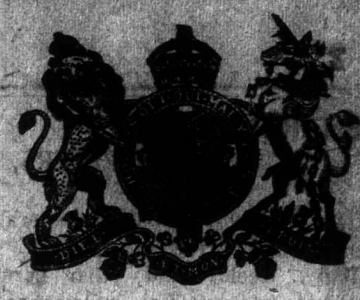


The Beacon



VOL. XXIX

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1918

NO. 38

"KEEP TROTH"

1808.

EUROPE looked up and hailed thee unsubdued,
Proud England! Snared, unconquerable Spain
Reared her wild hands to thee and gnawed her chain,
And the dark-smouldering, sultry Northern brood
Found for their trampled fires thy name a food,
A breath, a power to kindle and sustain.
The Polar star, high over Alp and plain,
Imaged thy splendour and thy fortitude.

And thou didst not betray thy heavy trust,
Sole steadfast in a reeling earth and sure,
Though by a pack of wolf-tongued perils bayed,
Firmly to grapple, grimly to endure,
Until that glorious tyranny was laid
Broken for ever in the inglorious dust.

1918

ENGLAND, in thee not Europe trusts alone,
Not noble France and long-loved Italy
And murdered Belgium in her agony,
But the immense world, deepening zone on zone,
With all her crowding eyes, from far unknown
Haunts of our human race, looks up to thee,
In danger undisarmed, because they see
Thy broad high-blazoned shield above her thrown.

And has thy mighty heart waned with thy growth?
Shall the rich world for a mess of words be sold
And Freedom be in Freedom's name undone?
Cheat thou Hell's hope. Stand firm now as of old,
Prizing beyond all words that ancient one
A King's dust cries to thee, England, "Keep troth!"

MARGARET L. WOODS.

—The Times.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

The speech from the throne read by the Governor-General at the opening of Parliament is as follows:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons: You have been summoned to the first session of a new Parliament in the midst of a world-wide struggle which vitally concerns the liberties, the institutions, and the destiny of our country and of the whole world. Thus the responsibilities and duties imposed upon you are even graver and more far-reaching than in the ordinary course of public affairs.

Bearing with you a new mandate from the people, and animated by the unflinching spirit which has inspired them during the long and anxious years of effort and sacrifice, I am confident that you will bring to the discharge of your public duties an unflinching resolve to sustain the high cause in which our country has already borne so splendid a part.

WAR ISSUE UNDECIDED

After nearly four years of the war the issue still remains undecided. The effort which yet lies before us demands our sternest resolve, but we shall not shrink from it if our hearts are as firm and our courage as undaunted as those of our countrymen who hold our battle line beyond the seas. The Canadian Expeditionary Force still sustains its unbroken record of distinguished achievement to which it has notably contributed since the close of the last session.

Notwithstanding a greater delay than was anticipated in the operation of the Military Service Act, the necessary reinforcements to keep our forces at full strength have been provided, and this purpose will be maintained in the future.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

In order to extend the principle of the present Civil Service Act to the outside service and thus to provide that all appointments to the public service shall be made upon the sole standard of merit, further enabling legislation will be necessary. In the meantime the principle thus adopted has been carried into effect, as far as possible, by an Order-in-Council, which will be placed before you.

MINISTRY OF IMMIGRATION

My advisers are impressed with the necessity of a strong and progressive policy of immigration and colonization accompanied by suitable provisions to induce settlement upon the land, to encourage increased agricultural production and to aid in the development of agricultural resources. In pursuance of this purpose, the Ministry of Immigration and Colonization has been established by Order-in-Council, and necessary legislation to confirm this action will be laid before you.

TRAINING FOR RETURNED MEN

In connection with the demobilization of our forces, my advisers recognize the urgent necessity of provision for the care and vocational training of returned soldiers. Organized effort to provide such training, to assist them in obtaining employment and to aid in establishing them in the activities of civil life is not only important, but essential. A department of the Government for this purpose has been constituted and has been invested with necessary powers and duties. Legislation to confirm this action will be submitted to you.

PREVENT EXCESSIVE PROFITS

Measures which have been taken by order-in-Council to prevent excessive profits in certain industries to stimulate and increase the production of food and to encourage and develop the shipbuilding industry will be communicated to you and any relevant legislation which may be found necessary will be submitted to you.

Your attention will also be invited to a bill to consolidate and amend the acts relating to railways; a bill relating to daylight saving; bills relating to taxation of war profits and of incomes, and other measures.

CO-OPERATE WITH U. S.

In order to ensure the fullest co-operation with the Government of the United States and to assist in securing the most effective utilization of the resources of both countries for war purposes, a Canadian war mission has been established at Washington, and a war trade board has been constituted at Ottawa.

In view of the need for conserving to the fullest extent all national resources during the war and in furtherance of provincial enactments, action has been taken under the War Measures Act, 1914, to prohibit the importation and manufacture of intoxicating beverages and to forbid the transportation thereof into any community where their sale is contrary to law.

COMPLETE REGISTRATION

My advisers having reached the conclusion that a complete registration of the manhood and womanhood of Canada above the age of sixteen years is not only important but essential under present conditions, the necessary authority has been provided under the War Measures Act, 1914.

The order-in-Council embodying the foregoing provisions will be laid before you.

The appalling disaster at Halifax, resulting in the loss of many hundred lives, and the destruction of a considerable portion of the city and of the adjacent town of Dartmouth, has evoked universal sympathy for those who have suffered. My advisers will submit to you proposals for relieving the distress and loss thus occasioned.

STABILITY MAINTAINED

Notwithstanding the critical and trying conditions through which the country has passed during the last three years, the commercial, industrial and financial stability of Canada has been well maintained. The volume of foreign trade greatly exceeds that attained during any corresponding period in previous years, and the favorable balance of trade has also vastly increased.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts for the last and the estimates for the next fiscal year will be submitted to you without delay, and you will be asked to make the necessary financial provision for the effective conduct of the war.

REVERSES ON EASTERN FRONT

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: Notwithstanding disappointments in the eastern theatre of war, there is no reason to doubt the ultimate triumph of our cause. The effort of the nations included within the British Commonwealth is still unabated, and will so continue to the end. Equally earnest and resolute is the

spirit of all the great neighboring and kindred commonwealths, whose enormous power and vast resources are now beginning to make themselves felt in the determination of the issue.

"I commend your deliberations to the Divine guidance in the confident expectation that they will be worthy of the supreme purpose to which our national endeavor is dedicated.

STEAMER "BATISCAN" LOST

Yarmouth, N. S., March 18.—The Government steamer *Arammore* has been asked to search for signs of the Dominion Coal Company's collier *Batiscan*, believed to have met with trouble and probably to have sunk on Saturday night off this port.

The boat which came ashore at Deep Cove, Tusket Island, Yarmouth, with the bodies of three Orientals in it, has been identified as belonging to the *Batiscan*. The men all had life belts on, and do not appear to have been dead long.

The *Batiscan* was due at St. John with a cargo of coal from Sydney, N. S. She was caught in a hurricane which raged over the Nova Scotia coast on Saturday night and Sunday morning. The *Batiscan* carried a crew of 35, mostly Chinese. She was built at Sunderland, England, in 1911, and has been engaged in the Sydney and Montreal, and Sydney and St. John coal trade. She was registered at Liverpool, and was owned by E. F. & W. Roberts. She is a ship of 2,665 tons net, 4,836 tons gross, 375 feet long, 52 feet beam.

Herbert Small, of North Head, Grand Manan, is one of the officers missing. He went to Cape Breton and shipped as third engineer on the *Batiscan*. He had just received his qualifying papers as an engineer after hard and faithful work as a fireman on the steamship *Grand Manan*. He went to Louisbourg, N. S., to make the trip, and it proves to be his first and last as a qualified officer. He leaves his wife at North Head and a brother, Harry, of St. John.

THREE FROZEN TO DEATH

Dorchester, N. B., March 19.—Andrew A. Belliveau, of Cormier's Cove, Philip Belliveau, of Beaumont, and Aurele J. Caudet, of Boudreau's Village, Westmorland county, were all found frozen to death on the ice of the Memramcook river at a point near College Bridge, six miles from here, yesterday.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Friday, March 15, 1918.

A special meeting of the Town Council, called by the Mayor, was this day held in the Council Chamber at 8 o'clock, p. m.

Present—The Mayor, G. King Greenlaw and Aldermen, Caughey, Douglas, Denley, Finigan, Gillman, McFarlane, McLaren. Absent—Alderman Malpas.

The Mayor advised that the meeting had been called (pursuant to a resolution passed at the last monthly meeting in March) for the purpose of further investigating the proposal to procure a team (or pair) of horses for Town services, etc.

Aldn. McLaren, Chairman of the special committee, appointed to secure information bearing on the above proposition. Reported. That the approximate cost of team, wagon, harness, etc., would be nine hundred and forty-five (945) dollars—cost of feed, shoeing, etc., for one year, five hundred and twelve (512) dollars, etc. That W. H. Smett, Marshal, would agree to furnish stabling, care, and operate the team, and fulfil the duties of the other positions at present held by him for a total sum of twelve hundred (1200) dollars per annum, making the expense for the first year two thousand, six hundred and fifty-seven (2657) dollars.

An offer was made to furnish team, driver, and equipment for fifteen hundred (1500) dollars, or for eight months of the year for five (5) dollars for every working day.

Another offer was for five (5) dollars per day when weather permitted work.

Report signed by Aldn. McLaren, Denley, and McFarlane, special committee. Moved by Aldn. Douglas, seconded by Aldn. Finigan, that the report be received and considered. Carried.

On motion of Aldn. Douglas, seconded by Aldn. McLaren.—Resolved that the Street Committee, (the Mayor, and Aldn. McFarlane and Denley) be authorized to carry out the recommendations of the special committee, and purchase a team and equipment forthwith, also to accept the proposition of the Marshal as teamster and in the other offices as per his application.

Moved by Aldn. Caughey, seconded by Aldn. Gillman, that the committee be authorized to borrow the sum of one thousand (1,000) dollars if necessary to meet the payments for the above.

Carried.

Aldn. Finigan, Chairman Poor Committee, reported, v. v., that legal proceedings had been taken to secure the Town for expense incurred in the case of Mrs. Wm. Reed, etc.

Aldn. Caughey, chairman of the Fish Committee (with Messrs F. J. Freshwater, Robt. Worrell and Aldn. Denley) submitted

copy of communication forwarded Mr. P. Murdock for Fish Committee, Ottawa, in answer to communication from Office of Food Controller, Ottawa, in February.

On motion seconded and carried, communication was received and placed on file.

An application from J. D. Grimmer requesting a renewal of the lease expiring on the first of May next for a further term of fourteen (14) years, of the ground at present occupied by the building owned by him and lately occupied by S. Mason as a mattress factory, also requesting that the Band Stand be removed to some other point to be approved of by the Town Council, to afford an entrance to the present building on the northeast side.

Moved by Aldn. Douglas seconded by Aldn. McLaren, that the application of J. D. Grimmer for a renewal of the lease be granted in accordance with the memo submitted by him. Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

E. S. POLLEY'S
Town Clerk

EIGHT MEMBERS HAVE TO WAIT RECOUNT RESULT

Ottawa, Ont., March 15.—Eight members will be unable to take their seats when Parliament reassembles on Monday pending the results of recounts or protests. All save two are members of the Opposition.

Major Margeson has filed a protest against the declaration of William Duff, the Laurier candidate, who was elected by a heavy majority in Lunenburg, N. S., but who, Major Margeson, declares was bondsman to a mail clerk down in the county. The general returning officer will report the protests to the House and it is not generally thought that Mr. Duff will lose his seat.

Dr. Thompson, of the Yukon, will be unable to take his seat until after the protest of his opponent, Mr. F. T. Congdon, to the counting of the soldiers' votes in a county where nominations were deferred until after the soldiers had voted. Other men who cannot immediately (if at all) take their seats are: Charles Harrison, of Nipissing; J. E. Sinclair, of Queens; P. E. I., I. E. Pedlow, of South Renfrew; W. Kennedy, of North Essex; Duncan Ross, of West Middlesex; and John Harrold, of Brant.

Recounts of the soldiers' votes have been applied for by their opponents.

"What's the trouble here?" "A shop-lifter has been arrested in a help-yourself store." "But aren't you supposed to help yourself?" "Yes, but you are not supposed to ignore the cashier when you go out." —*Birmingham Age-Herald.*



Income Tax Forms Are now available Returns must be filed on or before 31st March

THE Dominion Income War Tax Act requires you to fill in one or more of the five special forms provided before 31st March, 1918. In order to assist the public to understand just what is required of them, information on each form is given below. Read carefully, then get three copies of the form that fits your case and fill them in. Answer all questions fully and accurately. For making false statements, a penalty of \$10,000 or six months' imprisonment, or both, is provided.

Individuals.—All persons unmarried, and all widows or widowers without dependent children, whose income is \$1500 a year or more, must fill in Form T1. All other persons whose income is \$3000 or more, use the same form. Where any income is derived from dividends, list amounts received from Canadian and Foreign securities separately. Fill in pages 1, 2 and 3 only. Do not mark on page 4. Partnerships, as such need not file returns, but the individuals forming the partnerships must.

Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, no matter how created or organized, shall pay the normal tax on income exceeding \$3000. Use Form T2—giving particulars of income. Also attach a financial statement. Under Deductions, show in detail amounts paid to Patriotic Fund and Canadian Red Cross or other approved War Funds.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators of Estates and Assignees use Form T3. Full particulars of the distribution of income from all estates handled must be shown as well as details of amounts distributed. A separate Form must be filled in for each estate.

Employers must use Form T4 to give names and amounts of salaries, bonuses, commissions and other remuneration paid to all employees during 1917 where such remuneration amounted in the aggregate to \$1000 or over.

Corporation Lists of Shareholders.—On Form T5 corporations shall give a statement of all bonuses, and dividends paid to Shareholders residing in Canada during 1917 stating to whom paid, and the amounts.

Figures in every case are to cover 1917 income—all Forms must be filed by 31st March. For neglect, a fine of \$100 for each day of default may be imposed.

In the case of Forms T1 and T2, keep one copy of the filled in Form and file the other two with the Inspector of Taxation for your District. In the case of T3, T4 and T5, keep one copy and file the other two, with the Commissioner of Taxation, Dept. of Finance, Ottawa.

Forms may be obtained from the District Inspectors of Taxation and from the Post-masters at all leading centres.

Postage must be paid on all letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspector of Taxation.

Department of Finance,
Ottawa, Canada

Inspector of Taxation, Arthur W. Sharp

57 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

NEWS OF THE SEA

—Rome, Wednesday, March 13.—For the week ending March 9, 430 merchantmen entered and 391 left Italian ports, according to the official announcement made to-day concerning shipping casualties. The Italians lost two steamers of more than 1,500 tons each and one vessel under that tonnage. Two small sailing vessels also were lost. One steamer was attacked, but without results.

An Atlantic Port, March 14.—As the result of a rough sea and a strong easterly wind, the steamer *Kershaw* of the Merchants and Miners' Line which went ashore yesterday off the southern New England coast, was reported to have been driven nearly one hundred left nearer the beach during last night. Only the crew remain on board, and wreckers are making ready for another attempt to float the vessel as soon as tide and wind favor the operation.

—London, March 14.—The British hospital ship *Guilford Castle*, Captain Thomas M. Lang, R. N. R., homeward bound, was unsuccessfully attacked by an enemy submarine at the entrance to the Bristol Channel at 5.36 p.m. on March 10. She was flying Red Cross flags, and had all the hospital lights on. Two torpedoes were fired at the *Guilford Castle*, the first missing and the second hitting the vessel's bow. Although badly damaged, she was able to reach port.

—London, March 15.—Twenty-six persons are missing in consequence of a collision between a naval vessel and the British steamship *Rathmore*. Survivors have been landed at Kingstown, Ireland, by destroyers. The *Rathmore*, a vessel of 1,569 tons gross, owned in Dublin, was bound from Holyhead, Wales, across St. George's Channel, for Dublin. There were 640 passengers on board. The collision occurred in mid-channel. The *Rathmore*, badly damaged, was towed to Dublin.

—Dublin, March 16.—No lives were lost in the collision late Thursday night between a trawler and the steamship *Rathmore* in St. George's Channel, according to the owners of the vessel. The *Rathmore*, which was on its way to Dublin from Wales, carried 732 passengers and a crew of fifty.

—London, Mar. 19.—The sinking outside the German danger zone two days ago by a German submarine of the Danish steamship *Randelsborg*, 1,551 tons gross, is reported from Copenhagen.

—Halifax, March 19.—The Russian steamer before reported in distress south of the Cape Breton coast, is still intact. The government steamer *Stanley* sailed from Louisburg early this morning to get to her rescue. The captain of the *Stanley* now reports that his ship has encountered heavy ice and that he was forced to change his course to the south west in order to get around it. The *Stanley* is expected to be on the scene by daylight tomorrow.

—London, March 20.—The Admiralty reports the loss by mine, or submarine of seventeen British merchantmen last week. Of these eleven were 1,600 tons or over and six under that tonnage. Two fishing vessels were lost. Eleven merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked. The arrivals of ships at British ports during last week were 2,098, and the sailings 2,317.

The losses of British merchantmen in the last week are slightly under the losses of three preceding weeks when during each of these periods eighteen vessels were sunk by mine or submarine.

—London, March 20.—The crew of the Norwegian steamship *Wegadesk*, 4,271 tons gross, has been rescued from lifeboats, according to a report of the Norwegian foreign office as forwarded in a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen. Bombs from a German submarine were placed on the *Wegadesk*, but no word as to her fate has been received.

The Norwegian sailing vessel *Carla*, 1,688 tons gross, has been sunk by a German submarine, the dispatch reports. The captain was killed, but his crew was rescued.

—Berne, March 19.—It has been learned through official sources that the steamer *Sterling*, with a large cargo of grain for Switzerland, has just been sunk as the result of a collision. Coming so shortly after the torpedoing of the Spanish *Sardina*, which was sunk on February 26, while conveying 3,000 tons of wheat from the United States, for Switzerland, the loss of the *Sterling* is much felt.

There are two steamers *Sterling*, one American, of 2,016 tons gross, built at Port Glasgow in 1881, and owned by the Black Diamond Transportation Company of Boston, and the other a Norwegian vessel of 1,323 tons gross built in 1907 at Fredrikstad, and owned in Christiania.

RESTRICTIONS ON NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

The Deputy Postmaster General has issued the following notice: Daily, weekly, and other periodical publications prepaid at single paper rate, viz: 1 cent for every copy not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and 1 cent for every additional 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces, may be mailed to addresses in the United Kingdom, in bundles containing one or more copies, but not more than ten. If, however, more than one copy is enclosed each copy will be liable to the same postage as if it had been posted separately.

These newspapers and periodicals may also be sent by parcel post in parcels not exceeding 7 pounds in weight, prepaid at parcel post rates.

When mailed to soldiers in France, and on other fronts, a number of copies not exceeding ten, may be enclosed in one bundle, but the rate will be 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

This notice supersedes all previous instructions in regard to the British restriction on daily, weekly, and other periodical publications imported into the United Kingdom.

ESCAPED CONVICT RECAPTURED

Auburn, N. Y., March 10—Reynolds Forsbrey, the escaped convict, who broke out of an isolation cell at Auburn, Thursday night, was caught shortly before noon yesterday in a freight car near Locke, N. Y.

Forsbrey was spotted yesterday morning by a railroad conductor as he lay in the bottom of a coal car. Word was telegraphed to Auburn and prison guards were sent by special car to Locke. When called upon to surrender he climbed out of the car and gave himself up. He was brought back to Auburn prison, where Superintendent of Prisons Carter is conducting an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the escape.

Reynolds Forsbrey was convicted of second degree murder about six years ago and was sentenced to twenty-seven years of imprisonment. He had a long career of crime and was regarded by the New York authorities as one of the most dangerous men ever arrested in New York.

WILSON SIGNS DAYLIGHT BILL

Washington, Mar. 19—The daylight saving bill was signed today by President Wilson. It puts all clocks forward an hour on the last Sunday in March and turns them back again the last Sunday in October.

Up-River Doings

St. Stephen, N. B., March 20.

Mrs. Arthur R. McKenzie, who has been visiting in Andover, has returned to her home in St. Stephen.

Mrs. Harry Broad gave a very pleasant bridge party last week for the pleasure of her guest, Mrs. Williams. The guests were Mrs. J. P. Nason, Mrs. J. D. Lawson, Mrs. Louis Abbot, Mrs. T. E. Granville, Mrs. G. J. Waterson, Mrs. Harry Wall, Mrs. Emily Doten, Mrs. Manfred Robinson, Miss Arthurette Branscombe, and Miss Annie Bixby.

The annual meeting of the Women's Canadian Club was held on Thursday evening last in the Town Council Chamber, when Miss Victoria Vroom retired as President and Miss Louise Purves was elected in her place. Mrs. Vincent Sullivan, 1st. vice-president; Mrs. James McAllister, 2nd. vice-president; Miss Ella Veasey, secretary; Miss Kathleen Hill, assistant secretary; Miss Ward, treasurer. Advisory Board, Miss M. Black, Mrs. H. Beck, Mrs. Baskin, Mrs. G. Carroll, Miss Annie Young, Miss Annie McBride, Mrs. A. T. Murchie, Mrs. M. Buchanan, Mrs. N. Marks Mills, Miss K. McKay, Mrs. Maria Burton, Mrs. R. A. McDonald, and Mrs. Walter DeWolfe.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Skiff Grimmer were recent visitors of Mrs. Grimmer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Maxwell, at Old Ridge.

Mrs. Edward McPike left for Winnipeg on Monday evening to join her husband, who was one of the returned soldiers who arrived from England unfit for service in the army.

Mrs. John Derby and Miss Noe Clerke, who were here to attend the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Melvin, have returned to their home in Boston.

Mr. Paul Vroom spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Christopher McKay arrived from England on Tuesday evening, coming to make her home in St. Stephen. Her husband, Sergt. McKay, will return here at an early date, having been pronounced by the Medical Board as unfit for active service. Sergt. McKay will receive a hearty and cordial welcome back to his native town.

Corporal Karl Vroom, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Vroom, is expected from England this evening on the C. P. R. express. Corp. Vroom has been decorated with the Military Cross for bravery at the battle of the Somme, where he was severely wounded when carrying dispatches across the enemy's line. He will receive a most hearty welcome home from his friends and the citizens in general.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

Mrs. Harold Ketchum, of St. John, is in town to attend the funeral of her uncle, Mr. William J. Porter.

Miss Isabel Hawley is visiting St. John. Miss Annie Young, of the Misses Young Millinery Establishment, has returned from a trip to American cities.

Mr. Frank S. Bixby, of Halifax, N. S., was a recent visitor in St. Stephen.

Mr. and Mrs. George Enos left last week for a trip to the Southern States, and will go as far as Florida.

Mrs. C. Emma Watson is a patient at Chipman Memorial Hospital, suffering from rheumatism.

BEAVER HARBOR, N. B.

March 19.

The storm of last week blocked the railway so that there were no mails from Monday until Friday. This week the mails are coming regularly.

Maurice Eldridge and little daughter, Lois, and Mrs. Allen Paul spent Monday in St. George.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Mawhinney and children, of Mac's Bay, visited friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tatton spent the week-end with relatives in St. George.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barry have returned home from Liverpool, N. S., where they spent the winter months.

Wayman Elridge and Mrs. W. Waite were visiting in St. George on Monday.

Morton Kennedy, of St. George and Dr. Andrew Hickey, of Boston, were guests of friends here over Sunday.

Rev. J. Spencer, Anglican, spent Tuesday in the village, calling upon his parishioners.

In a Winnipeg paper of recent date, appeared a fine address given before a School Convention by Miss Holmes, of Ripley District, Alberta. The address was a plea for better conditions in rural schools, and told of the teacher's own experiences in the schools of the West.

Miss Holmes is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Holmes, of this place, and her many friends are pleased to hear of her success in her profession in the West.

BOCABEC COVE, N. B.

March 11.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Holt, and Master Wendell Holt, of St. Andrews, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. E. Holt.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McGregor, who have been spending the winter in St. George, have now returned to their home here.

Miss Rachel Holt is spending the week-end in Upper Bocabec, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harold Mitchell.

Ernest Foster, who left St. John a few weeks ago with the first draft of the First Depot Battalion, has been sent back to St. John, and is now very sick in one of the hospitals there, although last reports say he is improving somewhat.

March 18.

Mr. William McLean, Inspector of schools, called on the school here on Friday last.

Mrs. Matthew McCullough is in St. Andrews, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Pendlebury.

Daniel Cameron is still in failing health and is receiving medical attendance.

Albert Holt, Luella Holt, and Cecil McCullough were guests of friends in Upper Bocabec on Sunday last.

Curtis Lowery called on friends here on Sunday.

Miss Jessie Campbell, of Bonny River, is the guest of Mrs. Jenny Foster.

ELMSVILLE, N. B.

Mrs. James Monahan, who has been ill, is much improved.

Mr. Wilson Carson and Mr. Angus Holt, of Bocabec, visited Elmsville, on Monday last, placing orders for weir brush and stakes.

Mrs. Edith Gilley, of St. Stephen, who has been visiting Mrs. David Reed, has returned to her home.

Miss Mabel Maguire and Miss Edith Stuart visited Mrs. George Hall, of Clarence Ridge, on Sunday last.

BOCABEC, N. B.

March 18.

Miss Lizzie Groom, nurse-in-training at Fredericton Hospital, spent a week at her home here recently.

Miss Katie McCarroll, of St. Andrews, spent two weeks with Miss Marion Mitchell at Bocabec.

Miss Rachel Holt is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Harold Mitchell.

Inspector McLean called on the school at Bocabec on Friday last.

Mrs. Scott, of Brunswick, Me., is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Mary Kerr at Bocabec Ridge.

The young folks of Bocabec, intend holding an entertainment and pie social on Thursday night, March 28. Admission 15 cents.

Henry Johnston, of Elmsville, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John McMillan.

Ernest Bell returned home on Saturday last from the woods, where he has been since December 15.

GRAND HARBOR, G. M.

March 20.

The Golden Jubilee of the Maritime Baptist Women's Missionary Union will be celebrated in 1920, and in anticipation, a "three-years" campaign for "More Women! More Money! More Prayers," is being inaugurated by the local societies.

Sunday evening a public meeting was held by the Grand Harbor Society, and a good programme, a large and attentive congregation, and a generous offering, all contributed toward making it a success. A most unique and pleasing feature, and a rare treat for the audience, was "The Holy City" rendered in patois by Miss Ethel Wooster, graduate of the Emerson School of Oratory, Boston, who was kind enough to assist. The help so willingly given by her and others who were not members, is much appreciated by the Society.

Programme

Opening Chorus—Jubilee Song. Lord's Prayer—Unison, followed by Evening Prayer.

Address—Mrs. I. L. Newton. Campaign Song—Choir. Recitation—Louise Gardner. Solo—Mrs. Loring Green.

Reading—A Transferred Gift—Mrs. Fulton Ingalls. Reading and Patois—Holy City—Miss Ethel Wooster.

Selection—Male Quartette. Recitation—Open doors in China and Japan—Misses Verona Green and Florence Ingalls.

Recitation—The Missionary's Dream—Mrs. Lester Tate. Offering and Chorus.

Closing Mizpah.

While the Women's Institute, of this place, has not been sending reports recently, the knitting needles has not been idle.

At the last meeting held at the home of Mrs. Evelyn Ingalls, the Relief Committee reported 35 pairs of socks sent in during the month. The greater number of these have been forwarded to the Grand Manan lads who are serving their country.

At Christmas the boys were remembered with boxes of good things, and Christmas stockings were sent through the Soldiers' Comforts. Very interesting and touching letters were received from several of the wounded men. The ladies who canvassed the community for money for socks have received about \$70.00 and are not through yet. Lively discussion on "should tobacco be prohibited." The ability of husbands to "darn" (in more ways than one) "are women utilizing their time to the best advantage," passed the time merrily, and at the close Mr. Edwin Cheney kindly gave several selections on his victrola.

The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Albert Wooster.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Cossaboom, who has been spending the winter at McAdam Jct., have returned home.

Mrs. Emma Green, of Lubec, Me., is visiting her sons, Hillman and Leon Green, of this place.

Watson Titus, who has been employed at McAdam Jct. arrived home by Strm. Grand Manan on Saturday.

Misses Lottie Green and Gladys Cheney has gone to Black's Harbor, where they have employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Justason, returned to their home at Black's Harbor on Monday, after a very pleasant visit of two weeks with relatives and friends here.

A sale of fancy Articles, Clam Stew, and Ice Cream was held in the K. P. Hall on Saturday evening by the Pythian Sisters, and the sum of \$40 was realized, which will be forwarded to the Blind School in Halifax.

Miss Hannah Cheney is visiting her sister, Mrs. Enoch Peters.

Mrs. I. L. Newton and daughter, Hazel, Mrs. C. A. Newton, and Miss Grace Newton were calling on friends at North Head on Tuesday.

LAMBERTVILLE, D. I.

March 20. Mrs. Frank Fountain, of Chocolate Cove, is visiting Mrs. George B. Stuart.

Mrs. Frank Stuart visited friends at Lord's Cove on Wednesday.

Mrs. Calvin Pendleton spent last week with relatives at Eastport.

Mrs. Frank Lambert is visiting relatives at Eastport this week.

Mrs. and Mrs. Arch. Lambert are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl on Friday.

The Red Cross Society met with Mrs. T. L. Treacarten on Monday evening.

Rev. H. Bell preached at Lambert's Cove on Sunday morning.

CUMMINGS' COVE, D. I.

March 19. Master Albion Cummings is spending a week in Calais, Me., with his sister, Mrs. Herman Creamer.

Charles Palmer, who has not visited his old home and relatives for thirty-two years, spent a short time here with his sisters and friends, returning on Saturday to his home in Machias, Me.

Miss Luella Fountain is at home again after a pleasant stay with her brother, Frankie, and wife at Woodland, Me.

Mrs. Allan Mosher is spending this week with relatives at Lord's Cove.

Rev. Mr. Tingley preached in the U. B. churches at Fair Haven and Chocolate

Cove on Sunday, 17th. During the past week he is holding special services with the church at Fair Haven, and will continue the work with the church at Chocolate Cove.

Mrs. Elmore Fountain is spending a few days with her friend, Mrs. Daniel Wilson, at Leonardville.

Miss Vera Chaffey spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. Harry Simpson, at Lord's Cove.

Mrs. Walter Beaney and her sister, Miss Annie O. Palmer, were guests of Mrs. Lincoln Wentworth at Fair Haven.

We are very glad to know that Mr. Foster G. Calder, of Fair Haven, who is a patient at Dr. Miner's Hospital in Calais, is recovering after a very Critical operation.

LORD'S COVE, D. I.

March 20.

Miss Marion Pendleton visited Miss Dorothy Lord, of Richardson, on Saturday.

Mrs. George Gowen went to Montreal for treatment on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Lambert are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy.

Mr. Frank Wentworth, of Fairhaven, was an over-Sunday visitor with friends in Lord's Cove.

Mr. Hazen Stuart, of Lambert's Cove, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stuart.

Mrs. Frank Fountain, of Chocolate Cove, is visiting her brother, Mr. A. A. Stuart, of Stuart Town.

The Red Cross was pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. T. L. Treacarten on Monday evening.

Mrs. Bugbee Morang is quite poorly at present.

The drama "Cranberry Corners" will be played in T. L. Treacarten's Hall on Saturday evening.

Mr. Stanley Budd, traveller, visited the stores here on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Stuart, Mrs. C. Lord, Mrs. S. Hartford, and Mrs. T. Lambert were visitors with Mrs. D. F. Lambert on Monday evening.

A number of our men were kept busy on Monday sawing and cutting out ice in Lord's Cove. They succeeded in sending many large cakes out to sea.

FAIRHAVEN, D. I.

Mar. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wentworth arrived home on Friday from a very pleasant trip to Montreal and Ottawa.

Mrs. Hartley Wentworth spent a few days in St. Andrews last week.

Pte. A. Grover Wentworth is at home for a few weeks. We are sorry to hear that he is suffering from a serious lung trouble.

Foster G. Calder is at present in Calais for medical treatment, and we are glad to hear that he is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Wentworth are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl.

Rev. Mr. Tingley will hold meetings here every evening this week.

CAMPOBELLO

March 18.

On account of the shortage of coal there was no school in the Welshpool district on Monday. The same thing occurred at Lubec, Me., the shortage being caused by the loss of the freighter *Otis*, between West Isles and St. Andrews, with a cargo of thirty tons.

The heavy snow-falls of the past week greatly inconvenienced the wood-choppers and lumbermen.

Miss Agnes Thurber returned to her work at Lewiston, Me., last week.

The junior branch of the W. A. held their annual meeting at the Rectory on Monday evening. After the reading and discussion of the reports of the past year, which showed it to have been one of much success, installation of officers for the ensuing year was carried out. The young ladies are doing a good work, and are very much encouraged in their labors by the ladies of the Sewing-Circle, Red Cross Aid Society, etc.

Those on the sick-list are reported as doing well.

A number of the young people attended the dance held in Mapleleaf hall at Wilson's Beach on Thursday evening.

The announcement of the safe arrival of the New Brunswick boys overseas was heralded with joy by all.

WILSON'S BEACH, C-BELLO.

March 20.

Mrs. Charles Smith and children, Howard and Charlie, of St. John, are visiting relatives here.

Rev. Mr. Berrie, of Eastport, preached an impressive sermon on Sunday afternoon to a large audience in the church here for the benefit of the Orange order.

Rev. Mr. Tingley M. A. B. D. Ph. D., en route to Deer Island, stayed over night here and preached on Thursday evening to a very attentive congregation. The sermon was much enjoyed by all. While here Mr. Tingley was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ethelbert Savage.

Mr. Willie Malloch and Miss Mildred

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The Cause of Heart Trouble. Faulty digestion causes the generation of gases in the stomach which inflate and press down on the heart and interfere with its regular action, causing faintness and pain. 15 to 30 drops of Meibor Seigel's Curative Syrup after meals sets digestion right, which allows the heart to beat full and regular.

Unless you have heard the NEW EDISON, "The Phonograph with a Soul," you do not realize that the great inventor has actually evolved a new art. Even more vividly and convincingly than the motion picture reproduces the drama this marvelous instrument re-creates music. In fact, as the famous tone tests have effectively proved, no human ear can detect a shade of difference between the rendition of the living artist and that of "the phonograph with a soul."

WHEN in Town come and see us, we have a warm store and we will show you as fine a stock as you will find in the Dominion. We keep all kinds of Crockery, Glassware (cut and common) and Cutlery, Plated Ware, and Granite Iron Ware. We can stock your house if you are just starting up, or we can replenish when there is an accident. In any case we will be glad to have you just "look 'round".

JOB PRINTING TO SUIT YOU. WEDDING INVITATIONS, DANCE PROGRAMMES, VISITING CARDS AND ALL KINDS OF SOCIETY, COMMERCIAL, LODGE AND LEGAL PRINTING. Done by OUR JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Beacon Press Co. SEND ALL ORDERS TO THE BUSINESS OFFICE Stevenson Block Next Door to Custom House.

From Dark the A Sea T Edga From the I LAD know remon- whose pic high price the partners of circulation were serious. Also, pert photograph pher," as they this branch of amusement, and nures that in c shades rivaled the brush. Yet it never o wonderful and rines hanging on anything but the study of his casual mispron "leeward" while as spelled, but fawse of a sail his giving the "tailed" induced ever been to sea. "Why, yes," he was thirty I had than to become a achieved it. The to stem first mat was on that ve something of the of light and it pber, then an at when you say it not, penetrate for "that it has be ordinary subject to refract possible, by the globules of water. "But what the used?" I asked, "Invisible light do not mean the emanation from are invisible, bu light, in that nee nor refracted. many different k needs reflection visible an object Understand?" "What kind of v hot redium or th one photograph you?" "Yes, but to se fogged you n And there is no that-steamers, lik racing, through No, it is mere idea that the v acyclic rays bey the spectrum, I tried for to a s plate of its big which would di object, it is bett. "But what ma with penetrate f it is invisible hange an object "to your v avoured, with a s penetrate the hu of an inch, whi mended at the beam lamp to p come that this shined plate in "Yes, but how light?" "There you ha "It will need a when my now kn a travelling film, show the pictur before it is showing film se nding chemical "Why not puzz "I am too old." "My life wo other and young who have made. We shall ultima see through opa the colors never ma mind. We sence in the air test. "We shall ce from the depths die light can whose substance that it will not have never been which in becomes it will

Stirring Stories of the Sea



Morgan Robertson

From the Darkness and the Depths

A Sea Tale Worthy of Edgar Allan Poe

From the New Story Magazine, New York.

I HAD known him for a painter of renown—a master of his art, whose pictures, which sold for high prices, adorned museums, the parlors of the rich, and when on exhibition were hung low and conspicuous. Also, I knew him for an expert photographer—an “art photographer,” as they say, one who dealt with this branch of industry as a fad, an amusement, and who produced pictures that in composition, lights and shades rivaled his productions with the brush.

Yet it never occurred to me that the wonderful and technically correct marines hanging on his walls were due to anything but the artist's conscientious study of his subject and only his casual mispronunciation of the word “leeward,” which landsmen pronounce as spelled, but which rolls off the tongue of a sailor as “looward,” and his giving the long sounds to the vowels of the words “patent” and “tactile” induced me to ask if he had ever been to sea.

“Why, yes,” he answered. “Until I was thirty I had no higher ambition than to become a skipper, but I never achieved it. The best I ever did was to steam first mate for one voyage. It was on that voyage that I learned something of the mysterious properties of light, and it made me a photographer, then an artist. You are wrong when you say that a searchlight cannot penetrate fog.”

“But it has been tried.”

“With ordinary light. Yes, of course, subject to refraction, reflection and absorption, by the millions of minute globules of water it encounters.”

“But what other kind of light can be used?” I asked.

“Invisible light,” he answered. “I do not mean the Röntgen ray nor the emanation from radium, both of which are invisible, but neither of which is light, in that neither can be reflected nor refracted. Both will penetrate many different kinds of matter, but it needs reflection or refraction to make visible an object on which it impinges. Understand?”

“Understand?” I answered dubiously.

“What kind of visible light is there if not radium or the Röntgen ray? You see a photograph with either, can't you?”

“Yes, but to see what you have photographed you must develop the film. And there is no time for that aboard a fast steamer, like the ill-fated Titanic, rushing through the ice and the fog. No, it is mere theory, but I have an idea that the ultra violet light—the actinic rays beyond the violet end of the spectrum, you know—will penetrate fog to a great distance, and in spite of its higher refractive power, which would distort and magnify an object, it is better than nothing.”

“But what makes you think that it will penetrate fog?” I queried. “And if it is invisible itself how will it illuminate an object?”

“As to your first question,” he answered, with a smile, “it is well known that ultra violet light will penetrate the human body to the depth of an inch, while the visible rays are reflected at the surface. And it has been known to photographers for fifty years that this light will act on a sensitized plate in an utterly dark room.”

“Yes, but how can you see by this light?”

“Here you have me,” he answered. “It will need a quicker development than any now known to photography—a sensitizing film, for instance, that will show the picture of an iceberg or a ship before it is too late to avoid it—a sensitizing film sensitized by a quicker acting chemical than any now used.”

“Why not puzzle it out?” I asked.

“I am too old,” he answered dreamily. “My life work is about done. But other and younger men will take it up. We have made great strides in optics. We shall ultimately use this light to see through opaque objects. We shall see colors never imagined by the human mind. We may possibly see creatures in the air above never seen before.”

“We shall certainly see creatures from the depths of the sea, where visible light cannot reach—creatures whose substance is of such a nature that it will not respond to the light it has never been exposed to—a substance which is absolutely transparent because it will not absorb and appear

black; will not reflect and show a color of some kind and will not refract and distort objects seen through it.”

“What?” I exclaimed. “Do you think there are invisible creatures?”

He looked gravely at me, then said: “I know”—he spoke with vehemence—that there are creatures in the deep sea of color invisible to the human eye, for I have not only felt such a creature, but seen its photograph taken by the ultraviolet light.”

“Tell me,” I asked breathlessly. “Creatures solid, but invisible?”

“Creatures solid and invisible because absolutely transparent. It is long since I have told the yarn. It was so horrible an experience that I have tried to forget it. However, if you care for it and are willing to lose your sleep tonight I'll give it to you.”

He began to smoke, and some of the polish of the artist and clubman left him. He was an old sailor spinning a yarn.

“It was,” he began. “Twenty-nine years this coming August, at the time of the great Java earthquake. You've heard how it killed 70,000 people, 30,000 of whom were drowned by the tidal wave.

“It was a curious phenomenon. Krakatoa island, a huge conical mountain rising from the bottom of Sunda strait, went out of existence, while in Java a whole mountain chain was leveled. I was 200 miles to the southwest, first mate of one of those old-fashioned, soft pine, centerboard barkentines, with the mainmast stepped on the port side of the keel to make room for the centerboard, a craft that would neither scud nor heave to, like a decent ship.

“But she had several advantages—she was new and well painted; hence she was not water soaked. She was fastened with ‘trunnels,’ not spikes and bolts, and hemp rigged.

“Perhaps there was not a hundred weight of iron aboard of her, while her hemp rigging, though heavier than water, was lighter than wire rope, and so when we were hit by the back wash of that tidal wave we did not sink.

“Submarine earthquakes sent fountains of water and mud from sea bottom into the air. The air was hot, sultry and stifling, and I had difficulty in keeping the men at work. The conditions would try anybody's temper, and I had my own troubles. There was a passenger on board, a big, fat, highly educated German—a scientist and explorer—whom we had taken aboard at some little town on the Western Australian coast and who was to leave us at Batavia.

“He had a whole laboratory with him, with scientific instruments, maps he had made, stuffed beasts and birds he had killed and a few live ones, which he kept in cages and attended to himself in the empty hold, for we were flying light, bound to Batavia for a cargo.

“It was after a few eruptions from the bottom of the sea that he got to be a nuisance. He was keenly interested in the strange dead fish and nondescript creatures that had been thrown up. He declared them new, unknown to science, and wore out my patience with entreaties to haul them aboard for examination and classification.

“Tidal wave, you know, is a name we give to any big wave, and it has no necessary connection with the tides. We got it just after a tremendous spouting of water and mud and a thick cloud of steam on the northern horizon.

“We were terrified by the combers on its edge and the terrific speed of

craft floating on her side, but apt to turn bottom up at any moment from the weight of the water soaked gear and canvas.

“I was hanging in my tight rope from a belaying pin, my feet clear of the perpendicular deck and my ears tortured by the sound of men overboard crying for help—men who had not lashed themselves.

“Nothing could be done for them. They were adrift on the back wall of a moving mountain that towered thirty degrees above the horizon to port. And another moving mountain, as big as the first, was coming on from starboard, caused by the tumble into the sea of the uplifted water. I finally got a grip on the belaying pin and rested. Then with an effort I got my right foot up to the pin rail and rested again. Then, perhaps more by mental strength than physical, for I loved life, I hooked my right foot over the rail, reached higher on the rope and finally hove myself up to the mizzen rigging.

“Forward I saw men who had lashed themselves to the starboard rail, and they were struggling, as I had struggled, to get up to the horizontal side of the vessel. They succeeded.

“The soaked hemp rigging and canvas might be enough to drag the craft down, and with this fear in my mind I acted quickly. Singing out to the men to hang on, I made my way aft to where we had an ax. With this I attacked the mizzen lanyards, cutting everything clear, then climbed forward to the main.

“Hard as I worked I had barely cut the last lanyard when a second wave crashed down on us. I just had time to slip into the bight of a rope and save myself. But I had to give up the ax, and it slid down to the port scuppers.

“That second wave righted the craft. We were buried, choked and half drowned. But when the wave had passed on the main and mizzen masts, unsupported by the rigging that I had cut away, snapped cleanly about three feet above the deck, and the broad, flat bottomed craft straightened up and lay on an even keel, with foresail, staysail and jib set, the fore gaff topsail, flying jib and jib topsail clewed down and the wreck of the masts bumping against the port side.

“Six men were clearing themselves from their lashings at the fore rigging, and three more, who had gone

from his neck, was gathered into a misshapen mass about two feet from his neck.

“Nonsense!” he answered. “Something alive which we cannot see is contrary to all laws of physics. Mine you! What is it?”

“He suddenly went under water himself, and dropping the pike pole, I grabbed him by the collar. Something was pulling him away.

“Help! Something has my right foot!”

“Lend a hand here!” I yelled to the men, and a few joined me, grabbing him by his clothing. We wrested him free. Then I distinctly saw the mass of red men slowly forward and disappear under the forecastle deck.

“You were right!” cried the professor. “There is something invisible in der water—something dangerous, something which violates all laws of physics and optics: Oh, mine foot! How it hurts!”

“I grabbed the pike pole again, cautiously hooked the barb into the dead man's clothing and, assisted by the men, pulled him aft to the poop, where the professor had preceded and was examining him.

“Frank, the dead man, had been strong, robust and full bodied. But he bore no resemblance to his living self. He lay there, shrunken, shortened and changed, a look of agony on his emaciated face.

“He was sucked dry, like a lemon,” said Herr Smidt. “Perhaps in his whole body there is not an ounce of blood nor fluid of any kind.”

“I secured an iron belaying pin, tucked it inside his shirt, and we hove him overboard at once, for, in the presence of this horror, we were not in the mood for a burial service. There were, eleven men on a waterlogged hulk, adrift on a heaving, greasy sea, and an invisible thing forward that might seize any of us at any moment it chose, in the water or out, for Frank had been caught and dragged down.

“Still, I ordered the men to remain on the poop and to expect no hot meals, as we could subsist for a time on the canned food in the storeroom and lazaret. While the professor went down into his flooded room to doctor his ankle, I armed every man of us with a sheath knife and belt, while the sky grew muddier and the sun darker. It was the Java earthquake, but we did not know it for a long time.

“Soon the professor appeared and announced that his instruments were in good condition.

“I must resensitize my plates, however,” he said. “Der salt water has spoiled them, but the rest of my things are dry.”

“Well, I answered, ‘that's all right. But what are they in the face of this emergency? Are you thinking of photographing anything now?’

“Perhaps, I had been thinking.”

“Have you thought out what that creature is forward, there?”

“Partly. It is some creature thrown up from der bottom of der sea and washed on board by der wave. Light, like wave motion, ends at a certain depth, and we have over 12,000 feet beneath us. At that depth there is absolute darkness, but we know that creatures live dere.”

“But why can't we see that thing?”

“Because it has never been exposed to light. I mean visible light, der light that contains der seven colors of der spectrum; hence it may not respond to der three properties of visible light—reflection, which would give it a color of some kind; absorption, which would make it appear black, or refraction, which, in der absence of der other two, would distort things seen through it, for it would be transparent, you know.”

“But what can be done?”

“Nothing, except that der next man attacked must use his knife. If he cannot see der creature he can feel it. Und perhaps we may see it—its photograph. You know,” he said, “that objects too small to be seen by the microscope, because smaller than der amplitude of der shortest wave of visible light, can be seen when exposed to der ultraviolet light—der dark light beyond der spectrum. Und you know that this light is what acts der most in photography, that it exposes on a sensitized plate new stars in der heavens invisible to der eye through the strongest telescope.”

“Don't know anything about it,” I answered.

“I must think,” he said dreamily. “I haf a rock crystal lens which is permeable to this light and which I can place in mine camera. I must have a concave mirror, not of glass, which is opaque to this light, but of metal, thus to throw der ultraviolet light on der beast. I can generate it with mine static machine.”

“How will one of our lantern reflectors do? They are of polished tin, I think.”

“Good! I can repolish one.”

“This I procured from the lazaret, and he pronounced it available. Night came down, and safely I lighted three masthead lights to inform any passing craft that we were not under command.

“The steward brought up all the blankets there were in the cabin, but there were not enough to go around, and one man volunteered, against my advice, to go forward and bring aft bedding from the forecastle. He did not come back. We heard his yell, that finished with a gurgle, but in that darkness not one of us dared to venture to his rescue.

“We did not find the dead man when the faint daylight came. His body must have washed over the rail with a sea, and we hoped the invisible killer had gone too. With courage born of this hope a man went forward to lower the masthead lights.

“We watched him closely, pike pole in one hand, his knife in the other. But he went under at the fore rigging without even a yell, and the pole went with him, while we could see that his arms were close to his sides. After a few moments, however, the pike pole floated to the surface, but the man's body, drained no doubt of its buoyant fluids, remained on the deck. It was an hour later, with the pike pole for a feeler, before we dared approach the body and tow it aft. It resembled that of the first victim, a skeleton clothed with skin, with the same look of horror on the face. We buried it like the other and held to the poop, choked by ashes from the sky.

“Before the afternoon was half gone it was as dark as night, and down below, up to his waist in water, the German professor was working away. He came up at supper time, humming cheerfully, and announced that he had replaced his camera lens with the rock crystal, that the lantern, with its reflector and a blue spark in the focus, made an admirable instrument for throwing the invisible rays on the beast and that he was all ready, except that his plates, which he had resensitized, must have time to dry. And then he needed some light to work by when the time came, he explained.

“Also another victim,” I suggested bitterly, for he had not been on deck when the last two men had died.

“Better devise some means of killing him,” I answered.

“Der only way I can think of,” he responded, “is for der next man—you hear me all, you men—to stick your knife at the end of the blood, where it collects in a lump. Dere is der creature's stomach, and a vital spot.”

“A shriek suddenly sounded. A man lashed with a turn of rope around his waist to the stump of the mizzenmast was writhing and heaving on his back, while he struck madly with his knife. With my own knife in my hand, I sprang toward him and felt for what had seized him. It was something cold and hard and leathery, close to his waist. I lunged with the knife. The next moment I received a blow in the face that sent me aft six feet.

“When I recovered my senses the remnant of the crew were around me, but the man was gone—dragged out of the bight of the rope that had held him against the force of breaking seas and down to the flooded main deck, to die like the others.

“I went on deck at 6 in the morning. The lantern still burned at the stump of the mizzenmast, but the lookout was gone. He had not lived long enough to be relieved. We were but six now.”

“Did this thing kill any more men?” I asked.

“All but the professor and myself, and it almost killed me. Look here.”

He removed his cravat and collar, pulled down his shirt and exposed two livid scars about an inch in diameter and two apart.

“I lost all the blood I could spare through those two holes, but saved enough to keep alive.”

“Go on with the yarn,” I asked.

“Some things should be forgotten,” he added, “but as I have told you this much I may as well finish and be done with it.”

“It was partly due to a sailor's love for tobacco, partly to our cold, deratched condition. A sailor will stretch quickly, but go crazy if deprived of his smoke.”

“Our slop chest was under water and the tobacco utterly useless, but the bos'n had an upper bunk in the forward house, in which was a couple of pounds of navy plug, and he and the sailor talked this over until their craving for a smoke overcame their fear of death.

“By this time all discipline was ended, and all my commands went for nothing. They sharpened their knives, and, agreeing to go forward, one on the starboard rail, the other on the port, and each to come to the other's aid if called, they went up into the darkness. I opened my room window, which overlooked the main deck, but could see nothing.

“Yet I could hear. I heard two screams for help, one from the starboard side, the other from the port, and knew that they were caught. What manner of thing it was that could grab two men so far apart nearly at the same time was beyond all imagining.

“This thing,” I said to the professor, “must be able to see in the dark.”

“Why not?” he answered as he puttered with his wires. “Cats and owls can see in the dark, and the accepted explanation is that by their power of enlarging der pupils they admit more light to the retina. But that explanation never satisfied me. You haf noticed, hat you not, that a cat's eyes shine in der dark, but only when der cat is looking at you—that is, when it looks elsewhere you do not see der shiny eyes.”

“Yes,” I answered.

“A cat's eyes are searchlights, but they send forth a visible light, such as is generated by freeds and some fish. Und dere are fish in der upper strata of der Amazon which haf few eyes, der two upper of which are searchlights, der two lower of which are organs of perception, or vision. But visible light is not der only light. It is possible that the creature out on der deck generates der invisible light and can see by it. Der creature may live in an atmosphere of ultraviolet light, which I can generate myself. When mine plates dry I may get a picture of it. Then we may find means of killing it.”

“God grant that you succeed.”

“But, as I said, the thing killed all but the professor and myself. If there is anything an oriental loves above his ancestors it is his stomach, and the cold, canned food was palling upon us all. We had the turpentine torch for heating water and some dry coffee in the steward's storeroom, but not a utensil of any kind. So these two poor heathen, against my protest, went out on the deck and waded forward, waist deep in the water.

“I could see them as they entered the galley to get the coffeepot. I did not see them come out nor did I hear even a squeal. The thing must have been in the galley. Night came on, and we slept as best we could.

“I roused the professor when I saw the masthead and two side lights of a steamer approaching from the starboard, still about a mile away. I had not dared to go up, but now that lantern at the mizzen stump, and rig that lantern at the mizzen stump, and now I nerved myself to go up with a torch, the professor following with his instruments. He had a Winsburst machine—to generate a blue spark, you know—and this he had attached to the big deck light, from which he had removed the opaque glass. Then he had his camera, with its rock crystal lens.

“He trained both forward from the cabin top and waited, while I waved the torch, standing near the stump with a turn of rope around me for safety's sake in case the thing seized me. No sooner was there an answering blast of a steam whistle, indicating that the steamer had seen the torch, than something cold, wet, leathery and slimy slipped around my neck. I dropped the torch and drew my knife, while I heard the whir of the static machine as the professor turned it.

“Use your knife,” he called, “and reach for any blood you see!”

“I struck as I could, but could make no impression and soon felt another structure around my legs.

“Still another belt encircled me, and, though I was clad in woolen shirts and monkey jacket, I felt these garments being torn from me. Now I was nearly bent double.

“And all the time that German was writhing his machine and shouting to strike for any blood I saw. But I saw



Up to His Waist in Water, the Professor Was Working Away.



Use your knife," he called, "and reach for blood!"



The Moving Mountain Hit Us and Buried Us.



Something Was Pulling Him Away.

none. Two spots on my chest began to smart, then burn as though hot irons were piercing me. Frantically I struck right and left, sometimes as the coils encircling me, again in the air. Then all became dark.

“I awakened in a stateroom berth, too weak to lift my hands, the professor standing over me.

“Ach, it is well,” he said. “You will recover. You haf merely lost blood, but you did the right thing. You struck with your knife at the blood, and you killed the creature. I was right. Heart, brain and all vital parts were in der stomach.”

“Where are we?” I asked.

“On board der steamer. When you staggered aft I knew you had killed him. Then you fainted away. We were taken off. Und I haf two or three beautiful negatives, which I am printing. Next day he showed me the photographs he had printed.

“In heaven's name, what was it? I asked excitedly.

“Nothing but a giant squid, or octopus. Did you ever read Hugo's terrible story of Gilliat's fight with a squid?”

“I had and nodded.

“Hugo's imagination could not give him a creature, no matter how formidable, larger than one of four feet stretch. This one had three tentacles around me, two others gripped the port and starboard pinnacles, and three were gripping the stump of the mainmast. It had a reach of forty feet.

“But there was one part of each picture ill defined and missing. My knife and right hand were not shown. They were buried in a dark lump, which could be nothing but the blood from my veins. Unconscious, but still struggling, I had stuck into the soft body of the monster and struck true.”

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

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County. Rates furnished on applica-
tion to the Publishers.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, March 23rd, 1918

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[March 14 to March 20]
ON the Western front during the
period under review no extensive
changes in positions were effected, though
very great activity prevailed. As in the
preceding week, the hostilities consisted
of aerial operations, intense cannonading,
and reciprocal trench-raiding. No great
advantage seems to have been gained by
either side.

The Russian campaign during the week
was a continuation of the walk-over of
the Germans. The Congress of Soviets
(district councils), at a meeting in Mos-
cow on 14th, ratified by a great majority
vote the shameful peace accepted by the
Bolshevik envoys. Notwithstanding
peace having been accepted and declared,
the Germans continued to send large
bodies of troops, apparently without op-
position, further into Russia, more espe-
cially into the southern section. The
occupation of Odessa, noted in the pre-
ceding week, was followed up by the oc-
cupation of Nikolaiev, the important
fortified port at the mouth of the Bug
River. The Germans were also said to be
penetrating further into Russia in the
north, and to be within a short distance
of Petrograd. The removal of the capital
from Moscow was under consideration.
There seemed to be no stopping-place in
the onward movement of the Germans,
no probability of any effective Russian
opposition to the advance. History has
never paralleled such a condition of
affairs in any part of the world. Never
has so great a country so ignominiously
collapsed as Russia in the present in-
stance. The situation in the Caucasus
seems to be no better than elsewhere.
Erzurum was again in the hands of the
Turks, as was also Kopri-koi to the north
of it. All the gains of the previous strug-
gle have been abandoned, and home ter-
ritory is given up without a struggle to
the oncoming enemy. The situation in
Siberia, however, was said to have im-
proved, from an Entente point of view;
at all events Japanese intervention had
not begun. Whatever improvement is to
be looked for in the Russian situation
must originate in the East, where the
Allies, through China and Japan, are able
to give most effective assistance.

No news of special importance was re-
ceived during the week of the campaigns
in Mesopotamia, in Palestine, and in the
Balkans.
The Italian campaign resulted in no
changes in positions, though hostilities
were in steady progress. The Huns con-
tinued to bombard northern Italian cities
from the air, and the destruction of
Venice is said to have been more than
one half accomplished.
Air raids, as reprisals, were made on
German towns by the Entente Allies, and
much damage is said to have resulted.

The destruction by German submarines
and mines of Entente and neutral shipping
during the week under review was only
slightly less than in the week preceding.
The situation created by the destructive
German submarine campaign is the most
serious one the Entente Allies have to
face. The hoped-for improvement has
not yet arrived, but effective means of
overcoming this pernicious factor in the
war may yet be devised, before it is too
late. The shipping problem for the
Entente was lightened somewhat during
the week by the forcible seizure, after
failure of peaceable negotiation, of Dutch
vessels in American and British ports.
The total tonnage thus secured will be
about 1,000,000 tons, immediately avail-
able.

The week can hardly be described as an
auspicious one for the Entente Allies; but,
outside Russia, no disaster befell the
champions of freedom and democracy,
and their preparations for a final triumph
were being steadily perfected. Already
the prophets are forecasting the end of
the war at the close of the present year.
The indications to justify such predic-
tion are not manifest to the ordinary in-
telligence.

PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA

THE first session of the Thirteenth Par-
liament of Canada was formally
opened by His Excellency the Governor
General in the Senate Chamber, Ottawa,
at three o'clock on Monday afternoon,
March 18. The ceremony was short of
much of its usual formalities, and was as
simple as could be desired by a democra-
tic people at war for their freedom. The
Speech from the Throne is given in an-
other column.
The House of Commons met in the

forenoon and elected Hon. E. N. Rhodes
Speaker. After the opening in the Senate
chamber the Commons returned to their
own chamber, and the Address in reply
to the Speech from the Throne was moved
by Mr. H. N. Mowat, Liberal Unionist
member for Parkdale division of Toronto,
and was seconded by Dr. J. L. Chabot, of
Ottawa, who spoke first in French and
afterwards in English. Rt. Hon. Sir
Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of the Opposition,
in a brief speech moved the adjournment
of the debate. The debate was resumed
Tuesday afternoon, Sir Wilfrid speaking
for an hour. He was followed by the
Premier, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, who
spoke for over an hour and a half. On
Tuesday evening the debate was continued
by Hon. Charles Murphy, at the close of
whose speech, no Government supporter
rising to reply, Speaker Rhodes declared
the Address carried. This is the briefest
debate on such an occasion on record.

EX-SENATOR STEPHENSON DEAD
IN WISCONSIN

Marinette, Wis., March 15.—Former
United States Senator Isaac Stephenson
died at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

Senator Isaac Stephenson, "Uncle Ike,"
as he was familiarly known among his
colleagues at Washington, was the oldest
member, in point of age, of either branch
of Congress at the time of his retirement
in 1915. His picturesque career included
the arduous physical labor of the lumber
camp, where, as a boy, he swung a double-
bitted axe, slept in the snow with little
more than his working clothes and a
"Tucson blanket" (the blue sky of
heaven) for covering, and, later, the more
congenial duties of a practical farmer and
a breeder of fancy live stock. It was
Senator Stephenson who, in 1903, pre-
sented to President Taft the famous
Pauline Wayne II, who became known as
the "White House" cow.

Senator Stephenson was born near
Frederickton, York County, New Brun-
swick, June 18, 1829, and secured a com-
mon-school education. His father was a
lumberman and farmer, who believed
that work should be one's life motto, and
that a sluggard deserved no better from
society than a criminal. Young Isaac, at
the age of fourteen, went to Bangor, Me.,
and in that district gained his first expe-
rience as a woodsman. Two years later he
accompanied Jefferson Sinclair to Mil-
waukee, Wis., and followed him to a new
home near Janesville. In the spring and
summer of 1846 the youthful Stephenson,
single-handed, broke 130 acres of land
and helped to plant and harvest 400 acres
of wheat.

IN THE LOGGING CAMP
From the first, the New Brunswick boy
showed a particular aptitude for wood-
craft. Sinclair appreciated this, and de-
pended upon his judgement in locating
many of the richest tracts of pine in the
northern section of Wisconsin and Michi-
gan. It was "Ike" who went up the tall
spruce trees, and, with sharp eye, "took
in" the surrounding country.

During his first season on the Escanaba,
in 1846-47, he drove a six-ox team with
goad stick. Stephenson, some fifty years
later, could recall the names of the off
and nigh oxen, but in a dispute with his
brother Sam a few years ago the names
were considerably mixed, and after that
he never broached the subject in "Uncle
Sam's" presence.

In 1850 Isaac Stephenson began logging
on his own account. He was a great
camp "boss," because, as his men always
said, he would lead them, no matter what
the danger was. In water, during the
spring log "drives," up to the waist all
day—water in which the ice still was
floating—risking life frequently, and nar-
rowly escaping death many times, young
Stephenson slowly but surely made his
way.

His vision was clear, and his apprecia-
tion of the resources of the great pine and
ore district was, it is said, as good as, if
not better than, that of any man. It was
related of him that, as far back as 1864,
while entertaining at his home in Marin-
ette, Samuel J. Tilden, and William B.
Ogden, the first Mayor of Chicago, Ste-
phenson, in his own way, without
rhetoric or flourish, drew a picture of the
possibilities in the Lake Superior and
upper Lake Michigan country. As he
spoke of the construction of railroads,
the building of mills at various points,
and the opening of the country to the
manufacturer and the farmer, Mr. Tilden
turned to him and said: "I regard this,
Mr. Stephenson, as a marvellous concep-
tion. And one day I believe it will come
true."

But it was nearly forty years before
this dream had come true. Mr. Stephenson
himself forced the construction of the
Escanaba & Lake Superior Railroad, a
line which boasts of the longest freight
train ever hauled by an engine.

The man who conceived these projects
worked his way from almost nothing to
great wealth within a few years. He
early acquired an interest in the N. Lud-
dington Co., and from that time his
fortune was established. He established
the Wells, Mich., mills, bought into the
Peshtigo Lumber Company, organized the
Menominee River Boom Company, and
personally superintended the construction
of the great logging booms at the mouth
of that stream.

SNUFF FOR SENATORS
Speaking in Washington, in 1912, of his
early life, Senator Stephenson said:
" For fifteen years we were without a

doctor, lawyer, or preacher. We did not
need a doctor, for I looked after the sick;
and as for a lawyer, we got along pretty
well, because we fought out with our fists
the troubles that arose among us. We
had some pretty rough and hard men in
the camps, and maybe we did suffer for
want of a preacher. In the logging season
we had hundreds of men, and my princi-
pal job was to keep our crews in good
shape. The saw and the axe make
trouble in the woods, not only for trees,
but for men, and I have been called on to
bind and sew hundreds of wounds. I was
not what you might call a fancy bone-
setter, but I knew how to set a bone
quickly, and with the least pain, to the
broken arm or leg. We did not have
anesthetics in those days, and the thing
to do was to mend the break, and get the
man back on the job in a few days."

Soon after Mr. Stephenson entered the
Senate he found three of his colleagues
suffering from deafness. They were
Senator Daniel, of Virginia; Senator Mc-
Laurin, of Mississippi, and Senator Mc-
Enery, of Louisiana. "I thought that
these Democrats, all of them former offi-
cers in the Confederate army, ought to be
able to hear what our Republicans were
saying about them," said Stephenson,
"and so I undertook the job of curing
their deafness."

The Wisconsin Senator did not suggest
a surgical operation, or any other "new-
fangled treatment." Instead, he provided
an old-fashioned remedy. He gave each
of the three a small box of a special brand
of snuff, and made daily pilgrimages to
their desks to see that "they took their
medicine."

One of the trio, Senator McEnery, was
so deaf that a special electric attachment
was placed on his desk by the sergeants-
at-arms of the Senate. It was not a
success. Mr. McEnery could not hear
what was going on, and when his name
was reached in the roll call the patent
device did not seem to help, so that the
presiding officer usually found it necessary
to send a page to the desk of the Louisi-
ana man to ask him to record his vote.

"I will take fifty thousand pounds of
your blame snuff if it will help me,"
Senator McEnery told Stephenson.

The snuff did help him, and it helped
Senators Daniel and McLauren also, and
they spread the news of Mr. Stephenson's
"odd cure" among their associates.

Later Senator Stephenson took up the
task of keeping others of his colleagues
in good health, and many Senators tried
his old-fashioned remedies for bruises,
rheumatism, cuts, etc. Stephenson had
one special patient, Senator Tillman, of
South Carolina. In 1910 the South Carolin-
ian was stricken with paralysis, and
for a long time was in a precarious con-
dition. When he returned to the Senate,
Stephenson took him in charge. "Till-
man is taking some of my pills," said Mr.
Stephenson. "The red is coming back to
his cheeks, and he is improving. He
carries a bottle of my pills in his pocket
all the time."

GAVE TILLMAN PILLS

Forty-odd years ago Dr. Ralph Isham
was at the head of the medical profession
in Chicago. He and Senator Stephenson
had been close personal friends for more
than a quarter of a century. One day
when the Wisconsin lumberman felt "sort
of shiftless and all played out" he sought
the advice of the Chicago physician. Dr.
Isham recommended a digestive pill, the
principal ingredient of which was purified
aloes. It contained some mastic and red
rose. For thirty-nine years Senator
Stephenson had taken one of these pills
daily after his dinner. "I don't believe I
have missed taking one of these pills daily
a dozen times in thirty-nine years," said the
aged Senator. These were the pills
Stephenson gave Senator Tillman. "If
Tillman lives long enough, I will cure
him," added Stephenson, with a droll
smile.

"Lord Bacon, in his memories," Ste-
phenson continued, "says that he added
many years to his life by the frequent
use of the substance now known to sci-
entists as aloes. I am sure this same sub-
stance has added a quarter of a century
to my life."

Stephenson was a member of the Wis-
consin Legislature in 1866 and 1868; was
Representative from the Ninth District
of Wisconsin in the Forty-eighth, Forty-
ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses; was elected
to the Senate May 17, 1907, to fill out
the unexpired term of John C. Spooner,
and was reelected March 4, 1909. His
term of service would have expired
March 3, 1915.

Senator Stephenson's right to his seat
was questioned in a minority report of the
Senate Committee on Privileges and Elec-
tions. It was charged that a great sum
of money had been spent corruptly in his
election, but after a long hard fight the
Senate, by a vote of 40 to 34, exonerated
Stephenson and sustained his title to his
place in the upper branch of Congress.

ENTENTE COUNCIL OFFICIALLY
DISAVOWS THE RUSSIAN
PEACE

London, March 19.—The Supreme War
Council of the Allies issued a statement
last night condemning German political
crimes against the Russian and Ruma-
nian peoples, and refusing to acknowledge
Germany's peace treaties with them, and
also declaring:

"We are fighting, and mean to con-
tinue fighting, in order to finish once
for all with this policy of plunder and

establish in its place the peaceful reign
of organized justice.

The Council's statement, which is
issued by the Foreign Office, says:

"The Prime Ministers and Foreign
Ministers of the Entente, assembled in
London, feel it to be their bounden duty
to take note of the political crimes
which, under the name of a German
peace, have been committed against
the Russian people. Russia was un-
armed. Forgetting that for four years
Germany had been fighting against the
independence of nations and the rights
of mankind, the Russian Government,
in a mood of singular credulity, expect-
ed to obtain by permission that 'demo-
cratic peace' which it had failed to gain
by war.

GERMAN HONOR NON-
EXISTENT

"The results were that the interme-
diate armistice had not expired before
the German command, though pledged
not to alter the disposition of its troops
transferred them en masse to the west-
ern front, and so weak did Russia find
herself that she dared to raise no pro-
test against this flagrant violation of
Germany's pledged word.

"What followed was of like character
when 'the German peace' was translat-
ed into action. It was found to involve
the invasion of Russian territory, the
destruction or capture of all Russia's
means of defence, and the organization
of Russian lands for Germany's profit—
a proceeding that did not differ from
'annexation' because the word itself was
carefully avoided.

"Meanwhile, those very Russians who
had made military operations impos-
sible found diplomacy impotent. Their
representatives were compelled to pro-
claim that while they refused to read
the treaty presented to them, they had
no choice but to sign it; so they signed
it, not knowing whether in its
true significance it meant peace or war,
nor measuring the degree to which
Russian national life was reduced by it
to a shadow.

"For us of the Entente Government,
the judgement which the free peoples
of the world will pass on these transac-
tions would never be in doubt. Why
waste time over German pledges when
we see that at no period in her history
of conquest—not when she overran
Silesia, nor when she partitioned Poland
—has she exhibited herself so cynically
as a destroyer of national independence
the implacable enemy of the rights of
man and the dignity of civilized nations.

"Poland, whose heroic civil war has
survived the most cruel of national tra-
gedies, is threatened with a fourth par-
tition, and to aggravate her wrongs
devices by which the last trace of her
independence is to be crushed are based
on fraudulent promises of freedom.

"What is true of Russia and Poland
is no less true of Rumania, overwhelm-
ing like them in a flood of merciless
passion for domination.

The statement concludes:

"Peace is loudly advertised, but
under the disguise of verbal professions
lurk the brutal realities of war and the
untempered rule of a lawless force.

"Peace troubles such as those we do
not and cannot acknowledge. Our own

ends are very different. We are fight-
ing, and mean to continue fighting, in
order to finish once for all with this
policy of plunder and to establish in its
place the peaceful reign of organized
justice.

"As incidents of this long war unroll
themselves before our eyes, more and
more clearly we do perceive that the
battles for freedom are everywhere in-
terdependent; that no separate enume-
ration of them is needed, and that in
every case the single, but all sufficient,
appeal is to justice and right.

"Are justice and right going to win?
Insofar as the issue depends on battles
yet to come, the nations whose fate is in
the balance may surely put their trust
in the armies, which, even under condi-
tions more difficult than the present,
have shown themselves more than
equal to the great cause entrusted to
their valor."

Jinks—"I hear your boy in college is
opposed to the draft." Jenks—"Well, he
did say it would be handier if I sent him
the cash."—Judge.

CASUALTIES LOW AGAIN

London, Thursday, March 14.—The
British casualties, reported for the week
ending today, numbered 3,562. They
were divided as follows:
Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 53;
men, 822.
Wounded or missing: Officers, 148;
men, 2,539.
In the first week of March the casual-
ties number 3,343, the lowest of any week
for several months.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

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

EDGAR HOLMES SHOE STORE
131 WATER STREET EASTPORT, MAINE.

ARROW COLLARS
THE Arrow is the best Collar made in
America, and is now retailed at 20
cents, or 3 for 50 cents. We are
selling them, while they last, at 15 cents
straight; and Youth's Sizes at 3 for 25 cents
R. A. STUART & SON
ST. ANDREWS, March 2nd, 1918.

These cool days warn us to
Get Ready for
Winter
LOOK THESE OVER
Perfection
Heaters
Burn Kerosene; Economical,
a gallon lasts a long time.
Safe, simple to operate, easy
to keep clean. Try heating
with oil for a change.
FLASHLIGHTS—
We are well stocked with Bulbs and Batteries.
Shingles
We have just received a large and well assorted stock of
shingles. We can supply your wants in Builders' Materi-
al, glass, paints and oils, nails, paper, and prepared roof-
ing.
J. A. SHIRLEY
Hardware, Paints and Glass

Remember this! Paint insurance
on your buildings is just as im-
portant as fire insurance.
Sherwin - Williams
Paints and Varnishes
Fire may never come, but the deteriorating effect of
the weather on buildings of every kind is certain, un-
less protected by paint.
Unprotected wooden surfaces crack and become open
and porous, then decay and rot starts. This means
expensive repairs, which can all be avoided by the
regular use of paint.
Examine your buildings now—A little money spent in
painting at once may save you much larger expendi-
ture a little later.
Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared, is the ideal paint
for outside use. It is made of the purest and best
materials, thoroughly mixed and ground by powerful
machinery according to special formulae, the result
of years of experiment and experience in paint making
G. K. GREENLAW
SAINT ANDREWS

C. C. GRANT
ST. STEPHEN
Advertising Pays---Try a Beacon Adv.

Social
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Mr. E. A. S
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Social and Personal

County Councillor J. Edwin Connors, of Black's Harbor, was in Town on Tuesday.

Mr. E. A. Smith, of St. John, was in Town on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Mayor, Mr. G. K. Greenlaw, is on a visit to Boston and New York.

Capt. H. M. Merriman, U. S. N., a well-known summer resident of Welshpool, Campobello, and a frequent guest of the Algonquin here, has been appointed Commander of Block Island Section of the Second Naval District, with headquarters at Block Island, R. I.

On the invitation of Mr. George McLaren a number of young people enjoyed a dance in Paul's Hall on Friday evening.

Mrs. Joseph Harrison, who had the misfortune to sprain her ankle about three months ago, is able to be about again.

Mrs. Richard Davis, who fell and broke her arm a few days ago, is much grieved to think her part in helping win the war is ended for a lengthy period in being prevented from knitting socks, many pairs of which she has done since the war began. Mrs. Davis is a very aged lady, somewhere in her eighties, and much credit and praise are due to her.

Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Langmaid have returned home from Lynn, Mass., having spent the winter with their daughter, Mrs. E. Turner.

Mrs. F. P. Barnard has recovered from her recent illness.

Mrs. G. W. Babbitt left for Fredericton on Thursday evening.

Mr. Chipman, organizer of the Soldiers of the Soil movement of this district, was in town this week.

Dr. Kierstead, while in town, was at Elm Corner.

Miss Florence Thompson has returned from a visit to up-river friends.

Mrs. Mattie Thompson and the Misses Bessie and Gladys Thompson and Mr. Glenn Thompson were in St. John this week to see Pte. Willie Thompson.

Miss Nellie Mowat has returned from a visit to St. Stephen.

Mrs. Richard Keay entertained at the dinner hour on Tuesday.

The many friends of Mrs. Edwin Odell are glad to see her out again.

Mr. Robert Kirrin, of Eastport, was in town on Sunday.

Miss Maud Greenlaw has returned from a visit to Fredericton.

Mrs. James McDowell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Robinson, at Brownville, Me.

Mr. Melvin McQuoid has returned from Brownville, Me., where he was employed during the winter.

In an interview with a Standard reporter, Mr. Grady, of the Booth Fisheries Co., stated that they had purchased the sardine factory at Amherst.

Miss Margaret Gillman spent a few days of this week in St. Stephen.

Cadet R. M. Smith, of the Royal Flying Squadron, has gone to the training camp in Texas. Another St. Andrews man has been in Texas for some time, Sergeant R. J. Howland, of the U. S. Army Medical Department, who is on duty at El Paso.

Mr. W. G. Thomas, of Bocabec Cove, was in Town on Tuesday. He is looking very well after the long, severe winter, which he has passed with much fortitude for an octogenarian. His numerous friends hope he will weather many more winters and that they will not be quite so severe as the one just passing.

Mr. Roy A. Gillman expects to leave Halifax on Thursday next on his return to St. Andrews, where he will resume his regular business the first week in April.

Mrs. Durell Pendleton entertained the members of her Sunday School class at her home on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Corp. Williams returned from the Kentville Sanitarium on Tuesday.

Miss Marjorie Babbitt left for New York on Wednesday.

Mrs. George E. Smith, of St. Stephen, has been visiting Mrs. E. A. Cockburn.

The Food Sale to have been held by the All Saints Junior W. A. in the Schoolroom on Saturday, March 23rd has been postponed until March 30th, and will be held in Stinson's Caf6.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stickney returned on Wednesday from St. John, where they had been visiting their son, George, who will leave shortly for Overseas.

Mr. John Gibson, of St. Stephen, whose duty is to round up deserters, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Nathan Treadwell received word that his sister, Mrs. Robert McQuoid, had died in California. Her husband predeceased her by only one month.

Miss G. B. Wade, of the Teaching Staff of the St. Andrews Schools, has been confined to her house for a few days with a severe cold. She expects to be able to resume her teaching duties on Monday.

Miss Katie Broad has been visiting up-river friends this week.

Mrs. M. N. Cockburn has been confined to the house with an attack of pleurisy.

Mr. Oscar Rigby, of Fair Haven, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Rigby.

Local and General

Patriotic Tea this, Saturday, afternoon at the Rectory from 3.30 to 6. 25 cents. Proceeds for yarn for Khaki Club. Come and bring your knitting.

The Y. W. P. A. held a very successful Cobweb Party in Paul's Hall on Monday Evening. The receipts amounted to \$32. The society thanks Mr. G. B. Finigan and Mr. Arthur Thurber for their help in making the affair a success.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB
The monthly meeting of the Women's Canadian Club was held in Paul's Hall on Thursday evening. The Club choir sang "Come Back to Erin," "She's the Daughter of Mother McCree," and "Mother McCree." The speakers were Dr. Kierstead and Mr. Chipman. Refreshments were served by the tea committee, with Mrs. W. Vernon Lamb as convener. A full account of the speeches will be given in the next issue.

FUNERAL OF H. C. CLARKE
The remains of the late Mr. Harold Curtis Clarke, who died recently in California, were laid at rest in the Masonic Cemetery at Mountain View on Saturday. The funeral was held under the auspices of Cascade Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M.

There was a large turnout of friends of the deceased, the services conducted at the Masonic Temple, Center & Hanna's chapel and at the graveside being well attended. The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. J. H. Campbell, J. J. Ranfield, M. J. Barr, F. J. Burd, F. Buscombe, and W. J. Bowser.—Vancouver, B. C., newspaper, March 4.

FRIEND OF THE WOUNDED DEAD
New York, March 18.—Harry James Smith, regarded by the American Red Cross as the foremost American authority on sphagnum, a moss used by Entente and American medical corps in the war zones as a substitute for cotton in surgical dressings, was killed yesterday in an automobile accident near New Westminster, B. C. He was in the Red Cross service.

On behalf of the Red Cross, Mr. Smith went to Canada at his own expense about a year ago to make a study of the sphagnum supply. In this work he co-operated with Professor Porter, of McGill University, Montreal, head of the sphagnum commission of Canada. Returning to the United States, he donated a car of the moss to the Red Cross and then went to the Canadian Northwest on a mission again connected with the moss.

LORD SHAUGHNESSY UNDERGOES OPERATION

Montreal, March 18.—Lord Shaughnessy who was in danger of losing the sight of one eye, has undergone an operation for cataract. A bulletin issued at the Royal Victoria Hospital where the operation was performed, reported that his lordship had stood the operation well, and that there were excellent prospects of saving the sight of the eye.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF ALL SAINTS CHURCH

The annual meeting of All Saints' Branch of the Women's Auxiliary was held at the home of Mrs. Babbitt on March 14th, fourteen members being present.

After interesting reports were read in connexion with the work of the Branch, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

- Honorary President, Mrs. Elliott
- President, Mrs. P. G. Andrews
- Rector's Representatives, Mrs. R. A. Stuart, Sr., and Mrs. Hunt
- 1st Vice President, Mrs. Babbitt
- 2nd " " Mrs. G. H. Stickney
- Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. Lee
- Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. A. Cockburn
- Treasurer, Mrs. Elliott
- Junior Superintendent, Mrs. Elmer Anderson
- Dorcas Secretary, Mrs. James McDowell
- Superintendent Baby's Branch, Mrs. Babbitt
- Leaflet Secretary, Mrs. Robert Shaw

The delegates to the annual meeting to be held in St. John in April are Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Freshwater

Pte. Emerson Dougherty, of the Depot Battalion, St. John, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Dougherty.

St. Andrews friends regret to hear that Mrs. Theodore Holmes fell and broke her arm on the pavement, while visiting her daughter in Calais.

A number of Miss Carol Hibbard's friends surprised her at her home on Saturday evening to help her celebrate her birthday.

Mrs. Ben Maloney and Miss Elva Maloney have returned from St. George.

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

On Saturday, Mrs. Richard Davis, an aged lady, fell and broke her wrist.

Pte. Handy, who was wounded at Vimy Ridge, is spending a few days with his uncle, Mr. Joseph Handy, en route to his home in Vancouver. Pte. Handy is a son of Mr. Levi Handy, a former resident of St. Andrews.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

There is a vacancy in the BEACON printing office for a Boy to learn the printing business. This is an excellent opportunity for a lad who wishes to become a printer. The BEACON office is splendidly equipped with type and presses, and there is no better office anywhere in Canada for a boy to learn hand-composition and press work.

Only the right kind of Boy need apply, and the applicant must be one who is willing to accept apprentice's pay until he is able to earn journeyman's wages. The difficulty in the way of boys learning a trade in St. Andrews is the fact that they can get easy and big money by acting as Caddies in the summer time on the Golf Links. But this leads to nothing permanent, and in some cases it has a tendency to unfit boys for steady work all the year round. On the other hand, there are not many openings in St. Andrews for boys to learn useful trades that pay big wages and give permanent employment.

Much can be said in favor of the printer's trade, but it requires a person of special qualifications to pursue it successfully. An ideal Boy to become a printer's apprentice would be one who has a fondness for books, a mechanical bent, and some skill in drawing; and if such a boy has parents or friends to help him over his apprentice years they will be amply recompensed if the boy applies himself diligently and with a determination to master all the details of the printer's craft.

The BEACON OFFICE is an excellent one wherein to learn the printer's trade, and there ought to be in St. Andrews or nearby places at least one suitable boy for the present vacancy.

BEACON PRESS COMPANY.

WHITE HEAD, G. M.

March 16.

Owen Frankland and his family have moved to Boston. After giving a two-years trial to the business of fishing as a means of livelihood he has given it up as a failure and has returned to his old work in Boston.

Mrs. Hector Leary, who has been an inmate of the Calais Hospital, has returned to her home, and her friends are sorry to learn that her condition is not much improved.

Capt. Boardman Cheney has sailed in his Sch. Fred and Norman, for St. John, where he will load his vessel with a general cargo for the merchants of Grand Manan.

Chopping and hauling of wood being finished for the season, sawing and splitting are now the order of the day.

MARRIED

PENDELTON-THOMAS
Lord's Cove, Mar. 20

At eight o'clock on Friday evening, March 15th, at the Christian Parsonage, Mr. Dewey Pendleton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Pendleton, and Miss Alice Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas, of Digdegush, were united in marriage by Rev. H. R. Bell. The single ring service was used. The bright young bride looked very stylish in a costume of navy blue poplin with white silk blouse and hat of white plush with gloves and gaiters of contrasting shades. Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton have a large circle of friends on the island and at the bride's home, who wish them every success and prosperity in their Journey through life.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM J. PORTER
St. Stephen, N. B., March 20.

After an illness of two days, Mr. William J. Porter passed suddenly away at 7 o'clock on Monday morning. He was 74 years of age and the second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Porter, of St. Stephen. He was twice married, his first wife was Miss Isabel Price, who died many years ago, leaving two sons, Frank and Ernest, and one daughter, Edith, who is the wife of Mr. Hugh McBride and resides in Winnipeg. His oldest son, Frank, is in a foreign land, and Ernest resides in Milltown. His second wife was Miss Caroline Strange, who passed away three years ago, leaving one son, William E., who is with the Canadian Army in France. Misses Bessie and Annie Porter, of St. Stephen, are sisters of the deceased. The funeral service was held this (Wednesday) afternoon from his late residence and was attended by a large number of friends. Ven. Archdeacon Newnham of Christ Church, of which the deceased was a member, conducted the service, and Masonic brethren also attended in a body. Mr. Porter for many years was in the employ of the firm of F. H. Todd & Sons, and held the highest esteem of his employers and all who knew him. The interment was in the Rural Cemetery. The floral tributes of lilies and roses were very beautiful.

Mrs. E. J. AVERILL

St. George, March 18.—A telegram was received this morning by Mrs. James Irwin from Lewiston, Me., announcing

the death of her youngest daughter, Mrs. E. J. Averill, (née Miss Edna McCleanagahan). A bride of less than a year, her death was a shock to her relatives and many friends. Besides her mother, she leaves three sisters, living in Lewiston, and three brothers—John, in Lewiston; Charles, at home, and Fred, a member of the Kitties, overseas service.

GARTLEY MCGEE

St. George, March 23.—News of the death of Gartley McGee on Sunday at a hospital in Calais was heard here with deep regret. Mr. McGee had been a sufferer for some months and was taken to Calais on Friday last with the hope that an operation would relieve him. But he was too weak to undergo the operation. He died at 9 o'clock Sunday. Mrs. McGee, his son-in-law, Fred. Smith, and his niece, Mrs. George Boone, were with him.

Mr. McGee was seventy-two years of age—the last member of a large and well-known family. With the exception of one trip to the Western States he spent his entire life in St. George. In the livery business for nearly half a century, and part of that time the proprietor of a hotel, he was probably the most widely known man in the community. A familiar figure about town and a regular attendant at the trains, he will be missed and sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

His widow and two daughters, Mrs. George Brown and Mrs. Frederick Smith, survive.

MRS. DRINON

St. George, March 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Riordan received word on Friday last of the death of their eldest daughter, Mrs. Drinon, at Lynn, Mass., of pneumonia. The deceased was thirty-six years of age, and leaves besides her husband and parents, eight brothers and sisters. One of the brothers, Vincent, is overseas. The body will be brought here for interment.

MRS. W. F. BUTT

The death of Elizabeth Butt, widow of the late W. F. Butt, occurred at South Duxbury, Mass., on March 11. The deceased was a native of St. Andrews, a daughter of the late John Townsend. Interment was in St. John.

REV. HENRY SCOTT HOLLAND

London, March 19.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Scott Holland, editor of the "Commonwealth," Regius Professor of Divinity, at Oxford, and canon of Christ Church died Sunday.

The Rev. Henry Scott Holland, M. A., D. D. was the son of George Henry and the Hon. Charlotte D. Holland, Gayton Lodge, Wimbleton. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1872 and became Select Preacher to the University of Oxford in 1881. He was Canon of St. Paul's from 1884 to 1910, and Precentor of St. Paul's from 1886 till 1907, and Regius Professor of Divinity of Oxford since 1910, since which year he was also Canon of Christ Church. He was a prolific writer on a range of subjects from "The Apostolic Fathers," to "Life of Jenny Lind."

SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER

London, March 16.—Sir George Alexander, actor and manager of St. James Theatre, died yesterday.

Sir George Alexander was born at Reading on June 19, 1858. Following his education in private schools, where he had shown a great enthusiasm for the stage, he took up acting as his life's work. He made his debut in 1879, and in 1871 joined Sir Henry Irving. He opened under his own management at the Avenue

Theatre, London, in 1890, and since that time had borne the dual role of actor and manager. He was knighted by King George on June 19, 1911.

For several years an amateur actor before he made his professional debut. Sir George Alexander quickly achieved recognition when he began appearing before the general public. In his first appearance at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, September 7, 1879, he played Charles in "His Last Legs." The following year he appeared in "Caste" as Hawtrey, later assuming the role of George D'Alroy. Among his greatest successes in subsequent years were several Shakespearean plays, De Mauprat in "Richeieu," Christian in "The Bells," Valentine in "Faust," "Lady Windermere's Fan," "The Importance of Being Earnest," "Prisoner of Zenda," "Rupert of Hentzau," "Paola and Francesca," "Old Heidelberg," "The Thief," "If I were King," "Bella Donna," "A Debt of Honor," "John Chilcote, M.P." (the original stage version of "The Masquerader," played in Montreal by Guy Bates Post), and "The Prodigal Son."

In 1896 he gave a command performance of "Liberty Hall" before Queen Victoria at Balmoral Castle; in 1908 he played before King Edward at Sandringham in "The Builder of Bridges" in 1911, on the occasion of the state visit of the Kaiser to King George, he gave a royal command performance at Drury Lane, and he was one of the committee of the Coronation gala performance at His Majesty's Theatre, when he played a small part in "The Circle."

ORVILLE R. SULIS

Word has been received of the recent death in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Orville R. Sulis, formerly of St. Andrews. Mr. Sulis was with the Cotton Exchange for the past eight years, and was a supervisor at the time of his death. He is survived by a wife and two children.

THINGS DU LOOK MIGHTY SERIOUS

fur their rising generation jest now fur I hear that ther is er grate scarcity of castor ile. When I wer a boy, seems ter me that wer ther main thing muther fed ter me. But ther castor ile they have nowaday^s don't taste lik it useter. Betsy Jane wer givin the children er dose all aroun ther tuther day when I wer over and ther wer no ramping roun free-fer-all fight like ther useter be when ma guv us our castor ile rations. I wanted ter know if she wer sur she had ther castor ile bottle and she showed me and sur enough it was Wren's Sweet Castor Ile. She had got it up et Wren's jest ther day. Out uv curiosity I tasted it, and I'll be blowed if it didn't taste real good to me. Wer talkin' ter Rollins about it and he tells me thet this childhod necessity is gettin mighty scarce. Sez thet before ther war thet ther castor ile was made mostly from beans thet cum from India. It seems thet now they ain't growin so many uv them kind uv beans and ther is all kinds of trouble gettin what they do grow over here because ships is so scarce. Also these ere flyin machines hev got ter have castor ile for axle grease or they don't wark rite. Sur looks as though ther risin generation wer goin ter be cheated out uv its share of castor ile.

H. G. Browning Plumber and Tinsmith

Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to.

MAKE A PUMPKIN PIE WITH CANNED PUMPKIN IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE

H. J. BURTON & CO.

H. O'NEILL UP-TO-DATE MARKET



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

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

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

Stinson's Cafe AND Bowling Alley LUNCHES SERVED AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE ICE CREAM A Fresh Supply of Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Oranges, Grapes, Cigars and Tobacco always on hand IRA STINSON ST. ANDREWS

Try a Beacon Adv.

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

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

HAY! In store and to arrive 20 tons nice, bright, clean Hay; will make low price for cash J. D. GRIMMER ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

ARTHUR PEAS. THEIR VALUE TO THE CANADIAN FARMER

(Experimental Farms Note)
This variety stands to-day among field peas as the earliest in commerce that will give profitable yield. There are earlier field varieties and very early varieties among the garden sorts, but they will not return, when grown for general purposes, a commensurate profit on the labor expended. It has held true, as it does in practically all classes of grain, that the advance has been made at a slight sacrifice in yield, but as the Arthur matures some three to ten days in advance of the Golden Vine and Prussian Blue varieties, depending entirely on the district, this slight loss is a negligible factor in the parts of Canada where, if the Arthur variety were not grown, it would be practically impossible to grow peas with either satisfaction or profit.

The Arthur variety carries its flowers in a cluster or "crown" at the end of the vines, thus differing in habit from the other varieties, Golden Vines and Prussian Blue which bear their flowers distributed at various points over the stems. It is thought that this characteristic renders the Arthur variety somewhat susceptible to injury in districts where very dry heat prevails at time of flowering. The results from our southern prairie stations where it gives a slightly lower yield, especially at Lethbridge, Alta., tend to confirm this opinion.

This variety serves its best purpose in the northern districts, within the fifty-first and fifty-fourth parallels in western Canada, and all the northern districts of the eastern provinces extending up to the fifty-first parallel. Small districts lying within the defined territories, subject to both late spring and early fall frosts, may find even the Arthur variety too late for their peculiar conditions. It must not be assumed that this variety is only suitable where its early maturity offsets its slightly lower yield. In the eastern provinces, in many cases, it yields equally well with the Golden Vine and Prussian Blue varieties and, on account of its superior color and quality, frequently commands a higher price on the markets. The Golden Vine and Prussian Blue varieties are, however, old standard sorts which give high yields, and wherever the grower has had success with either of these, untroubled by the problem of maturity, we would not recommend him to change for the Arthur. In the extreme southern parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, we would recommend these varieties in preference to the earlier sort.

In peas, like in all other classes of grain in Canada, there is a keen need for early, productive varieties. Within certain limits the problem of securing the combination of earliness with a large yield can be solved by plant breeders, and it is not too much to expect that the Arthur variety may some day be replaced with an earlier maturing field sort that will give an equally large yield. Until that time, the Arthur variety can be recommended universally in Canada to all farmers who find difficulty in ripening field peas before frost or who are anxious to grow a fairly prolific sort that will produce seed of fine quality and high market value.

Cholly (keeping an appointment)—"I'm a bit too early, am I not?" Ethel (sweetly)—"Yes. We were just leaving without you!"—Life.



MENTHOLATUM A Healing Salve

Quickly Relieves

Headaches
Neuralgia
Hay Fever
Catarrh

Anyone troubled with sore, tired or aching feet should use Mentholatum according to the directions with the jar.

Always keep a jar handy.

Mentholatum

Is sold and recommended by the leading druggists throughout the Maritime Provinces.

2 sizes—25c and 50c

Send 3c in stamps for a generous size sample.

The Mentholatum Co.
Bridgeburg, Ont.
11-6-17.

SEASONABLE HINTS

BEEES

MAKING A START WITH BEES—The spring is the best time to begin keeping bees; the outlay is small and they do not require daily feeding like other animals, which ties one to the place. Bounded, by no fences, they collect a valuable food which otherwise goes to waste.

BEE-KEEPING IS PROFITABLE—At the time of writing the price of honey is at least 50% higher than a year ago, and there is an urgent call for increased production. This may be met by (1) the adoption of modern apianry equipment and practice by bee-keepers not yet employing these, (2) the production of extracted honey in the place of comb honey, the former being now much more profitable, (3) good spring management such as keeping colonies protected until summer, avoiding starvation, and keeping all colonies raising bees at full capacity by early replacing unsatisfactory queens and limiting queenless colonies to weak ones, (4) ordering supplies early, especially sufficient supers, frames, and foundation to cover all possible needs.

Beekeeping is now so profitable that it is nothing short of folly to neglect the apiary.

ROAD MAKING

(Experimental Farms Note)

There are many miles of roads which must be maintained by some means, more or less inexpensively. On the Dominion Experimental Farms, the Split-Log Drag is found to be one of the most useful implements for this purpose. It is now in use in many localities and an increasing mileage of the rural highways of this country is being kept in repair economically by the use of this simple implement.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE SPLIT-LOG DRAG

A dry, sound, red cedar log is the best material for a drag, the hard woods being usually too heavy for this purpose. The log should be from seven to eight feet long, and from ten to twelve inches in diameter and carefully sawn down the middle. The heaviest and best slab should be selected for the centre, both flat sides to the front and set on edges thirty inches apart, giving the back half a setback of sixteen to eighteen inches at the right end so that when the drag is drawn along at an angle parallel to the ditch on the right side of the road, the end of the back half will be directly behind the front half, as other wise the ditch end of the rear slab would stick out past the ditch end of the front slab, crowding into the bank and interfering with the proper working of the drag.

Two cross-pieces are wedged in two-inch auger holes bored through the slabs and on the right hand side a piece of scantling is inserted between the ends of the slabs. This is of great value in strengthening and stiffening the end of the front slab.

In working a clay or gumbo road it is advisable to put iron on the lower edge of both flat sides. Handles may be attached to a piece of iron similar to a piece of wagon tire, the irons to be hinged to the back of each end of the front slab. By pressing the handles the drag could be raised, thus depositing a load of dirt which is desired to fill a hollow or increase the crown at some particular spot.

A platform of inch boards laid together by three cleats should be placed on the stakes between the slabs. These boards should be spaced at least an inch apart to allow any earth that may heap up and fall over the front slab to sift through upon the road again. The end cleats should be placed so that they will not rest upon the cross stakes, but drop inside them. These cleats should extend about an inch beyond the finished width of the platform. An extra weight may be added if necessary, but it is seldom needed.

To use the drag, attach a chain to the left cross piece which is behind the front slab, running the other end of the chain through the hole in the front slab near the right end. It is a mistake to hook this end of the chain over the front slab as in the case of the other end, for when the drag strikes a stone or snag there is great danger of toppling forward. With the right end of the chain drawn through the hole in the slab as suggested, this danger is entirely obviated.

The operation of the drag is very simple, though there are many fine points that may be learned by experience. For ordinary smoothing purposes, the drag may be drawn up and down the road one or two rounds commencing at the edge and working towards the centre. Usually it is drawn at an angle of about 45 degrees. For the last stroke of two the drag may be drawn backward, with the round side of the slab to the front and with comparatively little angle.

There are two stages when roads will drag and one when you cannot do a job satisfactorily. The first stage is when they are in a very sloppy condition in spring or in other seasons after a heavy rain. A road may then be shaped up wonderfully well, and after the surface has a chance to dry a little, before it is cut up with traffic, it will make a smooth, fine road. Dragging at this stage fills ruts and sends the water to the ditches. After this soft stage, comes a sticky stage when the mud will roll up under the drag and the road cannot be reduced to a satisfactory condition. After this again, when the surface approaches a crumbly texture, the drag may be used very successfully.

Save Food

In a time needing food economy many people are not getting all the nourishment they might from their food.

It is not how much you eat, but how much you assimilate, that does you good.

The addition of a small teaspoonful of Bovril to the diet as a peptogenic before meals leads to more thorough digestion and assimilation and thus saves food, for you need less.

5-18a

A PROMISING NEW WHEAT

By bringing out Marquis wheat the Dominion Department of Agriculture did a service to Canada and to the Empire that it would be difficult to over-estimate. On account of its vigorous habits of growth, excellent yield and superb milling qualities this variety which year after year as an exhibit from Western Canada has carried off premier honors at the International Soil Products Exhibition in the United States, has largely supplanted the old standard Red Fife that also gained for Canadian wheat an enviable reputation in the flour markets of the world.

A service rendered by the introduction of Prelude a few years later was also of great importance, inasmuch as it extended the wheat-growing area of this country by millions of acres. To these two very valuable accessions to the hard wheats of Canada is to be added a new sort that comes midway between Marquis and Prelude in the matter of yield and ripening. This new sort has been produced at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, the Dominion Cerealist, who gives the following account of the new wheat in the March number of *The Agricultural Gazette*, the official organ of the Federal Department of Agriculture:

"The new wheat, which has been named Ruby, Ottawa 623, possesses characteristics in ripening and other qualities midway between Marquis and Prelude. It is beardless, possesses hard, red kernels, gives a fair yield, and makes flour of the highest quality in regard to colour and strength. Bread made from it ranks in the first class. This wheat is the result of a cross between Downy Riga and Red Fife. Downy Riga was produced from two early sorts, Gebun, an Indian variety, and Omega from Northern Russia. Ruby is recommended for trial where Marquis does not ripen satisfactorily. A very limited distribution of five-pound samples is being made to farmers requiring an early sort. A sufficient crop will be grown this year on the Experimental Farms to provide for a generous distribution next Spring."

THE SEED CORN SITUATION

Supplies of seed corn usually available in Western Ontario for Canadian ensilage growers are this year insufficient to meet local requirements. The seed corn crop of the more Northern states is also insufficient to supply home needs, which leaves as the only source of supply to Canadian ensilage growers the late varieties grown in or south of Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia. These late varieties include Red Cob, Mastodon and Mammoth Southern Sweet which although giving a large tonnage per acre are somewhat low in dry matter and make silage of rather poor quality. However, the ensilage growers of Eastern Ontario and the southern part of Quebec may this year consider themselves fortunate in obtaining even late varieties of seed corn. In districts where only the early varieties can be grown successfully, farmers may grow oats and vetches for ensilage or hay.

Canadian seed corn dealers negotiate their purchases direct with United States seedsmen and send their orders through the Toronto office of our Seed Purchasing Commission for confirmation and assistance in securing export permits and transportation. Dealers are allowed a net profit not exceeding five per cent on carlots and seven and a half per cent on less than carlots in wholesale quantities. Prices are not fixed but will depend on the market when orders are placed.

Seed Branch, Ottawa

Fortune Teller—"There is trouble coming in your household from a blonde woman and a dark man." Patron—"It's come. Our Swedish cook eloped with the coal man."—*Baltimore American*.

"What is your old enemy's position in this crisis?" "I don't know exactly," replied Senator Sorghum. "But whatever his position is, it pays a good salary, or he wouldn't accept it."—*Washington Star*.

"What's the matter with that automobile?" asked the policeman. "I dunno," replied Mr. Chuggins. "Every time it gets to a street car track it thinks it has a right to lay off and obstruct traffic, the same as if it was a part of the company's regular rolling stock."—*Washington Star*.

WAR TIME SEED SUPPLY

Dominion Seed Branch Provides Supplies to Provinces through a Seed Purchasing Commission

Operating under the direction of the Seed Commissioner and composed of members of his staff, the Seed Purchasing Commission aims to insure a reserve supply of staple farm seeds for distribution where needed. Outside offices of the Commission are maintained at Regina, Toronto and Quebec City. The Seed Branch staff of seed inspectors and the chain of Government elevators, under the control of the Board of Grain Commissioners of the Department of Trade and Commerce, co-operate with the Seed Purchasing Commission in the inspection, cleaning, storing, sacking, and distribution of seed supplies. The grain trade also assists in purchasing on the basis of small brokerage commissions.

The purchases of the Commission are financed by appropriations made by Orders-in-Council, and proceeds from sales are deposited to the credit of the Receiver General. The Commission makes sales only in car lots of one or more kinds of seed, and subject to payment by sight draft with bill of lading attached. Prices are fixed to cover the actual cost of the cleaned seed as nearly as can be determined.

All of the cereal grains purchased for seed are obtained subject to inspection as to definite standards of quality for seed grades. Small premiums per bushel are offered on car lots which will grade for seed with a limited dockage in cleaning. Relatively pure varieties are available in the quantities required only in a few items; hence the operations of the Commission do not interfere unduly with the business of seedsmen who always handle named varieties.

The seed surplus or requirements of each province are estimated by the Seed Branch district officers in consultation with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and where supplies are needed the latter bodies frequently place orders and assist in the distribution. Much of the seed handled by the Commission is, however, distributed through the usual channels of commerce for seed supplies. Municipal governing bodies, agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, or groups of farmers take advantage of ordering in car lots and thus serve as a control on prices asked by the trade.

He—"Darling, I love you. She—"Good gracious! Why, we've only just become acquainted." He—"Yes, I know, but I'm only down here for the week-end."—*Boston Transcript*.

FILL OUT AND FILE INCOME TAX FORMS

INCOME WAR TAX FORMS MUST BE FILED BEFORE MARCH 31ST

It was inevitable that an income war tax law should have been placed on the statute books. The growing demands made upon Canada, as one of the free nations of the world, engaged in the life and death battle with the forces of barbarism, and the necessity of distributing the burden as equitably as possible, made the imposition of a tax, based on ability to pay, merely a matter of time.

All the great nations engaged in the conflict have found it necessary to make the income tax one of their principal sources of revenue. Among the more striking evidences of the will to win in these times of sacrifice, is the spirit with which the people of Great Britain—upon whose shoulders rests the major portion of the war's financial burden—are going about the work of supplying the sinews of war. The people of France and the United States are as cheerfully doing their part and it is a forgone conclusion that the people of Canada, already inclined to sacrifice, will make of the income war tax an opportunity to serve the holiest cause which has ever engaged the attention of mankind.

Like the fathers of the American Revolution, the free peoples of the earth have dedicated their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to the cause which they espouse. The call upon the fortunes of the people of Canada is to take the form of a graduated tax on all incomes of \$1,500 and over enjoyed by all unmar-

ried persons, or widows and widowers without dependent children, and of \$3,000 and over, enjoyed by all the other persons as well as by the corporations and joint stock companies.

The Department of Finance is now calling for the filing of the necessary forms, filled out as required, before the 31st of March. While the penalties for failure to carry out the requirements of the act are provided, it is confidently expected that the people of Canada, jealous of their right to play a major rôle in the conflict, will respond to this latest call in a spirit of quiet patriotism.

Mrs. Crawford—"Did your husband surprise you with a present at Christmas?" Mrs. Crabshaw—"No, he didn't. I told him exactly what I needed, and he was mean enough to go and get it for me."—*Life*.

Are These YOUR SYMPTOMS?

Pains in the Back or Sides, Constant Headaches, Swollen Joints, Urinary Troubles, Stone or Gravel? You will find the remedy in the box below—



By DR. N. Director-in-Chief

To the Editor of the Sir: "Trees Are This epigram, taken from the American Forest, is likely to impress a relation between war as fuel. The mine cannot be increased charcoal may be in itely. While the coal remaining in the enormous, the acute we are now experiencing time being. Com would cause their frequently as the ar is progressively less becomes more difficult competition for coal races of men will occupation by the Belgium and of no present time is an il al coal fields may p but probably only in civilization.

During the past living in the count have been far more dwellers who have "Trees Are a Crop, be posted in every sultory tree-planting be replaced by sprin ing of trees in quant will thrive, and not s for other crops. Be endeavor for tree-p should be widely stim aged. We, of the been preaching for States for several decal result up to no natural public forest ly used as public present public experie bring about the incr by planting than all and eloquence have a

Of course, the pr burning either wood economic proposition concentration of scien to utilize forces of n into heat. We have flow of streams at h superabundant heat could only transpor zones, and in these abundant heat of su store it for use in the the conversion of wa tricity and then into at these natural forces. At the New York B have cut within the 400 acres and burned the smaller buildings ter over fifty standar thus saving approxi of mineral coal. This ed from trees which for one reason or another is desirable for retention from a park standpoi of the trees taken h been uprooted by gal credit; others were neighbours, and a fe

Distribution of Seed Grain 1918

Good seed is scarce. Place your order now with your County Councillor

The Department of Agriculture has ordered 56,000 bushels of oats and 18,000 bushels of wheat.

Oats will be sold for \$1.32 per bushel, in bulk, car lots, or \$1.38 in bags in car lots laid down.

Wheat will be sold for \$3.00 per bushel, in bags, car lots, or f. o. b. distributing point for smaller orders.

Local freights will be paid by purchaser. County Councillors and Agricultural Societies should place car lot orders immediately, stating destination for cars.

Delivery not guaranteed unless orders placed within three weeks, because of transportation difficulties.

New Brunswick is expected to bread herself for the duration of the war. Every farmer should grow some wheat.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FREDERICTON, N. B.

We Carry in Stock

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF

Light and Heavy HARDWARE

Paints and Varnishes
Mill, Plumbers' and
Contractors' Supplies
in the Maritime Provinces—Some
Say in Canada.

! All orders by mail or telephone will receive the same prompt attention as though you came in person. ! If you are a customer you know what our delivery service is; if you are not, become one and see how well we can serve you. ! Our prices are no higher than good quality goods ought to cost. ! ! ! ! !

T. McAvity & Sons LIMITED

Saint John, N. B.

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WOOD AND

By DR. N. Director-in-Chief
To the Editor of the
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FLOUR
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YOURS TO ENJOY



You'll Like the Flavor

WOOD AND MINERAL COAL AS FUEL

By DR. N. L. BRITTON
Director-in-Chief, New York Botanical Garden

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

SIR: "Trees Are a Crop, Coal Is Not." This epigram, taken from Secretary Riddale's recent circular letter to members of the American Forestry Association, is likely to impress many people with the relation between wood and mineral coal as fuel.

The mineral coal of the world cannot be increased in amount; wood and charcoal may be increased almost indefinitely. While the total amount of mineral coal remaining in the earth appears to be enormous, the acute fuel conditions which we are now experiencing are not alone of time being. Combinations of demand would cause their repetition, and the more frequently as the amount of mineral coal is progressively lessened and the supply becomes more difficult of access. The competition for coal lands by nations and races of men will become keener. The occupation by the Germans of those of Belgium and of northern France at the present time is an illustration. Additional coal fields may perhaps be discovered, but probably only in regions remote from civilization.

During the past few months people living in the country who have woodlots have been far more comfortable than city dwellers who have coalbins. The text "Trees Are a Crop, Coal Is Not," should be posted in every schoolroom. The desultory tree-planting of Arbor Day should be replaced by spring and autumn planting of trees in quantities everywhere they will thrive, and not shade grounds utilized for other crops. Both public and private endeavor for tree-planting and tree-care should be widely stimulated and encouraged. We, of the scientific kind, have been preaching forestry in the United States for several decades, with the principal result up to now of securing great natural public forest reservations primarily used as public parks. Perhaps the present fuel experience will do more to bring about the increase of wooded areas by planting than all that our literature and eloquence have accomplished.

Of course, the production of heat by burning either wood or coal is not a good economic proposition. There should be a concentration of scientific effort organized to utilize forces of nature by conversion into heat. We have the winds and the flow of streams at hand. We have the superabundant heat of the tropics, if we could only transport it to the temperate zones, and in these we have the superabundant heat of summer, if we could store it for use in the winter. Except for the conversion of water-power into electricity and then into heat, we do not know at the present time any way of utilizing these natural forces.

At the New York Botanical Garden, we have cut within the reservation of about 400 acres and burned in the furnaces of the smaller buildings during the past winter over fifty standard cords of firewood, thus saving approximately that amount of mineral coal. This fuel was all obtained from trees which had to be removed for one reason or another. No tree desirable for retention as a specimen or from a park standpoint was felled. Some of the trees taken had died, others had been uprooted by gales, others were decrepit, others were crowding desirable neighbours, and a few were eliminated

THE BRITISH N. P. S.

THE British N. P. S. One wonders how many folks—even those interested in certain birds—can say offhand what these initials stand for. Certainly they are seen seldom, very seldom, in the world of print, and are found for the most part in use by that particular Service itself. Yet, though it is not heard of once in a blue moon, it is doing invaluable work in the great hostilities. By means of it not only human lives have been saved, but it is one of the invaluable means of the offensive and defensive against the underwater craft of the enemy.

The British Naval Pigeon Service is not new. It is as old as the times of galleys and bows and arrows, and was also the sole means of distant communication in the days of masts and yards and pig-tails. Thus the medium that served for sending information in medieval days when only certain English ports provided the naval forces of England still serves the same purpose to-day, when the British Navy is an Empire force girdling the world seas, and wireless telegraphy has harnessed the air.

Perhaps no living creature is more carefully preserved in Britain at the present time than the carrier and the homer pigeon. Thrilling stories creep out from time to time of the splendid work done by their wonderful pluck and determination. On shore they are trained and looked after by the N. P. S., the men of which have had handling of training and racing pigeons before entering this Service. Then the birds are dispatched as required to the various naval bases or sub-bases for use along the coast by the watchers, and the patrolling and other craft.

A coast-watcher on one of the loneliest parts of the west coast of Britain may realize the worth of the N. P. S. better than most folks, for it brought about the capture of a crew of Germans. For nights together he had kept a sharp lookout along his beat for the U-boats possibly making the land to get the petrol, so cunningly stored away somewhere up his short stretch of coast. Day and night his vigilant eyes, jammed against his binoculars, swept the lonely waters. Again and again he searched all likely and unlikely places for the store of essence. But in vain. Then, one evening, just after sundown, he saw the tip of a periscope rise far out at sea, and then the conning-tower of a U-boat showed awash. The underwater craft became stationary. Specks representing men appeared on her conning-tower, confident of safety, for the nearest British base was far distant and the patrols here were few.

But the watcher turned to the light basket he was carrying on his back, and the little note he wrote hurriedly he tied to a leg of the pigeon. Then he released the "homer." For less than a minute the bird cast about, as if finding its bearings, then winged quickly away toward the naval sub-base, its home.

Sooner than the sun rose next morning, that U-boat was lying moored hard by British destroyers, and her crew were prisoners. She had run out of petrol, but not this time was the hidden cache emptied. The winged member of the N. P. S. has stopped that enterprise.

Another instance is that ensuing when one of the British patrol boats, early one morning, was attacked by a German submarine. The vessel was torpedoed and began to sink quickly. The skipper, however, had time to write a brief message, roll up the scrap of paper, and secure it to a leg of the pigeon, before the shattered craft sank under his feet. Just in time he threw the carrier pigeon up into the air, for within the next minute he was struggling in the water, and striking out for dear life towards a bit of wreckage. By now the U-boat had risen to the surface, and her men were watching the patrolmen struggling in the water. The pigeon they espied, and immediately began to shoot at it. The skipper saw the bird badly hit, and gave up all hopes of rescue.

He did not know how plucky the N. P. S. is, how staunch the spirit of a trained "carrier."

Some twenty miles away it lighted on the deck of the destroyer, its silvery gray plumage speckled with blood, one of its wings wounded, and some feathers of the tail completely shot away. Quickly it was brought to the commanding officer, who took the message off its leg. Three minutes later the destroyer was rushing at full speed to the succor and her wireless telegraphist was ringing the sky with news of the enemy's whereabouts. In less than three-quarters of an hour the patrolmen were safe on board. The N. P. S. had saved their lives and brought together the avenging destroyers for the hunting. The "carrier" recovered from its wounds and resumed its place on the active list.

Many are the praiseworthy deeds performed by the birds of the British Naval Pigeon Service, which it achieved by human individuals would be acknowledged by some Distinguished Conduct Medal or other decoration and laudation in public print. Only the register of the Naval Pigeon Service could tell fully, but in curt, laconic, and brief sentences, the record of each bird and its good work done against the Germans.—PATRICK VAUX, in *Our Dumb Animals* for March.

There's no use talking, we've got to economize this year. "All right. Suppose you shave yourself every other day instead of daily?"—*Detroit Free Press*.

SEASONABLE SALADS

MOCK CELERY SALAD
Apples, Celery-Salt
Peel, core, and chop good firm apples; sprinkle them with celery-salt and serve with mayonnaise dressing which has been made without salt. There is sufficient salt in the celery-salt to season both the apples and the dressing.

BANANA AND PEANUT SALAD
3 bananas
6 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons chopped peanuts.
Peel and cut the bananas into lengthwise halves. Place the halves on a serving dish and pour over them the lemon juice. Sprinkle the chopped peanuts over the top.

COUNTRY SALAD
1 cup shredded cabbage
1 cup diced celery
1 cup chopped apple
Mix the ingredients thoroughly and moisten them with sufficient cooked dressing and serve on cabbage leaves.

BRAN SALAD
2 hard boiled eggs
5 small pickles
1 pint left-over beans
Chop the eggs and pickles together, add the cold baked beans and serve with enough cooked dressing to moisten.

PRUNE SALAD
Prunes
Nuts or cheese
Soak the prunes and cook until soft. Remove the stones and fill the prunes with nuts or cheese. Serve with mayonnaise cooked or French dressing.

BRAZIL SALAD
Canned peaches, apricots, or pears
Cream Cheese
Brazil nuts or almonds
Salt
Paprika
Work the cream cheese until smooth; add salt, paprika, and nuts which have been blanched and chopped or shredded. Fill centres of fruit with the cheese mixture, and serve with mayonnaise or cooked dressing.

CARROT AND PEANUT SALAD
1 cup carrots
1 cup peanuts
3 cup salad dressing
Celery-yast
Put through the meat grinder, using the finest knife, the carrots and peanuts. Mix together, and season with celery-salt. Serve with salad dressing.

SEARCHING FOR MOSS

A certain species of moss known as sphagnum, which is found in great quantities in New Brunswick, is needed for surgical dressings for the Red Cross, and it was announced by William McIntosh, curator of the Natural History Museum, that a party of fifty girl members of the Junior Natural History Society will be sent out to the bogs in this province to gather all the precious growth possible. A sphagnum dressing is used as an absorbent in open wounds and cases where there is any large amount of discharging matter. The best grades are found to be superior to absorbent cotton.—*St. John Telegraph*.

THE LATEST ECONOMICAL RECIPES CONTAINED IN THE PURITY FLOUR COOK BOOK

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

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Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited
TORONTO.

BULLETS, NOT PHRASES, WILL WIN

London, March 14.—The Rt. Hon. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in London last night said there had been criticism because the Cabinet Ministers had not given sufficient prominence to the idea of a League of Nations in their speeches.

The Bolsheviks had taught them one lesson—which was that a real League of Nations did not come by talking about it. The critics had forgotten something which was essential—that once a war was begun, you had to fight for it. They must not be misled by mistaking phrases about peace which even a Prussian War Lord would hail with satisfaction.

Nobody had been so eloquent on the subject of a League of Nations, said the Premier, as the German Emperor. His reply to the Pope breathed the spirit of brotherly love, but in it there was no word about Belgium. On the subject of a League of Nations the German Emperor was absolutely sound; he was prepared to put Germany at the head of it. All through those protestations on the part of the Emperor breathed the spirit of domination; the dagger was wrapped up in the Sermon on the Mount.

A League of Nations could only be possible when the Entente armies had won; only then could a League of Nations become an established fact, and the sword be converted into a ploughshare.

Coming down to internal affairs, the Premier said there was no hunger. There was no privation, but the people were being deprived of a good deal they had been taught to regard as the essentials of a comfortable existence. There was no lack of abundant food to sustain the strength of the people, and no prospect of such deficiency, but there was a tendency to grumble at restrictions.

"The people face big things," contin-

Save Your FURS and WOOLENS by packing them away in one of our CEDAR CHESTS

We are makers of Cedar Chests par excellence. We make these Chests up in standard sizes and we also make them special sizes and kinds to order.

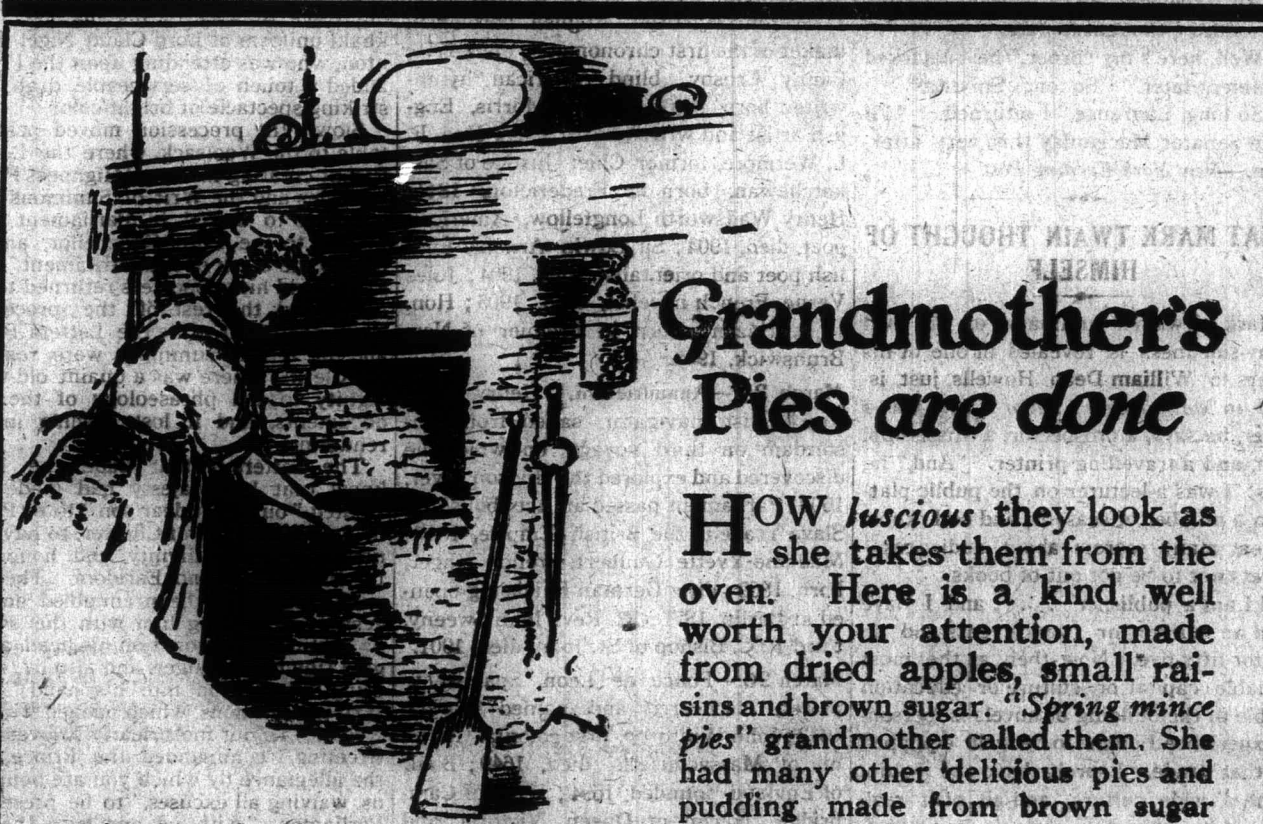
Call, write, or telephone

Haley & Son
St. Stephen, N. B.

ued the Premier, "but get worried over small ones. There has been only one successful food controller in the history of the world—the One who made fifty loaves and two small fisheries feed a multitude. I tell you what rationing means. It means that a nation in the furnace of war is becoming more of a brotherhood."

"Anybody pay much attention to your speech?" "One person," replied Senator Sorghum. "The stenographer—was obliged to get every word of it."—*Washington Star*.

"A rather remarkable couple, I should say." "They've been married ten years and she still listens with deference when he expresses an opinion."—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.



Grandmother's Pies are done

HOW luscious they look as she takes them from the oven. Here is a kind well worth your attention, made from dried apples, small raisins and brown sugar. "Spring mince pies" grandmother called them. She had many other delicious pies and pudding made from brown sugar—in fact she hardly used any other sugar for cooking.

Lantic Old Fashioned Brown Sugar

is just like the sugar that Grandmother used to use. It comes in Light, Brilliant and Dark Yellow, but the Brilliant Yellow is about right for most of the things Grandmother made and for your own favorite brown sugar dishes.

You should keep brown sugar in your pantry and you should use it oftener. It has a delicious characteristic flavor essential to the success of many dishes. It is economical, too, costing less per pound than granulated.

If you don't know how to make Grandmother's good old-fashioned dishes, no matter. We have just printed a delightful new booklet called "Grandmother's Recipes." It is devoted entirely to brown sugar goodies. Send for it to-day enclosing 2 cent stamp to cover cost of mailing and please add the name of your grocer.

Lantic Old-Fashioned Brown Sugar are made by the same firm that makes the famous Lantic "FINE" Granulated.

Atlantic Sugar Refiners, Limited Montreal, Que.

In the finest households in the land where baking results alone are the thing that counts, and also in the poorest families where economy is an absolute necessity,



"REGAL" FLOUR
Stands First



BOLSHEVİK AND MENSHEVİK

To The Editor of The Times
My friend Dr. Hagberg Wright has been misled by a coincidence. He is quite correct as to the Conference of 1903, but the Majority (Bolsheviks) which defeated the Minority (Mensheviks) represented a definite policy. They were what we might call the "whole-hoggers" of Socialism, and for this reason were called Bolsheviks (i.e., the biggest, or those who go in for the biggest things). The Minority represented the Moderates, or "thin edge of the wedge" party, hence styled Mensheviks (i.e., the smaller, or those who go in for smaller things).

A REAL JOB FOR THE NATIONAL PARTY

"Look at that sign!"
Robertson wheeled me to face a name on a Steenth Avenue window. It read: "Harrt and Morison."
"Perhaps it was the sign painter," I said. "You know how they insist upon painting

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

March 23.—Novara, 1849. Pierre Simon Laplace, French savant, born, 1749; William Smith, "Father of English Geology," born, 1769; Tsar Paul I of Russia assassinated, 1801; Thomas Holcroft, English playwright and novelist, died, 1809; Treaty of Vienna signed, 1815; Carl Maria von Weber, German musical composer, died, 1829; Sir Charles Wyndham, English actor-manager, born, 1841; Viscount Milner, English statesman and member of the British War Cabinet, born, 1854; Cardinal Francis Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, born, 1861; Eruption of Mount Etna, 1883; Halfbreed Rebellion under Louis Riel started in Saskatchewan, 1885; Earliest recorded opening of the St. John River, 1902.

WHAT MARK TWAIN THOUGHT OF HIMSELF

Mark Twain's summary of his own many-sidedness is revealed in one of his letters to William Dean Howells, just issued, in Mark Twain's Letters. He was a miner, he says, a prospector, a Mississippi pilot, and a travelling printer. "And," he adds, "I was a lecturer on the public platform a number of seasons, and so I know a great many secrets about audiences—secrets not to be got out of books. And I am a publisher. . . . I have been an author for twenty years and an ass for fifty-five. Now then, as the most valuable capital or culture or education usable in the building of novels is personal experience I ought to be well equipped for that trade. I surely have the equipment, a wide culture, and all of it real, none of it artificial, for I don't know anything about books."

JOHN GRAY

John Gray, for fifty years publisher of Old Farmers' Almanac, died at his home in Melrose, Mass., on Wednesday, Mar. 13. He was seventy-eight years old. The Farmers' Almanac is practically the last survivor of the many that flourished half a century ago, although the patent medicine almanacs, distributed free, are abundant. The weather prophecies in Mr. Gray's almanac have been relied upon for years among families all over the country, more often than not being pitted against the prognostication of the Government Weather Bureau. It had an enormous list of subscribers even in these modern days.

MRS. ELEANOR M. SELLAR

Mail advices from London announce the death of Mrs. Eleanor Mary Sellar, widow of Prof. W. Y. Sellar, of the chair

of humanity in Edinburgh University, on February 9, at the age of eighty-nine years. During the many years her husband filled the chair of humanity in the University their home was the gathering place of many famous men, and she was the life of the circle.

John Brown was one of the chief among these. It was characteristic of Mrs. Sellar's immediate fascination, and the no less immediate trust which she inspired, that on the day after they first met Brown gave her "Rab and His Friends" to read in MS. Another intimate friend was Thomas Stevenson—at whose marriage she had been a bridesmaid—and in course of time his son, Robert Louis, known by her first as a "fractious baby" and afterwards as a "slender, long-haired, brown-eyed boy," even then unaccountable in all his ways. Others in the long list were the Edmund Lushingtons (and through them all the Tennysons, Lord Neaves, Sir James Simpson, Sir Noel Paton, Tait, Masson, Fleeming Jenkin, Sir Alexander Grant, H. H. Lancaster, and among a younger generation the late S. H. Butcher and Mr. Graham Murray, now Lord Dunedin.

Her life was not without pain and sorrows, but, beyond most men or women, she carried into old age the undimmed affections, the quick responsiveness, the eager curiosity of youth. Herbert Spencer once said to George Eliot that Mrs. Sellar had "the most rapid cerebration" of any one he had ever known. Her personality eluded description, as her face was the despair of the portrait painter, strongly marked, grave and almost stern in repose, but hardly ever in repose for five minutes together, irradiated by the quick play of feeling and lit up by boundless kindness. Burne-Jones, who like every one else was captivated by her at their first meeting, made a little drawing of her—she was then sixty-five—under the figure of a nymph dancing through a wood among birds and flowers. Many readers have been admitted, in some measure, into Mrs. Sellar's intimacy through the delightful volume of "Recollections and Impressions" which she published in 1907. With no pretensions to literary style or formal composition, that book gives a vivid picture of the times and circles in which its author lived.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince of Wales took his seat in the House of Lords on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 19, as a peer of the realm. The ceremony, the first of its kind since the introduction of his grandfather as Prince of Wales on February 5, 1863, was solemn and picturesque. It brought together a large number of peers and peeresses, and among those who looked on from the side galleries was the Queen.

The benches on both sides of the House were unusually thronged during the interval between prayers, at a quarter-past 4 o'clock, and the beginning of ordinary public business, at half-past 4. On the Government side one noticed Lord Milner, Lord Rhonda, Lord Rothermere, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Islington, and Lord Newton, with Lord Lansdowne sitting above the gangway. Facing them were Lord Halsbury, Lord Middleton, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Chaplin, Lord Harcourt, Lord Bryce, and Lord Parmoor. Nine or ten prelates, including the Bishops of London, St. Asaph, and Southwark, were present. Save for the large attendance of peers and the removal of the covering from the Throne and of the rail which guards it, the House was as on any other day.

The hum of conversation subsided when the Deputy Conventual Usher of the Black Rod (Captain T. D. Butler) came from the Bar up the House, heading the procession which attended the Prince. The glittering raiment of Garter, King of Arms (Sir A. Scott-Gatty) was in marked contrast to the black attire worn by "Black Rod." There followed, in their robes of scarlet and ermine, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lord Crewe; then the Deputy Earl Marshal, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Edmund Talbot; next, also wearing their brilliant robes as peers, came the Lord Great Chamberlain (Lord Lincolnshire), the Lord Privy Seal (Lord Crawford), and the Lord President of the Council (Lord Curzon). Behind them preceded by the coronet borne on a velvet cushion by the Hon. Sir Sidney Greville, and escorted by his "supporters," the Duke of Beaufort and the Duke of Somerset, entered the Prince. His Royal Highness wore over his military uniform the scarlet robe and ermine collar of a duke. His bearing was that of youth and health, and there was a slight but pleasing trace of awe in his manner. The khaki uniform of Lord Claud Nigel Hamilton, who was attending upon the Prince, added a touch of serviceable drab to a striking spectacle of bright color.

Slowly the procession moved past the table to the Woolsack, where the Letters Patent creating his Royal Highness Prince of Wales and the Writ of Summons calling him to attend in Parliament were handed to the Lord Chancellor, and by him to the Clerk of the Parliament. The Prince and his supporters returned to the table, and the rest of the procession stood at his foot while the Letters Patent and the Writ of Summons were read by the Clerk. There was a quaint old-world dignity in the phrasing of the two documents, and it lost nothing in the rendering.

The Letters Patent bade the Peers know that his Majesty had made and created "our most dear son," to be Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, to have the name, style, title, dignity, and honour of the Principality and Earldom. They related that he had been ennobled and vested "by giving him with the sword" by putting the coronet on his head, and a gold ring on his finger, and also by delivering a gold rod into his hand. The Writ of Summons, which opened with the words, "To our most dearly beloved son, Greeting," commanded the Prince, "by the allegiance by which you are bound to us, waiving all excuses," to be present at Parliament "with us and with the prelates, nobles, and peers of our Kingdom, to treat and give your counsel" on the urgent affairs for which Parliament had met.

RICHARD BARRY O'BRIEN AND WRITER ON IRISH SUBJECTS

London, March 19.—Richard Barry O'Brien, a barrister and prolific author, is dead in his home in London. Richard Barry O'Brien, barrister and author, was born in Killybegs, Co. Londonderry, in 1847, the youngest child of Patrick Barry O'Brien. He was educated by private tutors and at the Catholic University, Dublin. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1875, practised for a short time in England and then went into politics and literature, helping to found the Irish Literary Society. In 1911 he became director of the National Bank. His publications were very widely read, the first to attract attention being "The Irish Land Question and English Public Opinion," in 1879. His works all dealt with the history, biography and politics of Ireland, and in 1910 he edited a volume of John Redmond's speeches.

RUSSIAN SOVIETS YIELD TO GERMAN TERMS

Petrograd, March 14.—The All-Russian Congress of Soviets, meeting at Moscow to-day, by a vote of 453 to 30, decided to ratify the peace treaty with the Central Powers. M. Ryazonov, a prominent Bolshevik theorist and representative of all the professional unions resigned from the Bolshevik party after the vote.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Prince of Wales took his seat in the House of Lords on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 19, as a peer of the realm. The ceremony, the first of its kind since the introduction of his grandfather as Prince of Wales on February 5, 1863, was solemn and picturesque. It brought together a large number of peers and peeresses, and among those who looked on from the side galleries was the Queen.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 16th day of April next I will hold a poll for the election of a Mayor and Eight Aldermen for the Town of St. Andrews.

Suppression of Liquor Traffic

The following company has made application for a Retail License under Act 6, George V, Chapter 20, "An Act for the Suppression of Traffic in Intoxicating Liquor."

Applicant For Vendor's License

RETAIL LICENSE

The following company has made application for a Retail License under Act 6, George V, Chapter 20, "An Act for the Suppression of Traffic in Intoxicating Liquor."

WANTED

WANTED immediately a Foreman Printer to take charge of our Newspaper and Job Printing Office. Write or telegraph, stating qualifications and wages wanted.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Property known as the Turner Homestead at Bocabe, nine miles from St. Andrews, five miles from Chamcook Station on C. P. Railway. House has nine rooms and finished attic. An excellent summer or permanent home. Apply to A. L. FOSTER, P. O. Box 1113, St. John, N. B.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

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

TRAVEL

Fall and Winter Time Table

Table with columns: Grand Manan S. S. Company, Grand Manan Route, Season 1917-18. Includes dates and times for various routes.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

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SHIPPING NEWS

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FOR SALE

ENGINEER'S TRANSIT THEODOLITE

New, Latest Pattern, with Zeiss Telescope and Trough Compass. Made by E. R. Watts & Son London, England

BEACON PRESS COMPANY

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF

The Winter Term of The FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Opens Monday, Jan. 7, 1918

W. J. OSBORNE, Prin.

BUSINESS MEN

Are just as anxious to discover and employ well trained and talented help as young people are to secure good positions. No better time for beginning preparation than just now.

S. Kerr, Principal

THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince of Wales took his seat in the House of Lords on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 19, as a peer of the realm. The ceremony, the first of its kind since the introduction of his grandfather as Prince of Wales on February 5, 1863, was solemn and picturesque. It brought together a large number of peers and peeresses, and among those who looked on from the side galleries was the Queen.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 16th day of April next I will hold a poll for the election of a Mayor and Eight Aldermen for the Town of St. Andrews.

Suppression of Liquor Traffic

The following company has made application for a Retail License under Act 6, George V, Chapter 20, "An Act for the Suppression of Traffic in Intoxicating Liquor."

Applicant For Vendor's License

RETAIL LICENSE

The following company has made application for a Retail License under Act 6, George V, Chapter 20, "An Act for the Suppression of Traffic in Intoxicating Liquor."

WANTED

WANTED immediately a Foreman Printer to take charge of our Newspaper and Job Printing Office. Write or telegraph, stating qualifications and wages wanted.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Property known as the Turner Homestead at Bocabe, nine miles from St. Andrews, five miles from Chamcook Station on C. P. Railway. House has nine rooms and finished attic. An excellent summer or permanent home. Apply to A. L. FOSTER, P. O. Box 1113, St. John, N. B.

TRAVEL

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