on the marsh," dates from the tenth century. The huge Palais de Justice is one of the most remarkable buildings in the world. Now in front of that great building German guns are

mounted, and the capital of Belgium is a fishing village on the sand dunes."

Mrs. Rinehart was much impressed with the cheerful spirit of the Belgian soldiers. She tells of taking pictures of men "drilling in broken boots, in wooden shoes stuffed with straw, in carpet slippers."

She says, "I was in furs from head to foot, and I was cold. These men, smiling into my camera, were thinly dressed, with bare, unglowed hands. But they were smiling. Afterward I learned that many of them had no underclothing, that the blue tunics and trousers were all they had. Always they shivered; but often, also, they smiled. Many of them had fought since Liège; most of them had no knowledge of their families on the other side of the line of death. When they return to their country, what will they go back to? Their homes are gone, their farm buildings destroyed, their horses and cattle killed. For every one of them that remained there, two had gone either to death or serious injury. But in the face of all this, they are a courageous people, a bravely cheery people."

These are the people we are asked to help. In their white, and they deserve it. These brave soldiers are fighting under such tremendous difficulties to win back their country. Let us help to feed their wives and children.



Courteous Service

Customers of this bank appreciate the constant courtesy they meet in our office. There is no need for the inexperienced to fear "red tape," and women clients may feel assured of our willing attention to their banking requirements.

Opening a Savings Account is a simple matter. All you have to do is to bring your money; we are glad to do the rest, whether your deposit be large or small.

Capital - - - - - \$ 6,500,000
Surplus - - - - - 12,000,000
Total Resources over - - - 90,000,000

The Bank of Nova Scotia

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

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OBITUARY

RITSON E. MARSHALL

It is with feelings of deep regret that we today record the death of another of Annapolis County's sons, in the person of Mr. Ritson E. Marshall, who passed away at Lempster, N. H. on Wednesday morning last, April 21st after an illness of several months duration.

The deceased was born in Clarence, a son of the late Hiram Marshall and followed the occupation of farming at which he was most successful. His farm near Paradise, which he owned for thirty years, always showed proofs of his ability as an agriculturist. This farm he sold some ten years ago. After disposing of his farm he lived six years at Paradise, but for the past two or three years he made his home in Lempster, N. H.

Mr. Marshall was a man of integrity and uprightiness, whose word was his bond. His annual visits to his native County will be greatly missed. He is survived by his wife, one daughter, Mrs. Percy Dennett of Lempster, and one brother, Eugene of Woburn. The deceased was 71 years of age.

The remains were brought to Paradise last Saturday accompanied by Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Dennett, and the funeral services were held in the Baptist Church, Sunday afternoon, at which the Revs. McLeod, McNinch and Balcom officiated. Interment took place in the cemetery at Paradise.

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

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

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

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

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

Rain or Shine

On Saturday, May the 8th

I will open the store in The Royal Bank building on Granville Street, next door to the Public Telephone Office, with an up-to-date Stock of Staple Dry Goods, Smallwares, etc. I do not believe that my stock of Canadian Prints, and English Printed Cambrics, in value and variety, can be duplicated in Nova Scotia. Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Hosiery a tip-top assortment of the very best makes at "Keen Kutter" prices. Medium priced Lace Curtains, Curtain Materials by the yard.

You can reduce the "High Cost of Living" by waiting for my opening.

Call and Make One Purchase Only.

Five Cents or Five Dollars, it matters not, and give me a chance to prove it. If not convinced you need not call again, I mean it! My Motto: "The Greatest Good to The Greatest number."

Meantime Messrs J. H. Hicks & Sons are making the alterations, and A. R. Bishop re-painting the premises. The steel ceiling and the woodwork of the store is being finished in White and this together with the high Ceiling and the fine plate glass window and the Northern Exposure which renders it unnecessary to lower the blinds during any portion of the day, or to darken the store by putting up an awning, will afford customers a very great advantage in making their selections.

Please to make a note of the date.

Walter Scott
"The "Keen Kutter"

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Valley Planing Mills

Building Material, Finish Door, Sash and Mouldings

A. W. ALLEN & SON

MIDDLETON, Annapolis Co., N. S.

About People

Approximately eleven million people in the United States and Canada are engaged in agriculture.

On account of the war Marconi's interesting experiments in trans-oceanic telephony have been stopped.

A Japanese girl seven years old has just climbed to the summit of Japan's sacred mountain, Fujiyama, fifteen thousand feet high.

For lack of writing materials Russian soldiers at the front have used leather, linen and small boards on which to write letters to their families.

It took eight thousand men two years to turn a strip of sandy shore along San Francisco Bay into the beautiful Panama Pacific Exposition grounds.

The Comptroller of the Russian Treasury testified recently that the great gain in savings owing to the prohibition of the liquor traffic is making the extraordinary war expense comparatively easy to bear.

Have you heard that the Panama Canal has gone dry? This does not imply a lack of water; it means that Col. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, has ordered that all persons engaged in canal-transportation work shall absolutely abstain from liquor.

Canada is short 1,500,000 hens, averaging 100 eggs per year.

Canada in 1914 imported \$200,000 worth more poultry than she exported and imported eggs to the enormous amount in value of \$2,500,000 in excess of her shipments abroad.

Hard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Interesting Facts

One-ninth of all the land on the globe is Siberia. There are said to be 3,064 languages spoken in the world.

Since the earthquake fifty thousand new buildings have been erected at San Francisco. The greatest diamond in the world is the Jagersfontein Excelsior, owned at London, weighing 971 carats.

Eighteen thousand mouth-organs have been ordered from an American firm for the use of British soldiers in the field.

Chile is said to be establishing a convict settlement on the island of Juan Fernandez, the famous Robinson Crusoe island.

At East Rutherford, N. J., citizens who permit their dogs to bark after nine o'clock at night are liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Austria has arranged to furnish prisoners of war for farm work on the larger estates to take the places of peasants drafted into the army.

The [new] map of Greenland, marking the results of recent discoveries, shows a country 150,000 square miles larger than it was formerly thought to be.

When France completes the war-ships she now has under construction she will take the third place in naval power and reduce the United States to fourth place.

The North Sea fisheries being somewhat hampered by the war, English merchants have been active in obtaining new supplies of fish from other sources.

Middleton

Senator Ross arrived from Ottawa last week.

Ross Parson of Wolfville, is taking a military course in Toronto.

A. L. Davidson, M.P. and A. J. Morrison have returned home from Ottawa.

W. L. Ryan, of St. John has accepted a position with Crowe-Elliott, Limited.

E. S. Freeman, of Springfield, with his little daughter, was in Middleton last week.

We are sorry to lose Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Dodwell. They are going to Halifax to live.

Capt. Max Parker of the Halifax Garrison, spent a few days at his home in Nictaux Falls.

Judge Owen of Annapolis Royal, went to Halifax to see his son, Lieut. Farish Owen, who came from Montreal with the second contingent.

Mr. Bennet Morton has sold his farm at Middleton West, and has moved to Bridgewater, where he has purchased a property. Their Middleton friends wish them prosperity at Bridgewater.

Capt. Letcher arrived from Amherst on Tuesday last and is in charge of the section of D. Squadron of the 40th Battalion, now drilling at Middleton. Capt. J. S. Marshall has filled the position temporarily since Capt. Dittmars went to Amherst.

Mrs. H. A. Tate, who has just returned to Vancouver from a visit to the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, speaks highly of the big fair and says "the Canadian pavilion is one of the most impressive on the grounds."

Mrs. (Dr.) L. R. Morse, Sr. having spent the winter in Brooklyn, N. Y. returned home last week. Rev. Mr. Armitage will speak on the subject of "Political Purity," next Sunday evening in the Methodist Church.

Miss Vivian Phinney and Miss Hazel Balcom spent Sunday at Kingston, accompanied by Messrs M. Shaffner and F. Charlton.

Mrs. Helen Phinney has returned from Bridgetown, where she has been some weeks caring for her sister Mrs. Wm. Crisp, who is ill.

The Epworth League from Lawrencetown appreciated the evening spent with the Bridgetown Society, last Friday evening.

Mr. George Daniels has sold his place to Dr. Vernon Shaffner and purchased Mr. Hamilton Young's farm at the west end of town.

Mrs. L. D. Hanley has been calling on her friends in South Williamstown. Needless to add that all are delighted to welcome her, and note the progress towards recovery.

Dr. F. W. Young is steadily improving in health and his friends are now talking about his home-coming, which will take place when there is no danger of relapse by travel.

On account of illness Rev. I. Nowlan's appointment was postponed for a future date. He is expected to visit the Sunday school and occupy the pulpit in the Baptist church on Sunday May 2nd.

Mr. Murray Elliott, barrister, of Watrous Sask., with his wife and family arrived home on the 20th inst. They will spend the summer in the valley, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Elliott.

FALKLAND RIDGE

April 24

Miss Mildred Starratt of East Dal-

lousie, is home for the week-end.

Mrs. H. A. Marshall returned on Monday from visiting her father the Rev. S. Langille.

Miss Mary Burgoine of East Dal-

lousie is spending a few days with Mrs. R. A. Weaver.

Miss Effie McMullen of New Ger-

many is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. McMullen.

Mrs. Richard Trétheway (nee Miss Margaret Mason) is spending a few days at her old home here.

Mrs. Louvain Roop is still on the sick list. Sorry to report Mr. Church Roop also confined to the house by illness.

TOO MANY CHILDREN

are under-size, under-weight with pinched faces and poor blood; they do not complain but appetite lags, they have no ambition and do not progress.

Such children need the rich medicinal nourishment in Scott's Emulsion above everything else; its pure cod liver oil contains nature's own blood-forming, flesh-building fats which quickly show in rosy cheeks, better appetite, firm flesh and sturdy frames.

If your children are languid, tired when rising, catch cold easily or find their studies difficult, give them Scott's Emulsion; it supplies the very food elements that their systems lack.

Scott's Emulsion contains no harmful drugs and is so good for growing children it's a pity to keep it from them.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

Lawrencetown

April 26

Mrs. Gilbert Drew is spending the summer at Mr. J. F. Brown's.

The Grand Division will meet with the Lawrencetown Branch on May 4th.

Mr. H. T. Phinney and family have moved into their home at the west end.

Russel Leck of Truro, is spending a month, the guest of his aunt, Mrs. W. Palfrey.

Services for Sunday May 2nd, Baptist, 11 a. m. Episcopal, 3 p. m. Methodist, 7.30.

The Cemetery Committee will meet in the Temperance Hall on Friday afternoon.

The Red Cross and Belgian Relief societies have suspended work for a few weeks.

Miss Annie Phinney of Halifax, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Phinney.

Mr. and Mrs. Burpee Whitman are moving into the house vacated by H. T. Phinney.

Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon Phinney returned from their wedding trip on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. DeLong of Digby were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Shaffner.

Mrs. J. E. Burns of Bridgetown, visited Mrs. C. S. Balcom for a few days last week.

Mr. Adolphus Fair is in an extremely critical condition at the hospital in Middleton.

Miss Muriel Randolph has returned from Middleton, where she has been spending the winter.

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INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

In the intercollegiate debating league, Acadia debated with Kings in Windsor on March 25. The subject of the debate was:

"Resolved that the free importation into Canada of iron and steel products would be more advantageous to Canada than a high protective duty on these products."

"Iron and steel products"—steel rails, pig iron, bolts, etc.

"High protective duty"—between 50 per cent and 100 per cent.

Acadia defended the negative. The members of the Acadia team were W. S. Ryder, 15, C. W. Robbins, 15, N. McL. Rogers, 16; but within twenty hours of the debate some objection was raised to Mr. Rogers, who had enlisted in the 6th Mounted Rifles, so that Mr. C. A. S. Howe took his place. About two hundred Acadia students went down by special train, and attended the debate. Mayor Sangster, of Windsor, presided. There was no Acadia representative on the platform. After the judges' awards were handed to the chairman he announced that Acadia had won both in presentation and argument. In the intercollegiate League Mount Allison won from St. Francis Xavier, and Dalhousie won from U. N. B.

In the United States and Canada there are about four millions of men, women and children with Polish blood in their veins. They are for the most part honest, law-abiding, liberty-loving citizens. They have in them the stuff that makes good citizens. Many of them are open to the Gospel message of the Protestant churches.

Truth Reaching Germany

A COMPLETE CHANGE OF TONE

(The London Times)

The truth as to the dangerous position in which the German Empire stands at present is slowly, but very slowly, finding its way into the minds of the Great General Staff, the captains of industry, the higher officials and generally, the leading men in almost every great centre. Just as the facts were speedily grasped months ago by men like Herr Ballin, Herr von Gwinner, and Walther Rathenau, so they are now being assimilated by men of lesser degree. The idea of anything approaching absolute victory has passed entirely from the minds of many with whom I came in contact. On the occasion of a previous visit to Germany these very people assured me that Paris, Calais, and Warsaw were Germany's for the asking.

Obtaining information by neutrals in Germany, even in the case of one who speaks the language perfectly and knows the people intimately is a more difficult task than it was. The Germans—the Prussians in particular—are hostile to, and suspicious of, all neutrals. Antipathy to Americans, owing to export of ammunition to the Allies, and the attitude of such men as Colonel Roosevelt, Dr. Eliot, the recent head of Harvard, and the American newspapers, has reached such lengths during the past few weeks that many Americans no longer think it wise to use the English language in conversation in public places. "Verkappte Engländer," masked Englishmen, I heard them called. Swedes, Norwegians, and Dutch, hitherto treated with condescending civility, must now be circumspect in their attitude when discussing the war with Germans.

Popularity Of France

As for the Allies England is regarded with increasing loathing and Russia is no longer despised; the French, on the other hand, are comparatively popular—strange as it may seem. But the Germans believe they will have to withdraw from France and cede Alsace-Lorraine, with pecuniary indemnity for damage in order to bring about a separate peace with the Republic. They believe that the bulk of the French nation is utterly weary of the war. The wish is, as usual, father to the thought—and beyond question, there is a growing feeling among the upper classes in Germany that the French Army of 1915 is not that of 1870. "If only we had a Joffre (or Shofier)," as he is called, was a remark made to me more than once. Von Hindenburg is no longer a national hero. Indeed, if there be any hero at all in Germany to-day, it is the Kaiser, who is regarded throughout the land with an esteem and affection not hitherto accorded to him.

Concerning the Crown Prince all kinds of rumors are afloat. His private life during the war has not given satisfaction to the German people. His failures in the field are notorious. The allegations as to his thefts from private houses in France have not pleased even the extremists of the German Army.

On my last visit the English Army was hardly mentioned. Next to Joffre, General French is undoubtedly the object of their fears. Little by little probably from the lips of German wounded, stories have percolated throughout the country of deeds of bravery by British soldiers—their extraordinary tenacity and imperturbability.

It is a mistake, I think, for English people to believe that Germans underestimate the new armies raised by Lord Kitchener. They obviously did so a few months ago; but it is equally obvious that they have changed their minds lately. The idea circulated by the Witzballer, the burlesque and so-called humorous papers, that the English could only induce the fleets of the population to enlist by means of heavy bribes is disappearing. The long-legged Highlander continually asking for money is no longer the butt of the comic artist.

On the other hand, the industrial strikes, to which I heard reference at a great dinner table I attended, are a great source of help to those who believe that Germany should prolong the war until she can gradually buy off one or more of her opponents and concentrate in a war with the British Empire.

Government by Press Bureau

One would have thought that the continual disappointments to which the Germans have been subject since the mad days of victory in August and September would have awakened everybody in the land to the truth. But English people do not understand the extent to which Germany is ruled by newspapers—not merely by the suppression of ugly facts, which is not in my opinion, so severely exercised as it is with you, but by the continual suggestion of better things to come. On my previous visit the while German mind was centred upon Calais. Paris had been allowed to drift into the background, but anyone who has the opportunity of referring to Ger-

(Continued on page 3)

Spring Announcement

April 20th, 1915.

Boots and Shoes

Anticipating the advance in Boots and Shoes we placed larger orders than usual last fall. We want to convert same into cash and for that reason have marked them very close.

We carry the celebrated "Williams" for heavy wear, and "Harts" for fine in Men's, and the "Empress" for Ladies.

Dry Goods

We have a good line in English and Canadian Prints, Crepe, Pristley's Serge, Trimmings, Shirt Waists, Linoleums, etc.

We invite your inspection before placing your requirements. No trouble to show goods.

Gent's Furnishings

Suits for Men and Boys. Caps, Shirts, etc.

To reduce our stock we will give a special price on Suits for a short time.

Groceries, Etc.

A complete line of groceries as usual.

Just arrived, two cars of flour and feed, one car of cement. Sherwin William and Brandram-Henderson paints, Wire Roofing.

Full stock of field and garden seeds.

2 Work Horses for Sale

We offer for sale one work horse, 1600 lbs.; one at 1200 lbs., both in good shape and perfect workers.

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—Being overstocked because of the war depression the manufacturers of these pianos sold us for cash SEVERAL CARLOADS of their finest instruments at unheard of low prices.

—During our Factory Piano Sale you can share with us in the advantages of this colossal purchase. Note the example illustrated in the cut which we offer for cash or easy terms freight paid to any railway station in Nova Scotia. Send for list of our other piano bargains.

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Great Cities of the World

MADRID

What excuse has Madrid for being placed where it is? Could not some more favorable spot have been found for the capital of Spain than where it is situated in the midst of a barren plain, scorched and choked by the fiery, dust-laden winds from the Castilian tablelands in summer and chilled by the icy blasts from the snow-topped Sierra Guadarramas in the winter? You come upon it after traversing a wilderness of gray stone, slightly relieved by frequent blades of grass, twisted olive trees and dwarfed oaks that have been whipped out of shape by the wind that howls across the desolate country. Perhaps we should qualify this description somewhat, remembering that, after all, a number of people manage to earn a living on the plateau where formerly the only life was some hunting parties of nobles or princess, or a few shepherds seeking pastures for their flocks amid the scanty vegetation.

But to return to the reason for the city having been building here when Spain is not without beauty spots to offer for the site of the first city of the land. To be sure, it is practically the geographical centre of the country—almost as near to that point as if it had been measured with geometric precision, but that in itself is hardly such a valuable asset as to lead one to overlook the natural disadvantages of the position.

It is a hard and glittering city. Cold white stone predominates in the buildings. It sparkles dazlingly in the sunlight, but on a cold, gray morning what a bleak appearance it presents! In the central districts it has a very modern air—it is a would-be Paris on a small scale. The shops on the main streets usually contain nothing distinctively Spanish. Gazing into their windows, you might easily imagine yourself in Paris or London. The streets are broad, there are electric cars, gas and electric lights and telephones—in fact all the modern improvements that are to be found in most continental cities.

On account of the dust which the wind whirled into the unsheltered city the streets are washed three times a day by a brigade of workers using large hose. Some travellers say that they persist in doing their work even during drenching rainstorms, when it is unnecessary.

The range of temperature is very great, the thermometer sometimes showing a variation of over 50 degrees F. in one day. Between the sunny and the shady side of the street there is frequently a difference of 20 degrees F. The eccentricities of the climate have given rise to a number of sayings, such as: "The air of Madrid is so subtle that it will kill a man, but will not put out a candle," and "Life in Madrid is passed between a sunstroke and an attack of pneumonia."

The features of the city which are purely and picturesquely Spanish, become fewer every year, yet one often sees, for example women wearing the mantilla, which adds interest to every face, or a bull-fighter with his tall tight trousers and short jacket, opening to display an embroidered shirt. A great many country people are to be seen on the streets. Here may be observed the ox carts of Viscaya, farm wagons drawn by mules, men and women on top of heavily laden panniers swung over the backs of donkeys. In a crowd the donkeys are virtually pathfinders. They pick their way through a throng, often leading a string team of three or four mules.

The streets are never quiet. In fact in the summer the atmosphere is so much more pleasant when darkness comes that the Madrilenos become more energetic during the night than they are in the day time, when the temptation to loaf is strong. A person on the street is besieged by beggars who are noisy and persistent supplicants. There are the singing beggars, who have a weird yodel of their own; hands of blind musicians (a large percentage of those who beseech the passer-by for aid are blind), who play guitars and mandolins, while the hurdy-hurdy grinds out its notes continuously.

Truth Reaching Germany

(Continued from page 2)

man newspapers will remember how, in October, the great black-typed headlines in the front pages of the leading organs of the German Press had always some reference to Calais. Beflagged maps, so profusely displayed throughout the Empire, showed the German Army within a day's march of the Channel port which was to dominate London. Once at Calais, the Zeppelins, the wonderful secret Krupp guns, and mines and submarines would make the road to Dover easy. At Dover the war would be over. Those were not the views of the distinguished folk I have mentioned, who already knew the facts. They were certainly the daily mental diet, the waking and sleeping thoughts of 99 per cent. of the population.

Then came a new phase. Let us leave Calais alone for the moment, they said; withdraw all the troops possible; give von Hindenburg every man that he wants; take Warsaw I was assured late in January by people of very high position that Warsaw by March 1 was a certainty. The capture of Warsaw would release a million soldiers, who would be sufficient for the road to Calais. After Warsaw, and after Ypres, Fervy, Farnes, and Dunkirk, Calais would be theirs.

The German Character

It needs a profound understanding of German character—such an understanding is obviously lacking in Great Britain—to comprehend why a people who can receive so many disappointments should not be inclined to make the best of a bad situation and get what terms they can at once. That, however, is not the German way. In years gone by English friends have often told me that there would not be war with Germany because the Socialists there would stop it. I have never paid any attention to such false reasoning, because I know that the German Socialist is willing enough to antagonize and criticize the Government on small matters, but firmly convinced that "Germany over all" is not only to the interest of Germany but that of the rest of the world also.

To continue. After Hindenburg's failure to reach Warsaw, the Press Bureau deftly switched the public mind on the submarine blockade of England. The average German—I met one who had been in England for 30 years—believed that a circle of mines and submarines would so surround your island that, owing to your short supply of home-grown wheat, you would be reduced to beg for peace in quick time.

When I left Germany, last week the official classes were beginning to doubt the submarine blockade and their hopes were turned to the Dardanelles. Rightly or wrongly, it was believed in Germany that the Allies have undertaken a task of supreme difficulty. It is said that the Allies have suffered much more severely than you have admitted officially in Paris and in London. And indeed, the accounts I have read in English and German newspapers disagree in toto, which is remarkable, inasmuch as the official German information is not, as a rule, inaccurate. The German Press Bureau as I suggested before, is more creative than suppressive. It is certain that if the operations in the Dardanelles fall an immense impetus will be given to a large section of the German public, who believe that a long war is the best way for Germany and most certain to bring about a division of the Allies.

British Newspapers Read

One noticeable fact, which it is difficult to understand, is the increasing sale of English newspapers in Prussia. On my previous visit they could be bought as far as I could ascertain at only one or two establishments in Berlin. To-day agencies at Amsterdam seem able to circulate copies of The Times quite freely in Germany. One German friend at Chemnitz (engaged for many years in business in England) has every day The Times, the Daily Chronicle, and the Daily Mail. Frankly, he does not believe a word in any of them.

Germans' attitude towards the Austrians is one of contempt. "We should do better without these..."—using an unprintable expression—was a remark I often heard with a hint that the defeat of Austria by no means en-

sure the submission of Germany. As to Roumania and Italy, the average German believes that they can be bought off and will be bought off.

Criticism of German generals and of German diplomatists has risen to a height unknown in my recollection of the German Empire. The approaching centenary of Bismarck has caused much heart-searching—even among those who are inclined to swallow the stimulating syrup administered by the German Press Bureau. Von Bethmann-Hollweg is the subject of universal admiration. He is considered not to have been sufficiently cunning in his treatment of Sir Edward Grey. Prince Lichnowsky is bitterly cursed for misleading the German Government, as are several well-known English politicians and financiers.

To imagine that there is in Germany any idea whatever of defeat would be to arouse hopes in the minds of the Allies and lull them into a sense of false security. Wir müssen siegen (We must win) instead of Wir werden siegen (We shall win) as formerly. Some Germans even think, as one distinguished professor said to me on the eve of my departure—"We cannot win, but we shall not lose. We shall, at least, retain Belgium. For the rest, we have strong friends in England who, with the Peace Party, will see to it that the German people shall reap some reward for the blood and treasure expended in the last eight months and that German culture shall not be removed from the great place it has occupied in the world."

A GOOD MOVEMENT

The Clean Up and Paint Up movement means what the slogan implies. It means cleaning up the front yard, cleaning up the back yard, digging the rubbish out of corners, inside and outside, upstairs and in the cellar. It means placing rubbish barrels along the curb-stones and inducing people through the influence of the community and through schools and school children to deposit scraps of paper and other refuse there instead of on the streets. It means painting the front door which is very apt to lead to the painting of the whole house, and then the out-buildings; and, as painting usually calls for some sort of repairs to be made before the paint is applied, it means in the end general renovation, and improvement to the decided advantage of property. Any homestead or any building, the surroundings of which are kept cleanly, which are kept well painted and well repaired, are of more value to the owner than in a dilapidated condition.

This movement, then is a producer of industry. It creates demand for labor, and aside from the fact that it is a great sanitary movement, it is decidedly in the interest of the unemployed for whom such great plea is being made in so many different directions.

Go along any of our back city streets or alleyways; go through the streets of any of our country villages enter any back yard; peer into most front yards with the Clean Up and Paint Up idea in mind and anyone can readily see just what it means. There is work enough to be done all within the scope of paint up and clean up.

More than this, it is a great fire prevention measure. More fires originate probably because rubbish is allowed to accumulate in isolated corners, indoors and outdoors, than from any other cause.

Without particularizing, cleanliness is commended. It is wholesome; it is good; it is an emblem of civilization, and the Clean Up and Paint Up movement, we think is akin to all the best of reform movements that have taken place in all past time.

The big brother movement in New York City is planning to erect a Boys' Home and Trade School. It will be controlled by individual Big Brothers. Twenty thousand dollars a year will be required to maintain the institution.

How to Care for Your Complexion

There is no truer saying than that "beauty is only skin deep." Good features lose their charm under a sallow or blotchy skin and poor features are glorified by a beautiful complexion. A very useful toilet booklet entitled "Your Complexion" has just been issued by Nyal's and contains many helpful health and beauty hints, including proper methods of massage. It can be had for the asking at the Nyal's Agency Drug Store and you should call or telephone for it. Among other things it points out in that diet, sleep, ventilation, and a thousand other things we cannot escape are continually warring against our complexion. Get a jar of Nyal's Face Cream and convince yourself of its cleansing and refreshing and beautifying qualities. It is greaseless, oxygenated and quickly absorbed by the skin, leaves no shine, and gives a pleasant, smooth, cool sensation, quickly removing the irritation produced by wind and weather.

All Nyal preparations are justly famous and none more so than Nyal's Face Cream which we unhesitatingly recommend. Call or telephone us for your copy of this book which contains most valuable information. S.N. Wear, Druggist, Bridgetown, N.S.

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Principal

The Weekly Monitor

ESTABLISHED 1873

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Published Every Wednesday
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PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1915.

The Panama Canal has gone dry! You naturally say, what a calamity! What a waste of the millions expended in the endeavor to open up a short passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Pacific to the Atlantic! What a disappointment to the merchants who have been hoping to conduct a profitable trade between the countries bordering upon the Oceans, and to the promoters of the great exhibitions as well as to the prospective visitors from all lands! How did it happen? Did the Celebra-ent fill up again? Did the great locks topple over, not having a secure foundation? Did a subterranean volcano upheave the adjacent strata? No; none of these things happened.

This has happened, that Col. Geo. W. Goethals, Governor of the War Zone, has ordered that all persons engaged in any way with transportation work through the Canal, pilots, captains, mates, stokers, and all other employees, shall abstain absolutely from intoxicating drinks. And Col. Goethals has the authority, the ability and the intention to enforce the order. This is how the Panama Canal has gone dry.

The "Rural Science Bulletin" for April reports that one hundred and ten Nova Scotia teachers hold either a Rural Science Diploma or a Rural Science certificate. Eighty-five of these are making efforts to qualify for extra government grants.

The managers of the Agricultural Hall, Yarmouth, are preparing a special room for exhibits by the Rural Science departments in the schools of the County, at the time of the next County Exhibition.

The Principal of the Round Hill School believes that the Exhibit of his school this Autumn will exceed that of the last Autumn. The Woman's Institute is assisting in the work. Two of its members attend the School every Friday to assist and direct the needlework. Individual subscriptions are already coming in for prizes, in collections of insects, woods, knitting and other things for which prizes will be given.

In other schools women are helping in the same work, and are taking up canning and laundry work.

One teacher reports 460 packages of seeds ordered in one week for Exhibition work.

These are the beginnings of a work among the schools which is proving itself very valuable and is destined to extend.

The New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association contained in the Annual Report presented some information which could not have been very pleasing to those present. This report affirmed that the last twelve months had created a situation more grave in respect to the liquor trade than it has ever before confronted. Formerly the trouble was with town or country option. But, at present State wide and nation wide prohibition is the foe the trade has to meet. "Originally our opponents were few and scattered. To-day they are many and united."

At least sixteen States of the Union are now under prohibition. Two others will be added to the list in 1916. And a prohibition Bill for the whole nation passed the House of Representatives in Washington by a majority, but failed in not having the majority required for a Constitutional Amendment.

The British people have not lost all confidence in Canada, notwithstanding their surprise and indignation at the recent revelations of graft. The new loan of \$25,000,000 floated in the London Market has been over subscribed by \$10,000,000. There were 4,814 separate applications for the bonds of the Dominion, 3,552 being for amounts of from \$500 to \$2,500. The Minister of Finance reports that this number of applications exceeds by about two thousand the largest number ever before made in connection with any other issue of bonds. All the smaller applications up to \$2500 were accepted and the balance divided pro rata, making about sixty-six per cent to others.

A large organization of business men has agreed to work for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in England during the war. It has asked Billy Sunday to begin a campaign in Albert Hall this week, and has promised him all the proceeds excepting expenses. It is expected that the King and Queen will attend his first meeting. We have not heard of Mr. Sunday's acceptance of the invitation. We hope he will be able to respond affirmatively for the sake of the cause as

well as for the sake of the war. The Comptroller of the Russian Treasury announced in the Duma, that owing to the increasing amounts in the savings banks on account of the prohibition of vodka, the great outlay for war purposes has caused very little suffering among the people.

The News Publishing Co., Ltd., of Truro, has commenced the publication of "The News Monthly," a standard magazine in newspaper form of twenty-four pages for the small sum of five cents, or fifty cents for the issues of twelve months.

The May number contains a large variety of interesting stories, general news, articles on Agriculture, Disease and Health, bits of humor, poetry of varied excellence, to suit varied tastes of young and old. The twelve monthly numbers will contain reading matter equal to about thirty ordinary books of 200 to 300 pages, each of which would cost about \$1.00. This is a very large amount of reading for a trifling price.

The Post Office Department calls attention to a violation of the Postal Law which has been discovered since the introduction of the War Stamp. Some business houses, in order to avoid the extra expense, have been sending accounts, circulars, letters and other business documents, by other means than the mails. The penalty for each letter unlawfully carried is, under Section 136 of the Post Office Act, \$20 and the department is determined to take the steps necessary for the enforcement of the law in all cases.

"Life," New York has a cartoon, representing a boat filled with German propagandists. Uncle Sam is pushing off the boat with one foot and remarks, "If you boys don't like it here, you know what you can do!"

Annual Report of Riverside Cemetery

The annual meeting of the members of the Riverside Cemetery, Bridgetown, was held pursuant to published notice in the Weekly Monitor under section 10 of the act of incorporation, in the town hall on Tuesday evening the 20th day of April, 1915, at eight o'clock.

The President, J. W. Salter, occupied the chair.

The written report of the retiring directors of their doings to March 31st, 1915, with an account of receipts and expenses, showing the financial state of the corporation for the past year, was read by the Secretary-treasurer.

Moved by Dr. Armstrong and seconded by J. W. Peters that the report be read and received and adopted as a whole. Passed.

The matter of choosing seven directors by ballot for the ensuing year was then taken up and the following persons were elected, namely: J. W. Salter, Dr. M. E. Armstrong, W. A. Warren, H. B. Hicks, H. Ruggles, J. W. Peters, and F. E. Bath.

Moved by H. B. Hicks and seconded by W. A. Warren that the new directors be authorized to purchase sufficient markers for the Cemetery in order that the different lots may be designated. Passed.

Moved by Dr. M. E. Armstrong and seconded by W. A. Warren that the new directors be authorized to procure a modern set of books for the cemetery. Passed.

Minutes read and approved and meeting adjourned.

H. RUGGLES
Secretary

Report of Directors of Riverside Cemetery.

The work of improvement has been steadily going on during the past year under the supervision of our new superintendent Mr. Lester who has proved well qualified for his position.

The grading and leveling of the lots in the old part of the Cemetery has been almost completed, giving a uniform appearance throughout. Some seeding was done last year and the balance will be completed this Spring as soon as the land is fit to work.

A number of new shrubs were planted last year for ornamentation and all the ornamental beds improved. The spruce hedge has been completed on the three sides and this will be a marked improvement when the trees get a start.

Among the other improvements during the past year was the making of a fountain near the main entrance as indicated on Mr. Grace's plan, and this work was accomplished at a moderate cost, as part of the material and labor was given. The fountain will be a great addition to the general appearance of the Cemetery, especially when the approach from Granville street is completed which we trust will soon be accomplished, as with that the Cemetery will be about complete and will compare very favorably with any other of similar size in the Province.

We find that the lot holders at home as well as those abroad are from year to year taking more interest in our work, as last year our receipts from the annual assessments was considerably larger than in any previous year, and we hope that during this year the receipts from that source will be still increased as a large number of lot holders are still in arrears, and we would most earnestly and respectfully request that those lot holders pay their overdue assessments, as with prompt payment of the assessments and the Perpetual Care Fund our Cemetery will soon become self sustaining.

We would also like to call the atten-

tion of those whose names appear on the original subscription list and have not paid up their shares, that the money is needed and we have been waiting now three years.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. SALTER
President.

H. Ruggles
Secretary Treasurer.
March 31st 1915

Death of Rev. J. M. Parker, B. A.

The death is announced of the Rev. J. Melburn Parker, at River Hebert, Cumberland County, on Sunday morning the 18th inst. He was considerably over his three score years and ten. For a number of years he was pastor at Clementsport. His last pastorate was at River Hebert. This he had to resign some few years since owing to impaired health. He was the son of the Rev. Willard Parker, so well and so widely known a full generation ago. Mr. Parker was one of our good, true men. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Sophie Dodge of Middleton. Mrs. W. A. Morse of Nictaux, is a sister. Some time previous he had a severe attack of pneumonia. But he seemed to be recovering. The day before his death he seemed much better; but at three o'clock next morning he quietly passed away, Mrs. Parker being the only person with him at the time. His long-time friend pays the following tribute to the one that was left, and the one that was taken:

ONE SABBATH MORN.
April 18th, 1915

Sad was the Sabbath morn
To one yet held below;
Alone, bereft, forlorn,
How deep, how keen her woe!
Dear lonely soul! God loves thee still;
All good is He; adore His will;
Beyond the reach of grief and pain,
The Christ-redeemed clasp hands again;
Sweet will thy Saviour's plaudit be;
"The kindness done, was done to me!"

Glad was the Sabbath morn
To him whose work was done;
Who long had bravely borne;
Who faith's great fight had won.
All clouds all darkness passed away!
How bright the dawn of endless day!
Down here we only faintly guess
Thy full Sabbath happiness.
Rest now, dear soul! in yon blest
Home,
Where thou art now, we hope to come.
—PASTOR J. CLARK.

THE MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON

Monday evening, May 17th is the date arranged for the musical recital to take place in the Providence Methodist Church, Bridgetown. It will consist of vocal and organ solo work, as well as the Cantata put on by a chorus of thirty-five selected voices.

The Cantata, "Christ and His Soldiers," by the famous English composer, John Farmer, is based on familiar hymn texts, reset in cantata style and freely treated. The thought groups itself around a sequence of events from the Gospels, but is directed especially to occasions when the general subject of consecration is foremost.

This is no doubt one of the best musical works ever attempted this side of Wolfville, and in order to render it in the best possible manner, the following soloists have been procured. Soprano: Mrs. H. Ruggles of Bridgetown, who is well known to all music lovers in this vicinity. Contralto: Mrs. R. W. Elliott, of Dartmouth, who has a vocal reputation both in Dartmouth and Halifax. Tenor: Dr. W. H. Beck with of Halifax, who recently did the Tenor solo work in the "Elijah" at Sackville, Bass and Baritone: P. H. Quinn of Halifax, who for some years has had the reputation of being among the best baritone voices Halifax has produced. Mrs. A. R. Bishop of Bridgetown, will officiate at the organ.

There has been no expense spared to make this a huge musical success, and the public will have a grand opportunity to show their appreciation for this class of music, which will be an education for the young as well as the old.

BORN

HOGG.—At Bridgetown, April 20, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Kossuth Hogg, a daughter—Katie Victoria.

MARRIED

LAKE—FELLOWS.—In Providence, Methodist Church, Bridgetown, on April 14, 1915, by the Rev. A. R. Reynolds, assisted by the Rev. C. C. Job, D.D., George M. Lake of Newcastle, N.B., to Annie K. Fellows of Upper Granville.

FASH—NORMAN.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Bridgetown, on April 14, 1915, by the Rev. A. R. Reynolds, Percy R. Fash of Tapperville, to Blanche Norman of Bridgetown.

DIED

SANFORD.—At Waldec, April 25th, Della, wife of Avon Sanford, aged 25 years, leaving a husband, beside father, brother and sister to mourn.

HAWK BICYCLES

An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle fitted with Roller Chain, New Improved Coaster Brake and Hub, Detachable Tire, High grade equipment, including Mudguards, \$22.50

Send for FREE 1915 Catalogue, 70 pages of Bicycles, Sundries, and Repair Material. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON,
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

On Wednesday,
March 30th, we
will have our first
showing of
Spring Hats

Dearness & Phelan
Queen St., Bridgetown

Hardware and Paints AT COST

The subscriber offers for sale at cost for the next few weeks his entire stock of Paints and Hardware for Cash only. A partial list of articles for sale is given below:

CALL EARLY AND GET FIRST CHOICE.

Martin Senour Paint, per gal.	\$2.00
Martin Senour Paint, 1/2 gal.	1.00
Martin Senour Paint, quart	.50c
Martin Senour Paint, qt. special	65c
Martin Senour Paint, pints	25c
Martin Senour Paint, pts. special	35c
Martin Senour Paint, 1/2-pt.	15c
Martin Senour Paint, 1/4-pt. special	18c
M. S. Floor Paints, 1/2-gal.	85c
M. S. Floor Paints, quarts	40c
M. S. Floor Paints, pints	25c
Hills Paints, half pints	10c
Lacqueret, pints	35c
Down here we only faintly guess	19c
Lacqueret, 1/2 pints	11c
Carriage Paints, pints	30c
Carriage Paints, half pints	21c
Wagon Paints, quarts	54c
Wagon Paints, pints	30c
Plaza Red, quarts	30c
Plaza Paints, pints	30c
Enamel Paints, pints	42c
Enamel Paint, half pints	21c
Bath Tub Enamel	42c
Japanese Enamel	30c
Bicycle Enamel, black and crimson	14c
Standard Barn and Roof Paint, gal.	90c
Imperial Ready Mixed Paint, gal.	90c
Sheet Lead, per lb.	10c
Rosin, per lb.	.04c
Cold Blast Lanterns	60c
Shovels	65c
Lemon Polishing Oil	15c
Sewing Machine Oil	.05c
Saws	20c to \$2.25
Pliers	25c to 40c
Shoe Thread	.05c
Files	25c to .45c
Chisels	7c to 15c
Bicycle Pumps	50c
Harness Oil	15c
Butcher Knives	25c
Whips	17c to 50c
Whip Lashes	12c to 16c
Double Bitted Axes	92c
Cabinet Clamps	.06c
Barrel Bolts, No. 8	16c
Barrel Swings, sets	44c
Steel Latches	70c
Sash Lifts	.08c
Clothes Line Pullers	.13c
Clothes Line Hooks	.08c
Door Stops	.08c
1 Front Door Set	\$1.85
Yale Night Latch	1.51
Mortise Knob Locks	1.35
Horizontal Rim Dead Locks	1.10
Loose Pin Butts, 4x4	12c
Butts, 3 1/2 x 3 1/2	15c
Yale Night Latches	\$1.60
Major's Rubber Cement	12c
Household Lubricant	.07c
Hose Couplers	10c
Iron Faucets	47c
Squares	30c
Kitchen Saws	24c
Diston's Saws	\$2.25
Wellandvale Special Saws, 10	90c
Safe Barn Door Hangers	60c
Sliding Barn Door Latches	20c
Stay Rollers	10c
Track, per foot	.06c
Whetstones, Black Diamond	.07c
Whetstones, Indian Pond	.04c
Gimlet Bits	.05c
Barrel Hatchets	50c
Zig Zag Rules	50c
Stanley Boxwood Rules	20c
Tape Measures	19c
Green Male Razors	\$1.40
Razors	\$1.40
Putty Knives	17c
Picture Wire, per package	.05c
Can Openers	.09c
Compasses	19c
Try Squares	15c
K. B. Cartridges, per box	50c

ATTENTION!

Smokers of Pipe and Tobacco will be glad to learn that they can get a Growth and Manufactured in Canada Tobacco, at a price that will astonish you. I will send parcel post paid to any address in Nova Scotia, a ONE POUND BAG of Manufactured in Canada Tobacco for only

65c.

"Boom Made in Canada-Goods"

G. K. DODGE
P. O. BOX 56 BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Good Morning!
We Are Introducing

American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton-Lisle
HOSIERY

They have stood the test. Give real foot comfort. No seams to rip. Never become loose or baggy. The shape is knit in—not pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fineness, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

to every one sending us \$1.00 in currency or postal note, to cover advertising and shipping charges. We will send post-paid, with written guarantee backed by a five million dollar company, either

3 Pairs of our 75c. value American Silk Hosiery
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cashmere Hosiery
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cotton-Lisle Hosiery
or 6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery

Give the color, size and whether Ladies' or Gent's hosiery is desired

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.

The International Hosiery Co.
P. O. Box 244
DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

Stoves and Ranges

Don't forget we have the best line of Stoves and Ranges made.

Prices on Steel Ranges \$35 to \$50
" Cast " \$27 to \$37
" Square Cooks \$15 to \$25

Call and see our stock if in need of a stove.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Crowe & Mundee

Housecleaning Requisites

We are at the front as usual with a full and complete line of Lace Curtains, Curtain Scrim, Bungalow Nets, Curtain Nets, Art Muslins, Sash Curtain Muslin, Nets and Grenadines. Linoleums and Oilcloths, Carpet Squares and Mats, Straw Matting Squares and Mats, Straw Matting by the yard, Stair Carpeting.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

Optimist vs. Pessimist

One says, "Pass the Cream" while the other feebly enquires, "Is there any Milk?"

We are optimistic and intend to make this our best year with a line of

"SURE TO PLEASE" WALL PAPERS

Come and see them and come soon, so that you may get your pick of them, all are the cream of the season's offering, but some in your opinion may be more creamy than others.

We have goods at all prices and all are well worth what you pay for them for they will delight you when hung, and this is what you desire most of all. Is it not?



Strong & Whitman

SPRING PAINTING

Time to Repaint, Repaper has Arrived

We are ready to supply FIRST-CLASS materials to make your homes and buildings bright.

"Prices as Before the War"

WIRE FENCES

Low prices on all fence material for the month of March.

KARL FREEMAN
HARDWARE STORE

Price of Coarse Salt Lower

Carload of the above just landed, wholesale and retail. All signs point to big shortage of Slag, but we are prepared to supply the following substitutes.

Bone Meal and Acid Phosphate

Can also supply the famous Bowker's Square Brand for Grain and Grass and Bowker's Potato Phosphate.

Next Week We Will Have

ONE CAR PORTLAND CEMENT, price low while landing from steamer.

CEDAR SHINGLES, all grades. Also SPRUCE SHINGLES

Morrow's Lime in casks and barrels, always in stock.

J. H. Longmire & Sons

Wagons! Butter Parchment

All butter, wrapped in parchment, must have the words DAIRY BUTTER printed thereon.

We will mail direct to you, printed parchment at the following prices.

1000	1lb. size	\$2.45
500	1lb. size	1.65
1000	2lb. size	3.70
500	2lb. size	2.45

Prices quoted on smaller quantities

In every case cash must accompany order, and goods will be shipped parcel post.

Good Price and Easy Terms.

B. N. Messinger
Also Agent for the Sharples Separator

Stoves and Ranges

Don't forget we have the best line of Stoves and Ranges made.

Prices on Steel Ranges \$35 to \$50
" Cast " \$27 to \$37
" Square Cooks \$15 to \$25

Call and see our stock if in need of a stove.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Crowe & Mundee

Second Hand Wagons

One piano box wagon and one pneumatic rubber tired wagon at a bargain

Good Price and Easy Terms.

B. N. Messinger
Also Agent for the Sharples Separator

The Monitor Publishing Co.
Limited.
Bridgetown, N. S.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

1915.

WASH DRESS FABRICS

Our "Wash Dress Goods" for this season are the strongest and most attractive we have ever displayed. Never have we shown so many exclusive designs in dainty Serpentine Crepes, some in fine hair line stripes, others in floral designs and Dresden effects, 27 in. wide, 14 c per yd.

English Percales

Absolutely fast dyes, 32 in. to 33 in. wide, 15c and 16c per yd.

Domestic Prints

Striped and floral designs. 30 in. to 33 in. wide, 10c to 14c yd.

Beach Suitings

In plain colors, a good washer and a splendid wearer, 30 in wide, 15c per yard.

San Toy Suitings

This new wash suiting certainly will take first place among Cotton Dress Fabrics for 1915. 30 in. wide, 22c per yd.

Sunresista Suitings

Absolutely fast dye, will not fade in the sun. Mercerized finish in plain colors, 33 in. wide, 24c per yard.

Shantung Suitings

Permanent Mercerized finish, just the thing for Blouses or Street dresses, laundries well and fast dye, 27 in. wide, 20c per yard.

White Peque & Fancy Brocades

These staple goods are always favorites for Skirts, Suits or Blouse Waists, 28 in. wide, 21c to 30c yard.

Dress Linens

Pure white and colored, 27 in. to 40 in. wide, 30c to 50c a yard.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES
FREE DELIVERY

We prepay all delivery charges to your nearest Station or Post Office, on all Dry Goods purchases.

CLARKE BROS., Bear River

Bear River

April 26
Mrs. Ross Bowby and son who spent the winter here, have returned to Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw have moved into their new cabin, opposite the Geo. Pinckney home.

Edward Barteaux jr., left last week for Halifax, where he has employment.

Samuel Blaney of Lower Granville, has lately been the guest of his daughter, Mrs. H. Adams.

Miss Jennie Apt, who has been the guest of Mrs. Roland Henshaw, has returned to her home in Granville.

Edgar and Lorin Adams have both brightened their houses with a new coat of paint. We are glad to report Mr. Lorin Adams improving.

The last Sunday in April, like the first was a white Sunday on Clements shore. Snow has all disappeared this Monday morning in a cold rain.

Geo. Vroom of Middleton, and Major W. Purdy of this place had a fishing trip to Big Lake last week, and report a catch of four dozen.

Hubert Vroom lately left for Montreal where he has employment with E. W. Nichols at bridge building, of which he is considered a master workman.

The Dorcas Society meeting is to be held this Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Walter Purdy. The Society is now working toward their summer sale.

Mr. C. W. Phinney, has sold his property to Mr. Porter of St. John, who will move here with his family in a short time.

Rev. Mr. Crandall was at Digby on Sunday evening officiating at the Anniversary services of St. George's Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Miss Annie Jackson who has been substituting for Miss Porter during his illness returned to her home in Paradise on Tuesday.

On Friday evening the B. Y. P. U. gave a social in the vestry. An interesting programme was well rendered after which refreshments were served.

Friendship Lodge, No. 122, I. O. O. F. will work the Third Degree on a number of candidates on Thursday night this week. Cake and ice cream will be served at close of Lodge. A full attendance is requested.

The many friends of Carrol E. Clarke gathered at his home on Monday evening to give him a surprise party in honor of his sixteenth birthday. A very pleasant evening was spent in games and music after which refreshments were served.

The members of Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F. will celebrate the ninety-sixth anniversary by attending Divine service at the Baptist Church on Sunday Evening, May 2nd. Lodge will open at sharp seven o'clock. Will members please come early?

The remains of Henrietta, relict of the late John Ray, arrived from Boston on Saturday. The funeral was held on Sunday from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harding Benson. Interment in Mount Hope cemetery. Rev. Mr. Crandall conducted the service.

DEEP BROOK

April 26
Mrs. Ross Bowby and son who spent the winter here, have returned to Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw have moved into their new cabin, opposite the Geo. Pinckney home.

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VICTORIA BEACH

April 26
Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor on the arrival of a son.

Mr. Boyd Berry of Deep Brook, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ellis last week.

Mrs. Gilbert Ellis of Bay View, spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. Henry Casey.

Miss Viola Hayes spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Harry White of Port Wade.

Mrs. James White left on Tuesday last for Spring Vale, Maine, to see her son, who is very ill with typhoid fever.

The funeral service of the late Abel Hayden was held on Tuesday last and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Indoe of Port Wade, who was assisted by Rev. T. F. McWilliam and Mr. Lindsay. The discourse was very helpful and sympathetic, text taken from Psalms 23:6.

MORGANVILLE

April 27
Mr. Arnold Banks left for Five Mile River, where he is employed by H. Warner.

A surprise party was given to Miss Nellie Chute on her birthday. A very enjoyable time was spent.

Members of the Farmers Association, held a meeting in the school house last Saturday evening.

Mrs. J. H. Berry left on Saturday for Boston to spend a few weeks with her daughters at Westboro, Mass.

Simply Wonderful for Chest Colds! Makes 'Em Well Over Night!

Nothing Half So Quick to Relieve and Cure as Good Old "Nerviline"

Don't lie awake to-night coughing your throat sore—don't let your chest cold develop further—that's the way to coax on pneumonia. Be sensible, and, as thousands before you have done use Nerviline. It sure is a bully fine thing to knock out a cold or bad cough. After once using Nerviline you'll swear by it for all time to come. You'll say it's more like a miracle than anything else to feel its warm soothing action upon your tight chest. You'll be amazed at the quick way it cured your cough and broke up your bad cold. It's safe for even a child to rub on

Nerviline. Although five times more powerful than most other liniments, yet Nerviline has never yet burned or blistered the tender skin of even a child.

Try it on your sore muscles, on a stiff joint, on the worst possible case of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, or lumbago. These ailments Nerviline is guaranteed to cure mighty quick.

The mother of a large family can save heaps of work and worry, can cure little illnesses before they grow big, can keep the whole family well by always having Nerviline handy on the shelf. The large 50c bottle is the most economical. Trial size 25c. all dealers or the Cattarhogue Co., Kingston, Canada.

LOWER GRANVILLE

April 26
Mr. Howard Croscup went to Paradise on Saturday.

Mr. S. H. Blaney went to Deep Brook on Saturday to visit his daughter Mrs. H. Adams.

Mrs. Salter of Upper Granville, was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Clarke.

Mrs. J. K. Winchester went to Belleisle on Friday to visit her friend, Mrs. M. O. Wade.

Mr. Wm. Van Blareom went to Digby on Saturday to visit his niece Mrs. Curtis Young.

Mrs. E. Manning returned to her home in Digby on Saturday, accompanied by her sister Mrs. J. R. Elliott.

Mr. James Kelly our local cattle dealer has recently purchased a pair of twin oxen which will be three years old in June. They are very fine, being a matched pair.

Rev. and Mrs. T. F. McWilliam, Miss Amy Litch and Miss Alice Robblee attended the District Quarterly meeting which convened at Clementsport on the 26th and 27th inst.

WISE WORDS OF WISE MEN

There is always somebody to smile at, somebody to give your chair to, somebody to whom a book a flower, or even an old paper, will be a boon.—Josephine Pollard.

What we do on some occasion will probably depend on what we already are, and what we are, will be the result of previous year of self-discipline.—Canon Liddon.

Friendship cheers like a sunbeam, charms like a good story, inspires like a brave leader, binds like a golden chain, guides like a heavenly vision.—Newell Dwight Hillis.

Happy and strong and brave shall we be—able to endure all things, and do all things—if we believe that every day, every hour, every moment, of our life is in His hands.—Henry van Dyke.

There are a good women who, when they die, will not have much crying at their funerals, for all the garments they leave behind them were made for themselves.—Margaret Bottomo.

SOME DIFFERENCES

Here and there amongst our dairymen are such splendid results attained that one can only be astonished at the complacency with which others, called dairymen, continue to be content with the pitifully small average yields of milk per cow. Why do the huge differences exist?

Just a few miles from here is one of those poor herds, six cows with an average of only 3,338 pounds of milk; the highest yield only 4,000 pounds.

In contrast to that, two good herds in western Ontario indicate the possibilities for the man whose eyes are open to what milk records have to teach.

One herd of 12 grades average 10,657 pounds of milk and 317 pounds of fat; the second herd of 22 grades averaged 10,542 pounds of milk and 350 pounds of fat.

These marvellous differences in herd yields drive home hard facts. Men differ in their methods of feeding and handling cows, feeds differ in value, cows differ considerably in their inherent capacity as milk producers, they are not all cast in the same mould.

In the above two good herds the constant use of milk records has proved an excellent lever in raising the production. Cow testing pays.

Department of Agriculture, Dairy Division, Ottawa.

ARROW POINTS

There is more talk than is true.

God and sin can never be in harmony.

Both men and angels do their own work best.

There is more devil in the world yet than many seem to think.

We get through all our days and all our difficulties one at a time.

They who carefully husband their store rarely reside at poverty's door.

PASTOR J. CLARKE.

LESS HELL

Three years ago the Governor of North Carolina said that never was N. Carolina so prosperous as since it has driven out the monster of drink. He said that crime had diminished, that jails were empty, that criminal dockets now take only two or three days when they used to take as many weeks. Never has there been such a reformation as has been caused by driving out the drink.

The Superintendent of public instruction of North Carolina said that school attendance of the State had nearly doubled in two years, because under the old regime the men drank up the money and could not clothe their boys and girls well enough so that they could go to school, but now the fathers are putting the money into schooling for their children and the school attendance has almost doubled. The ministers of nearly all the churches say that the Church of God is going on with a power never felt before because "instead of distilled spirits now they have the spirit of God."

A noted man speaking before Congress in favor of the drink traffic said, "What would we do without our good saloons in the State of Indiana?" An old farmer rose and said "Mr. Senator, do you ask that question just to be asking or do you want it answered?" "I want to be answered" said the Senator. "Well I will answer your question" said the old farmer. "We will raise less hell."

That is what we want in Canada, more factories, more homes, more business more farm products, lower taxes and we want to keep from raising so much crime, robbery, murder, suicide, insanity, etc., which have been such a blight in the past on the prosperity of the country.

HARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.

The Russian government does not seem very much disturbed over the loss of revenue due to the prohibition of vodka. When someone suggested a system of lottery bonds to make up the deficiency, the Czar answered: "I do not wish my people to be delivered from the curse of drunkenness only to be subjected to the vice of gambling."

In 1899 the parole system was introduced into our Canadian penitentiaries, and has resulted in the shortening of many sentences, and out of 6,544 persons paroled since the introduction of the system all but 418, or about six per cent have made good. Perhaps humanity is not quite so bad after all, even penitentiary humanity.

Every sailor passing through the Panama Canal will be given a Bible furnished by the American Bible Society. Colonel Goethals is co-operating in establishing distributing stations, from which the Bibles will be delivered by motor launches. Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

FOR THE RED CROSS

(By Sir Owen Seaman, Editor of Punch.)

Ye that have gentle hearts, and fair To succor men in need, There is no voice could ask in vain, With such a cause to plead— The cause of those that in your care Who know the debts to honor due, Confide the wounds they proudly wear The wounds they took for you.

Out of the shock of shattering spears, Of screaming shell and shard, Snatched from the smoke that blind and sears, They come with bodies scarred, And count the hours that idly toll, Restless until their hurts be healed, And they may fare, made strong and whole,

To face another field, And yonder where the battle's waves Broke yesterday o'erhead, Where now the swift and shallow graves Cover our English dead, Think how your sisters play their part Who serve as in a holy shrine, Tender of hand and brave of heart, Under the Red Cross sign.

Al, by that symbol, worshipped still, Of life-blood sacrificed, That lonely cross on Calvary's Hill, Red with the wounds of Christ, By that free gift to none denied, Let Pity pierce you like a sword, And Love go out to open wide

The gate of life restored.



May be the dough had forgotten to rise. Or had risen quickly overnight and fallen again— To rise nevermore. 'Twas weak flour, of course. Meaning weak in gluten. But FIVE ROSES is strong, unusually strong. With that glutinous strength which compels it to rise to your surprised delight. Stays risen too. Being coherent, elastic. And the dough feels springy under your hand. Squeaks and cracks as you work it. Feel the feel of a FIVE ROSES dough. Note the wonderful smooth texture—soft—select. Great is the bread born of such dough— Your dough! Try this good flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended



MADE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

Hundreds of People Have Found "Fruit-a-tives" Their Only Help

READ THIS LETTER

Superintendent of Sunday School in Toronto Tells How He Cured Himself of Chronic Rheumatism After Suffering for Years.

55 DOVERCOURT ROAD, Oct. 1st. 1913.

"For a long time, I have thought of writing you regarding what I term a most remarkable cure effected by your remedy 'Fruit-a-tives'. I suffered from Rheumatism, especially in my hands. I have spent a lot of money without any good results. I have taken 'Fruit-a-tives' for 18 months now, and am pleased to tell you that I am cured. All the enlargement has not left my hands and perhaps never will, but the soreness is all gone and I can do any kind of work. I have gained 35 pounds in 18 months'.

R. A. WAUGH

Rheumatism is no longer the dreaded disease it once was. Rheumatism is no longer one of the 'incurable diseases'. 'Fruit-a-tives' has proved its marvelous powers over Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago—in fact, over all such diseases which arise from some derangement of stomach, bowels, kidneys or skin.

'Fruit-a-tives' is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ARROW POINTS

More have farms than farm them. Be as ready to pay as to promise.

Do your planting, and trust God for sun and rain. He who has Christ ought not to find it hard to be content.

The nearer the soul felt to the one great source of power the greater its present and future safety. Mortal man! draw near thy Lord; Let thy will with His accord; Be His name by thee adored.

PASTOR J. CLARK.

In pardonable pride, it was announced from London recently that Charing Cross terminal was the busiest railway station in the world. In support of this the records show that 15,000,000 people used the terminal last year. This station is the heart of the great railway systems of England. So perfect is the system that there is seldom any confusion, while great masses of people are seeking various trains.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Twin Prodigals

BY MR. W. C. PARKER

CHAPTER II.

To tell the truth, Percival's feelings had been severely wounded by the summary way his father had handled him. On his part at least, such a turn of affairs was wholly unexpected. And so it came about that partially dazed by being suddenly awakened, somewhat exhausted by his carousal of the night before, and half bewildered by his dismissal from the palatial home of his childhood, in a moment of sheer recklessness he acknowledged the stranger's greeting.

Quickly recovering himself, he ran a critical eye over the stranger and was rather pleased with his appearance. He seemed to be a young man of about Percival's age fairly good looking with a clear complexion and well dressed. At the same time Percival realized that his altered position had suddenly cut him adrift from his many friends. He had seen enough of the world to know that in Boston as in New York money was the only passport to the society, in which he had always moved. As these thoughts were rapidly through his mind he concluded it might be as well to meet the stranger's advances halfway, hoping with the buoyant faith of youth, that perhaps this chance meeting might in some way be the omen of better fortune.

Once having committed himself to the attitude that the stranger had not been mistaken in his identity Percival deemed it his duty to keep up the deception. But alas! for the rosy vision of a few moments before, and the high hopes that with the least encouragement rise in youth's young heart. As the conversation progressed, Percival to his horror discovered that the pleasant looking individual who had so unexpectedly accosted him, was a crook, a jail bird, and that he mistook him for an old pal.

The stranger's name is Hogan. In August last Hogan and a crook by the name of Jim Parrish, for whom he mistakes Percival, had succeeded in successfully carrying through a big burglary. They had stolen a diamond necklace of great value as well as other rare and costly jewels, from the residence of a wealthy widow in the suburbs of Boston.

Now it happened that in Boston's exclusive social circles this costly necklace, as well as the other rare jewels with which the comely widow bedecked her charms, were well known. To these crooks, it was comparatively easy to steal from the unsuspecting widow but they found it quite another affair to dispose of the booty; The widow's wide circle of acquaintances made her jewelry about as well known as she was herself. To add to their difficulties, the widow engaged the services of a well known and capable firm of detectives and entrusted them with the responsibility of

capturing the thieves and recovering the jewelry.

The detective agency set its wide reaching machinery at work. The result was that every suspected crook was shadowed, and every place where stolen gems might be disposed of was closely watched. For this reason Hogan and his pal dare not make any move in the way of disposing of the stolen gems. They also felt it was very unsafe even to have these valuables in their possession. What to do with the diamonds, was the perplexing question. However after a great deal of earnest discussion it was decided to entrust the keeping of this jewelry to a beautiful girl by the name of Maudie, a sister of Jim Parrish, also Hogan's sweetheart.

When Jim Parrish first made the suggestion that they intrust the keeping of these gems to the beautiful Maudie, Hogan keen-witted and cautious saw how the arrangement might make it possible for Parrish to secure possession of the jewelry and cheat him out of his share of the proceeds. For this reason Hogan at first demurred, urging as reasons Maude's youth and inexperience and claiming it was unfair to throw upon so young a person the burden of so great a responsibility. But alas; for man's wisdom when a young and beautiful maiden throws over him the mantle of her charms, Hogan soon perceived that it was Maudie's dearest wish to get possession of the jewelry. In fact, she declared she would be offended if she did not, and so hopelessly was he lost in the bewildering maze of her enchantments, that to more firmly secure her favor he would have willingly entrusted to her keeping of his very soul even had he known she would have made ship-wreck of the trust. And so it came about that he willingly consented for Maudie to have possession of the stolen goods. So completely did his blind love becloud his reason that he really convinced himself that was the only sensible thing to do, for would it not make another bond between them and more firmly entrench himself in a heart which he fondly believed he alone possessed.

In December a big convention of the I. W. W. was to meet in Denver. As both Parrish and Hogan were enthusiastic members of this order it was decided they should meet there and that Maudie would be on hand with the stolen jewelry concealed in her clothing. In the meantime through the cleverness of a detective, Hogan was arrested for a petty offence and sentenced to three months in jail. On his discharge he immediately went to Denver expecting to meet Jim and Maudie there. Although he faithfully searched he was unable to find them. These were trying days for Hogan. The thought was continually occurring to his mind that perhaps Jim had

secured possession of the jewelry and disappeared intending to deprive him of his share of the gain. But worst of all there was uppermost in his mind the distracting thought that perhaps Maudie was false, and her charms and blandishments which so deeply thrilled him were for the purpose of getting the jewelry, and having done this she had cast him off. Unable to endure the torture of this uncertainty longer he starts for the old quarters in Boston and is bound thither when he accosts Percival on the train.

To Hogan's questions as to the whereabouts of Maudie, or of the diamonds Percival could give no satisfactory reply. This enraged Hogan and confirmed his worst suspicion. The fact they were on a public train alone prevented a scene. Arriving at Boston, Percival cleverly eluded Hogan, the thoughts of whose evil mind, inflamed by jealousy and distrust, he little suspected.

Keeping in mind the fact that his financial resources were limited, Percival put up at a respectable but moderately priced hotel. Next morning with a brave heart he went to find employment. A new obstacle now confronted him. What employment would he seek? What was there he could do? Reared on the lap of luxury, with no specific training for any purpose he would be awkward in performing even the most menial and poorly paid service. He soon learned that to obtain a position of even the smallest responsibility and trust the applicant must at least have some special training. With a dogged persistence he applied here and there for position, only to be told they wanted none except trained and competent men.

During these days of disappointment he remembered his school days. He thought of the hours he had spent in study. He reflected how the great advantages of having an education had been impressed upon his mind. Gradually an idea took shape in his brain; an idea that every day's disappointment threw into clearer relief. Reluctantly he was compelled to believe as many another in like circumstances has been compelled to believe that the sort of education the schools hand out, when tried by the acid test of legitimately winning a dollar from a child and practical business world, is a huge joke and a dismal failure. Hoping against hope that chance or that fate might smile upon him he continued roaming the streets.

Day after day, and at different times of the day, Percival noticed a shrewd looking and sharp faced man not far from him. Gradually the conviction took hold of him that the individual was continually shadowing him. He was sorely perplexed. It occurred to him that this individual might be in the employ of his father who in this way kept informed of his doings. But to his agitated mind it seemed far more likely that it was the detective whom Hogan had mentioned. If Hogan had mistaken him for Jim Parrish might not the detective do the same?

Confronted with these harrowing thoughts he decided to quietly slip away from Boston and leave these possible dangers behind him. Now \$500 is quite a large amount to some, but to the only son and prospective heir of a multi-millionaire it seems a very trivial amount. During his fruitless quest for employment Percival had formed a tentative acquaintance with a few questionable companions and lost the greater part of his money gambling.

Tired, discouraged and realizing his funds were very low, he retired to his lodgings one night to again try to think a way out of his difficulties. To his dismay he finds his room in disorder and Hogan seated at the table. There is every evidence that his belongings had been hurriedly but thoroughly searched. Hogan looks wild and angry and covers him with a wicked looking revolver.

(To be continued)

A DOG AND A MAN
He was a dog, and he was a man. But he stayed at home, and he guarded the family night and day. He was a dog, and he was a man. That didn't matter. He lay on the porch or chased the stray, and he was a man. The tramps, the burglar, the hen-ho'd beat. For a dog's true heart for that house-ho'd beat. At morning and evening, in cold and heat. He was a dog, and he was a man. He was a man, and he didn't stay. To cherish his wife and children fair. He was a man, and he was a dog. His heart grew callous, its love-beats rare. He thought of himself at the close of the day, and cigar in his fingers, hurried away. To the club, the lodge, the store, the show. But he had a right to go, you know! He was a man.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns etc.

MAGIC READ THE BAKING LABEL NO ALUM POWDER

Lost in a Cloud

"Looping the Loop" by Accident.

(From a Medical Correspondent.)
What our airmen have done every one knows in a more or less general way. What they have felt while accomplishing their work belongs to themselves alone. But occasionally it is permitted to learn something of these feelings and sensations, and as the psychology of aerial warfare is of surpassing interest, any light which can be thrown upon it has a value. I have listened to a description of what I shall call "psychology of a war flight" by one of our younger airmen.

The airman received orders to go to a particular place and there drop bombs. His route lay along the sea coast over a portion of country occupied by the enemy and strongly fortified against hostile aeroplanes. Shortly after setting out, the zone of fire was entered, and in order to avoid mishap it became necessary to take advantage of such cloud-cover as could be obtained. "I saw," my informant said, "a heavy cloud in front of me, hanging over the sea. It was a grey cloud or I should not have entered it; black clouds are well known to be exceedingly dangerous."

"I was flying at a height of about 7,500 ft. when I entered the cloud. For a few moments all went well and the cover was very welcome. The cloud saw the barometer begins to fall." "I see my compass and barometer quite clearly. After a while, however, the mist became thicker and I felt that I was losing my bearings. I was flying quickly, but I did not know in what direction. My compass began to swing round in the most erratic way and I saw the barometer begin to fall."

Tossed By The Wind

These manifestations did not, however, occasion alarm. But what followed was unpleasant. Owing to the effect of the strong and contrary currents which are met with in every cloud the machine began to sway about violently. The airman felt himself "knocked" from side to side and had a very difficult task to manipulate his elevator and rudder. The wind shrielled about him and the density of the cloud increased from moment to moment. Nevertheless, it was still possible to distinguish the indicators and thus to form some idea of the position of the machine in space. Then, suddenly, everything became quite dark, so that he could not see as much as his hands in front of him.

"I was not frightened so far, at least, I do not think so. But I began to think that to have been shot by the enemy would have been the lesser of the two evils. However, thinking was difficult; I required all my wits for the work in hand. I was completely lost. I did not even know at what angle the machine was flying. Then the thought occurred to me that I might have a side-slip or that the machine might turn over, and I made up my mind to try to rise up out of the cloud. I pulled the elevator for this purpose, and next moment everything became perfectly silent round about me. I knew then that I had overdone the pull and forced the machine up almost vertically and in consequence had stopped her. And I knew that now she would probably slip back or fall over sideways."

"One or other of these things happened. I don't know which. In any case I felt my holding-in strap tighten and knew that I was upside down. It was still as dark as night. I tried to right myself and failed. I tried frantically. I began to feel that it was all over with me, and I experienced the most acute agony of mind. But suddenly and quite unexpectedly that feeling passed away. I had tried everything and failed. I was conscious of that. Now a wonderful sense of calm took the place of the anguish. It was the most easy and delightful sensation I have ever felt. And meanwhile I was falling. I suppose, at the rate of about 200 miles an hour."

Upside Down

"The next thing I remember is that

YOUR BACK

is a Barometer. When it hurts, it means that the Kidneys need help. Take Gin Pills—Canada's own remedy for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. "Made in Canada".

my hold-in belt burst and that automatically I jammed my knees farther under the indicator board and gripped the seat with my elbows. I had taken my feet off rudder bar. I was some inches out of the seat and the machine was upside down. I only knew it was upside down in a vague way because I had left the seat, I was quite happy and I had no anxiety of any kind. I did not feel anything. Then in a moment the aeroplane fell out of the cloud and I saw the sea rushing up towards me. My hands automatically moved the controls, and at 1,500 ft. the machine righted herself. Then at intervals I heard a curious snapping sound in my ears and realized that I was deaf. I could not hear my own engine."

This deafness was due to the very rapid descent and consequent sudden increasing atmospheric pressure. It had a psychological effect, for it helped to accentuate the sense of depression which followed the return to safety. The airman, who had passed from violent agitation of mind to the "calm of despair"—he desired me to emphasize the easy character of this state, which, he said, disproved all he had expected and feared—now suffered a severe sense of shock. But he continued on his way, mastering himself until he was able to launch his bombs.

The first of these achieved its purpose, and he saw that it had done so. Immediately a reaction of feeling set in. He confessed, "I was so happy that I shouted. I simply couldn't contain myself. I felt in all my pockets for something else to throw down. All I could find was my matchbox, and so I threw that." It testifies to the splendidly attuned state of his nerves that next day he was able to carry out his work more or less as if nothing had happened. In proof that the aeroplane had really turned upside down, it was discovered that the airman's revolver had fallen from its pocket on the machine.—The Times Weekly Edition.

On Mr. J. Miner's little artificial lakes near Kingsville, Ont., this spring might be counted over 300 wild geese, and we do not know how many wild ducks. Instead of shooting them Mr. Miner feeds them, and even the wild geese seem to recognize the difference. Canada could well afford some thousands of such little sanctuaries for our wild fowl.

60 Years Old Today

Feels as young as ever

PEOPLE who are unable to talk like this cannot possibly have impure blood—they just feel fit—no headaches, dyspepsia or bilious disorders.

These diseases can be cured by

Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters

A true blood purifier containing the active principles of Dantholol, Mandrake, Burdock and other medicinal herbs.

Sold at your store 50c. a bottle. Family size, five times as large \$1.00.

THE BRATLEY DRUG CO., Limited, ST. JOHN, N. S.

A LINE OF FINE CHINA

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

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

Ross A. Bishop LOCKETT BLOCK

Administration Notice

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

Letters of administration dated January 8th, 1915.

Boston and Yarmouth Steamship Co., Ltd

Two Trips per week in each direction between Yarmouth and Boston. Steamers leave Yarmouth Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5.00 p.m. for Boston. Leave Boston Tuesdays and Fridays at 1.00 p.m. for Yarmouth. Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Agent

Are you Bilious?

Don't let it run too long, it will lead to chronic indigestion. In the meanwhile you suffer from miserable, sick headaches, nervousness, depression and sorrow complexion. Just try CHAMBERLAIN'S STOMACH & LIVER TABLETS. They relieve—fermentation, indigestion—gently but surely cleanse the system and keep the stomach and liver in perfect running order. At all drug stores, or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto.

TAKE THESE

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY

On and after November 3rd, 1914, train services on the railway is as follows:

Express for Yarmouth . . . 11.57 a.m.
Express for Halifax . . . 2.00 p.m.
Accom. for Halifax . . . 7.40 a.m.
Accom. for Annapolis . . . 6.05 p.m.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.05 a.m., 5.10 p.m., and 7.50 a.m. and from Truro for Windsor at 6.40 a.m., 2.30 p.m., and 12.50 p.m. connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

St. John - Digby

DAILY SERVICE (Sunday excepted.)
Canadian Pacific Steamship "Yarmouth" leaves St. John 7.00 a.m., leaves Digby 1.45 p.m., arrives at St. John about 5.00, connecting at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of express train from Halifax and Truro, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FURNESS SAILINGS

From London	From Halifax
Start Point	April 24
Caterino	April 27
April 15 (via St. John's, Nfld.)	Graciana May 12
Tobasco	May 20
Appenine	June 3

From Liverpool	From Halifax
Roanoke	April 22
April 16 Durango	May 7
April 23 Tobasco	
May 10 Roanoke	May 21

Furness Withy & Co., Limited

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Mon. & Fri.	Time Table in effect January 4, 1915	Mon. & Fri.
Read down.	Stations	Read up.
11.10	Lv. Middleton A.R.	15.45
11.38	" Clarence	15.37
11.55	Bridgetown	15.01
12.23	Granville Centre	14.38
12.39	Granville Ferry	14.21
12.55	" Karsdale	14.05
13.15	Ar. Port Wade Lv.	13.45

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

Seed Time

HARVEST

If the farmer keeps his seed in the granary this spring you can safely predict the marketable value of his crop in the autumn. If you do not now begin your training you will not be ready for those Civil Service Examinations in November next. Initial salaries \$500 to \$800 per annum. Tuition—\$30.00 per quarter, payable on entrance.

Maritime Business College

HALIFAX, N. S. E. Kaulbach, C. A.

LOOK on the next page for the WATCHWORD

! We have 3000 rolls of Wall Paper which will sell at half price. The quantities which we have are THIS IS A GREAT CHANCE.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns etc.

The Watchword of the Atlantic Refinery is Quality

Lantic Sugar

and Look for this Ball on all Lantic Packages & Bags



GRANVILLE CENTRE

April 27
From an occasional correspondent)
J. B. Gilliat, B. E. is on a business trip to Halifax.
Mr. M. C. McCormick of Clementsport visited relatives here quite recently.
A number of real estate transfers are about to take place in Granville Centre.
Mrs. F. E. Mills, Mrs. J. P. Biglow and Miss Millie Withers are visiting friends at Moschelle.
Miss Wilhelmina Troop of Granville Ferry, was a guest last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Troop.
Mrs. G. O. Fulton, after a pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs. W. W. Troop, has returned to her home in Truro.
The many friends of Mrs. John M. Troop will regret to learn she is again quite ill, with Dr. Robinson in attendance.
Mrs. (Capt.) MacKeall of St. John's, Publicover of Kentville, and Mr. Adelbert Hardwick of Moschelle, were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Mills.
Mr. Scott of Acadia University, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church last Sunday at both morning and evening services. While here he was the guest of Mrs. Weston Eaton.
Mrs. David Gilliat recently enjoyed a visit from her brother Mr. John Magee en route to his home in Port Williams from a four months ramble through the Southern States and West Indies.
The ladies of All Saint's Church Sewing Circle are still working zealously for the suffering Belgians. On Tuesday they held a very successful Ice Cream Social the proceeds \$11.00 making a nice addition to the fund for purchase of working material. On Friday although only a few weeks had passed since sending last shipment, another went forward consisting of the following articles:
6 quilts, 10 pairs drawers, 12 shirts, 5 childrens waists, 8 night gowns, 1 woman's night-gown, 1 baby suit, 6 boys suits, 14 boys and men's shirts, 2 boys blouses, 12 childrens and girls dresses, 2 women's dresses, 7 shirt waists, 1 slip waist, 1 pair pillow cases, 3 pairs socks, 1 pair mittens, 1 pair slippers, 2 girls sweaters, 1 apron 1 woman's coat, 1 man's overcoat, 1 package dried apples, 2 cans salmon, 6 towels, 6 pair stockings (boys), 6 pair stockings (girls)

CLEMENTSVALE

April 27
Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Curtis of Upper Clements, visited their friends here on Saturday.
A barrel of bedding and clothing was sent by the circle last week for Belgian Relief.
Mr. John E. Trimmer is on the sick list at this writing. Hopes for his recovery are looked for.
Mrs. Margaret Dunn and Miss Irina Campbell of Bear River spent the week-end with friends here.
Mr. and Mrs. Ritson Longmire of Millford were week-end guests of Mr. Longmire's mother, Mrs. Alex Willett.
Mr. Fred Bartaux of Annapolis Royal, was in this place on Saturday and bought Thomas H. Trimmer's oxen.
Mrs. Kidd (nee Miss Harriett Fraser) arrived last week from the West and will spend part of the summer among her relatives here.
Mr. L. C. Sproule and wife are attending the Annapolis County Ministerial Conference which is being held at Clementsport this week.
The Easter Concert which had to be postponed on account of so many being sick was held on the evening of April 11th. The splendid collection of \$23.52 was taken for business.

PARADISE

April 26
Dr. J. B. Hall of Lawrencetown was in Paradise last week.
Mr. Roy Durling is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Durling.
Mr. Roy Rhodenizer left for Quebec on Thursday last en route to England.
Mr. Stanley Joudrie is the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. David Joudrie.
Lieutenant Harold G. Longley is spending a few days with his family.
Mrs. Ritson E. Marshall and Mrs. Percy Dennett of Lempster N. H., are visiting friends here.
Councilor F. W. Bishop attended the semi-annual meeting of the Municipal Council at Bridgetown last week.
An ice cream social was held in Longley's hall on Monday Evening, under the auspices of the Paradise Athletic and Dramatic Club. The proceeds amounted to \$11.80.
There will be a business meeting of the Red Cross Society in the vestry of the church on Wednesday evening before the prayer service. A good attendance is requested.
The following articles were sent to Halifax on the 22nd inst by the Red Cross Society:
6 children's dresses,
2 children's dresses with bloomers,
1 child's white dress,
1 child's waist,
2 children's shirts,
3 pairs children's drawers,
1 pair rompers,
1 woman's shirt waist.
The death occurred last week at Lempster, N. H., of Ritson E. Marshall who resided in Paradise for a number of years. The body was brought to Paradise for interment, a service being held in the Baptist church on Sunday afternoon and at which there was a large attendance. It was conducted by Pastor McLeod assisted by Rev. J. H. Salmon and Rev. A. M. McIntosh a former pastor and who preached the sermon. Mr. Marshall is survived by a widow and one daughter Mrs. Percy Dennett of Lempster, N. H. who have the sympathy of their many friends in their bereavement.

PORT LORNE

April 27
Mr. J. D. Brinton made a business trip to St. John last week.
Mr. Merrill Brinton, Halifax, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Emma Brinton.
Mrs. W. A. Stark, Arlington, visited friends in this vicinity one day last week.
Miss Abbie Phaneuf, Newburyport, is spending a few weeks with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Banks.
The Pie and Ice Cream sale Saturday evening proved a success. \$15.00 was realized for the benefit of the church.
As there was no suitable place at St. Croix Cove to baptize, Pastor Whitman administered the ordinance of baptism to five candidates here on Sunday morning. Quite a number from here attended the service at St. Croix in the afternoon.
A box of clothing and bedding has been sent to Halifax from here for the Belgium Relief. Also a parcel from two ladies in Arlington. Mrs. Burton Marshall, 2 ladies waists, 2 child's dresses, 1 night dress, 3 baby bibs, Mrs. W. A. Stark, 3 bibs, 2 children dresses, 1 nightdress, 2 petticoats, 12 baby napkins. Another lot of work has also been forwarded to Lawrencetown from this branch of the Red Cross Society.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

CLARENCE

April 26
Rev. I. S. Nowlan will speak to the Sunday School on Sunday next.
W. P. Fenerty arrived home from P. E. Island on Friday with five very fine horses.
Mr. Alfred Wilson and Deacon E. J. Elliott are delegates to the County Convention at Clementsport this week.
A large number of relatives and friends attended the funeral of the late Ritson Marshall at Paradise on Sunday last.
Rev. S. S. Poole of Middleton, will preach in the church next Monday evening, May 3rd, it being the annual Church meeting.
Mr. and Mrs. Stewart H. Elliott, who have been spending the winter in Boston, arrived home on Wednesday. A reception was held on Thursday evening at the home of her parents.
Messrs Chester, Barteaux and Samuel Marshall left on Friday for St. John, having enlisted in the King's service. They expect to help care for the re-mounts near London, Eng. We trust that they will return safely to their families.

UPPER GRANVILLE

April 26
Miss Laura Kelly is spending the week end at home.
Mrs. (Capt.) Charles Salter is the guest of her brother, Mr. Robert Walker.
Rev. Zenas Fash was a guest at the old home en route from Halifax and Wolfville for a few days last week.
A prevailing North-east wind gives one the shivers and keeps us from realizing Spring gentle spring is really here.
Mrs. Henson, with family, are now occupying the cottage on the pleasantly situated farm owned by Mr. Andrew Walker.
Mrs. G. O. Fulton, Truro, who attended the Lake and Fellows marriage has been a visitor with relatives, and friends here, and at Belle-Isle for a couple of weeks.
Mrs. Hill, who has spent several months with her brother, Mr. Cuthbertson leaves for her home in Harrow Gate, England, on May 1st, will carry with her good wishes for a safe voyage "Across the Pond" from all those who have had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

ST. CROIX COVE

April 26
Miss Laura Kelly spent the week end at her home in Bridgetown.
Miss Ida Bowly was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Beardsley yesterday.
Praying service Sunday May 9th, 11 a. m. Conference Saturday afternoon previous.
Mr. and Mrs. John Graves, of Port Lorne, visited Capt. and Mrs. Eber Brinton yesterday.
Mr. Joseph Marshall, Mr. Norman Milbury and Mr. Handley Brinton, Hampton, visited friends here recently.
Mrs. Alonzo Foster and daughter Annie, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Milbury, Hampton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Poole last Thursday.
We are glad to see Mrs. T. S. Brinton able to be around again. She spent a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Foster, Hampton, since last writing.
Special meetings have been continued with good interest. Five candidates have been received for church membership were baptised at Port Lorne, yesterday.
Sleep used as beasts of burden in northern India carry loads of twenty pounds.

When Britain Seemed Defeated

(By Byron H. Staffer)

Will Britain make the grade? Will she emerge from this crisis triumphant? Or will she be crushed by her great enemy?

Only the voice of history can answer the question, and history says she will be victorious. As the Psalmist made Israel say so can Albion cry, "Many a time have they afflicted me from my youth, yet they have not prevailed against me."

The first great crisis in English history was when Spain came up against our tight little island. "Never had Britain's fortunes sunk to a lower ebb," says Green, "than under bloody Mary." Spain was then as mighty as Germany has grown to be. She had just taken advantage of Columbus' discovery of America. Cortez and Pizarro had carried to Spain the gold of Mexico and Peru to be used for the conquest of Europe. Naples and Milan belonged to the Spanish king. The Low Countries were overrun. Mary dragged England into a war with France to help her husband, Philip. The war proved a failure. Calais was taken from England and Mary died of a broken heart.

Elizabeth found an empty treasury. The French dominated the Channel. Yet a new spirit was breathed into England by the young queen. Philip's envoy found the English no longer subservient to Spain and the Pope. "This woman is possessed by a hundred thousand devils," he wrote to his master. The Pope solemnly deposed Elizabeth in 1559 and the Catholic world was turned against her domain. The country faced two great fears—the dread of a Roman Catholic rising and the fear of invasion.

This monster kaiserdom of Spain was creeping up to the North Sea. It crushed Holland and Flanders. Exiled merchants of Antwerp, then as now, sought shelter in England. The English were giving secret help to the Dutch and the Belgians. King Philip was angry. Francis Drake had been singing the Spaniard's doom. The Spanish ambassador said, "Matters will come to the cannon." Elizabeth coolly replied that if he repeated threats of that kind she would fling him into a dungeon.

Philip resolved to invade England. He placed the Duke of Parma at Dunkirk, the very port Germany is so anxious to seize now, with forty thousand men. He gathered a fleet of one hundred and forty-nine ships, with twenty thousand men and twenty-six hundred brass cannon. England had but eighty small vessels, some as tiny as the pleasure yachts of the present day. The danger of an invasion was far more imminent then than now.

Seventy thousand ill-trained men were gathered into an army. One-third of these were sent to the south-west coast. One-third started to meet the invaders opposite Dunkirk. The remainder defended the capital. At Plymouth Lord Effingham saw on the horizon the oncoming armada. The historian tells us that the squadron proceeded in a crescent formation, the horns of which were seven miles asunder. The ships looked like great beasts with their gilded towers. Soon they appeared as floating castles, with gaudy standards and martial music. Against them move the little British ships.

For six long hours the battle rages. The feathers of the Spaniards are plucked one by one. Eight wild fire ships dart here and there, scattering flames among the giant ships. The little English vessels still live. They close in and their fire does deadly work, while the cannon shots of the enemy are hurled over the tips if the English masts. One by one King Philip's ships are ridled through and through, masts and yards are shattered and the riggings are torn to shreds. Four thousand Spaniards have fallen. Their ships are like slaughter houses. Not a British boat is destroyed. The wind and the waves do the work. The remnant of the great armada try to escape by rounding the northern coast of Scotland. They are dashed to pieces on the rocks and only a few reach Cadiz to tell the story of dire defeat. So passed the crisis of the sixteenth century, and Britain was christened "The Mistress of the Sea."

A hundred years later came the second great crisis. It was with France. Pitiable indeed was the condition of Britain in 1667. A reaction from Puritan austerity brought many vices. The court of Charles II. was dissolute. English manhood deteriorated mentally and physically, according to the writers of the day. Business conditions were awful. The plague of 1665 gave London and the whole island a terrible blow. The poor perished by thousands. Grass grew in Fleet Street. The rich fled from London. The silence of death was broken only by the death cart. Then came the great fire followed by the coming of the Dutch fleet into the Thames. The boom of foreign guns was heard for the first and last time by the citizens of London. The Dutch destroyed Sheerness and burned the ships lying off Chatham.

All this was but the beginning. France was then the Germany. Two hundred and twenty-five years ago

France was the greatest power in Christendom. She was first in arms, arts and commerce. She profited by the tremendous losses in Europe. The Empire was exhausted by the Thirty Years' War. Sweden's manhood had been spent by the very victories of Gustavus Adolphus. England was badly wrenched by internal troubles.

Louis XIV. was the Kaiser of his day. When Cardinal Mazarin died in 1661 and the French secretaries asked the king to whom they should now come for orders, Louis answered, "To me." The king dazzled the French people. He was autocratic, but sound in judgment. France led in all directions. King Louis directed the intellectual life of the country, encouraged colleges, built roads for handling troops, erected harbors, began a new navy, made commercial treaties, gathered a great army of half a million.

Louis said in 1695 what Lloyd George said the other day, "After all, it is the last lonis d'or that must win in a war." He decided to seize Spanish colonies and to wreck England. He, too, seized Flanders. He secured the acquiescence of Charles II to the rape of the Belgian province by giving him a pension of £200,000 per year. James II also acknowledged vassalage to the French Crown.

Soon, however, Louis received a check. Out of Holland across that sturdy young son-in-law of the King of England, William of Orange. But even after William mounted the throne Britain was still in great danger. As Ireland last August was the hope of England, so in 1690 the Emerald Isle was the hope of Louis and the ex-King James. But William III set himself to crush the power of France. The French fleet having overcome the Dutch navy, which was assisting us, Louis landed a force on the English coast and burned Teignmouth. Then was England aroused to a white heat.

Amidst great enthusiasm William crossed the Channel to liberate Belgium. It was the first time since Henry VIII that a British sovereign appeared at the head of an army on the continent. Soon afterwards thirty thousand French were ready in Normandy to pounce upon England. Transports were at hand and the French fleet was nearby to protect the expeditionary force. Admiral Russell commanded the British fleet. The fate of England was five hours in the balance.

For once more the sea fight raged. British manhood redeemed itself. The spirit of the Armada days still lived. The French ships were forced to fly. Twenty-two of the fifty reached Cherbourg and La Hogue, but the English were soon upon them and burned ship after ship under the very eyes of the great French army. All fear of invasion vanished. The French armies met defeat after defeat. France became one vast hospital. British money rained into the coffers of the nation. The Peace of Ryswick and afterwards the Peace of Utrecht left France short of her power. England was supreme. Louis was forced to recognize William III, and afterwards the House of Brunswick.

He promised to refrain from supporting the pretenders. France dismantled Dunkirk. The British retained Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Gibraltar. But more than all, she kept control of the seas.
The third crisis became acute in 1798. Britain was without an ally in

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Europe. After the disastrous American War, France, Spain and Holland were all at England's throat. Sweden, Russia and Denmark formed an armed

neutrality, which meant that they were ready to pounce upon Britain when the opportunity offered. Then came the French Revolution with the killing of King Louis XVI. To secure Britain's aid the French Revolutionists sowed England with revolutionary literature. Republican societies were organized. India and Ireland were stirred up to rebellion. Riots occurred in London. In 1797 Spain began hostilities. In 1798 Ireland rebelled. The situation was indeed alarming. A mutiny in the British Navy was widespread. Famine stared the country in the face. The Bank of England stopped cash payments. There was great gloom and distress. Then in 1802 came the fear of a French invasion. Napoleon prepared for a descent upon England on a huge scale. Britain was the one nation which had failed to recognize him. Fifteen million must give way to forty million, he boasted.

On the heights of Boulogne, within sight of England, was an immense army. A flotilla was ready to transport the host across the channel. The peril forced Addington to resign and recalled Pitt to power. Napoleon personally arrived at Boulogne, saying, "Let us be masters of the channel for six hours and we shall be masters of the world." Three hundred thousand Englishmen then enlisted in a home guard. But Napoleon could never get his fleet to support him. Nelson held back Villeneuve, and the great victory of Trafalgar once more allowed the people of Britain to breathe freely. Waterloo finally gave our Empire its wonted confidence. History seems to say that Britain will live.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.
AMOS T. SMITH
Port Hood Island.

One of the most efficient fire fighters in existence is that installed in Naples, Italy, where seven hundred tons of water can be secured in an hour from each of the two great water pumps of the city.

In the Municipal Council

(Continued from page 1)

shall's field, and County will fence road.
Mr. Milbury will accept fifteen dollars damage for lands taken from him provided the County pays him for fencing road.
We were unable to agree with Mr. Foy, Templeman and would ask that an arbitrator be appointed to assess the damage.

Mr. Mark Curry resides in Halifax. He wrote a letter to him describing location of proposed road and asked him what damage he would want. He referred us to Dr. Anderson, who agreed to give a free right of way, County to pay fencing bill.

Respectfully submitted,
NORRIS MITCHELL,
L. D. BROOKS.

Ordered that Norris Mitchell be appointed arbitrator to assess damage to the party with whom the commissioners could not agree.
On motion the Council adjourned sine die.

FREEMAN FITCH
Clerk.

MILDREDINA HAIR REMEDY

Grows Hair And We Prove It By Hundreds Of Testimonials.

It never fails to produce the desired results. It enlivens and invigorates the hair glands and causes the scalp, resulting in a continuous and increasing growth of the hair. Letters of praise are continually coming in from nearly all parts of the country stating that Mildredina Hair Remedy has renewed the growth of hair in cases that were considered absolutely hopeless. A lady from Chicago writes: "After a short trial my hair stopped falling and I now have a lovely head of hair, very heavy and over one and a half yards long."

Mildredina Hair Remedy stimulates the scalp, makes it healthy and keeps it so. It is the greatest scalp invigorator known. It is a wholesome medicine for both the hair and the scalp. Even a small bottle of it will put more genuine life in your hair than a dozen bottles of any other hair tonic ever made. It shows results from the very start.

Now on sale at every drug store and outlet store in the land, 50c and \$1.00.
Mildredina Hair Remedy is the only certain destroyer of the dandruff microbe which is the cause of 98 percent of hair troubles. These pernicious, persistent and destructive little devils thrive on the ordinary hair tonic.

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1 Lot Striped Flannelettes 28 inches wide	6c per yd.
1 " " " 32 " " "	8c " "
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