

The Weekly Monitor

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NO 25

STEFANSSON SAFE

Ottawa Has a Bulletin Stating that the Canadian Explorer is Safe

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 17.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, is safe on Banks Land. The schooner Ruby arrived yesterday with despatches from him to the Canadian Government.

Ottawa Confirms News

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The first definite tidings to the outside world that Commander Stefansson of the ill-fated Arctic expedition is safe, reached the Naval Department here this morning from Nome, Alaska. In the form of a message from Stefansson himself, despatched from Baillie Island on August 31. Baillie Island is east of the mouth of the MacKenzie River towards Banks Land, and lies in latitude 70° north, longitude 127° west. The information in the despatch while meagre is sufficient to show that hopes entertained for the missing explorer were well founded. The message reads:

Baillie Island, Aug. 31, via Nome, Alaska, Sept. 16.—"As unavoidable delays threatened, running cost of chartering Polar Bear high, I purchased her and engaged her on terms similar to Karluk. Engaged Hoff, engineer of schooner Ruby, to take place of Blue of Alaska. Engaged five extra helpers for southern parts who have ample outfit for one year and Polar Bear two years. Plan continue northern explorations to hundred and forty-five west and eighty-two farther north if northerly course is secured."

(Signed) "V. STEFANSSON."

His Story Wonderful One

The message which is the first word from Stefansson himself for many a long day, is startlingly matter of fact in its wording and bears no reference to the dangers and hardships which the explorer must have undergone in his wanderings among the northern ice. He is apparently unaware of the universal anxiety which his long absence and continued silence has occasioned. It is merely a business telling of the purchase of the Polar Bear and his plans for further exploration work.

It is exactly eighteen months ago, according to the Naval Service Department, since Stefansson was heard from. The last message dated about a year ago last June, announced that he was starting across the ice, with two men in the neighborhood of Herschell Island. His advice to Canada prior to his departure, not to worry if he failed to report for some time, comes back now with striking force. He then declared confidently that he would not be lost, and would not starve. He lost the Karluk, which floated away to sea and was ultimately crushed in the ice. Stefansson, with two men, started from the mainland, across the ice in a search for land, far to the north, which from the nature of ocean currents, he

and many others believed to exist. The ice broke early in the spring, and on that account those who had knowledge of northern conditions, believed Stefansson to have been lost.

Left in June, 1913

The Stefansson expedition left in June, 1913. The Karluk was wrecked on September 24. Two parties from her were lost, and one party under Captain Bartlett, got ashore on Wrangell Island, and were later rescued after Bartlett succeeded by a long trip across the ice, in getting to a Russian port whence he went to Nome on a whaler. Bartlett came back on the Wing and Wing, and rescued the survivors.

How Stefansson succeeded with his companions in weathering the dreadful conditions with his supplies lost and nothing but his rifle upon which to depend for sustenance, how he later reorganized his expedition with the Polar Bear, what is the personnel of the party, whether he really found land across the Arctic or not, in fact, the whole odyssey of his two years wanderings will not be known until his laconic wireless received to-day has been supplemented by the promised letter or by further telegrams.

Stefansson himself said before he left that no man with a rifle need starve in that country, because any good shot could supply himself with food and clothing. He has always had supreme confidence in the success of his expedition.

The Polar Bear which the explorer has purchased, was a Hudson's Bay whaler engaged in taking supplies to the north and apparently he has met her in the far northern locality.

Baillie Island is in latitude 70, a little northeast of the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and the message has probably been brought thence by steamer to Nome. The message is dated from Baillie Island, August 31st, 1915.

His Marvellous Journey

Seattle, Sept. 17.—The receipt at Ottawa to-day of a message from the Vilhjalmur Stefansson expedition, by way of Nome, Alaska, was the first direct tidings of the explorer for a year and a half. No news of the explorer and his two companions had been received since their supporting party turned back, April 17, 1914, from Cape Separation, on the north coast of Alaska.

At that time he expected to reach Banks Land on the drifting ice, but the strong current from the Mackenzie River and unfavorable winds drove them to the westward. This drift, it was hoped by Stefansson's friends, would carry the explorer and his companions toward the Siberian coast. In this belief trading schooners and whalers plying the Arctic in summer were asked to keep a sharp lookout

for the explorers. Last month vessels arrived at Nome, Alaska, after trading along the Alaskan and Siberian shores of the Arctic and reported that no trace of Stefansson had been found.

There still remained the hope that he had found refuge on Wrangell Island, where survivors of the Stefansson exploration ship Karluk sought safety, after that vessel was crushed in the ice eighteen months ago. This hope was buoyed up by a circumstantial account received at Nome last April to the effect that natives hunting seal last winter near Icy Cape on the Arctic coast of Alaska, reported that they saw a white man marooned on an ice floe which was drifting in a southwesterly direction toward Wrangell Island. This news was brought to Nome by a carrier from Point Barrow. The information did not give the date on which the native saw the man, but it is presumed to have been late in January or early in February this year.

When the natives first saw the man he was on a large ice pack separated from them and the shore by a wide stretch of water. The hunters immediately hurried out upon the ice to attempt a rescue but before they reached the lead separating the floe from the shore ice a strong off-shore wind sprang up carrying the ice far to sea. The ice was moving steadily southwest and unless the wind shifted, must have touched Wrangell Island, where food caches were left last summer by the party, who reached the survivors of the Karluk.

With Stefansson when he left Martin Point late in March, 1914, were Ole Anderson and Storker Storkerson, men said to be as strong and resourceful as Stefansson himself. They had rifles, a sleds that could be used as a boat, abundance of food and other supplies.

SEPTEMBER WEDDING

WILLIAMS—RICE

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at Lequille at the home of Mr. William Mailman, brother-in-law of the bride. The principals being Mr. George Stewart Williams and Miss Bessie Alma Rice of Lequille.

The bride wore a travelling suit of navy blue cloth and white picture hat, carried a bouquet of sweet peas and maiden hair ferns.

The Rev. H. Howe officiated. Only the immediate relatives were present. They were unattended.

The bride for a number of years was organist of the Lequille Episcopal Church, of which she is a member and will be much missed by a number of friends and relatives.

The happy couple have taken a trip throughout the Valley, but will reside in Round Hill. May all good wishes go with them.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Splendid Victory for the Allies—German Army Forced Back at Some Places Two and a Half Miles

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Field Marshal French reports that the German positions were penetrated on Saturday in some instances 4,000 yards, in the Labassee region. The western outposts of Hulluch, the Village of Loos and the mining works around it, and Hill No. 70 were wrested from the Germans. Seventeen hundred prisoners, eight guns and a number of machine guns were captured.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The French official statement says that the German lines were penetrated along a front of fifteen miles for a depth at some places at 2½ miles. Stubborn fighting is going on today in the same region.

The official statement says that an energetic attack was delivered north of Arras and the enemy lines were pierced at several points. General attacks were made all along the front with good progress made. French batteries are co-operating with the British forces in the bombardment of West Endle and Middle Kerke, on the Belgian coast.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Berlin admits Allied gains. The official reports say that "After an artillery preparation of great intensity the expected Anglo-French offensive has begun on the Western Front." The report tells of fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

Great Rejoicing in London

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Great rejoicing attended the announcement in London today of the British and French successes in France. The streets were thronged with people eager for further news and each extra issue of the newspapers was snapped up immediately it appeared.

For several days rumors have been persistent that the long-expected offensive would start today and "I told you so," is heard now on all sides.

London is anxiously awaiting the developments of the next few days which, it is expected, will determine the scope of what evidently is a concerted important movement of the British and French armies.

Allies Maintain a Fierce Offensive

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The great offensive of the French and British forces against both sides of the elbow joint of the German positions in the Western front has not slackened, but General Joffre's afternoon bulletin report no new outstanding success.

The British official statement told briefly of heavy losses inflicted on the Germans northwest of Hulluch, where heavy German counter-attacks were carried out during the course of the day.

Berlin maintains that by means of counter-attacks the Allies' drives have been checked, with heavy loss, but as the Germans make no claim of having recovered the ground taken from them, the indications are that the Allied gains on Saturday and Sunday have been generally maintained, and at some points improved, and the fighting has reached the stage of vicious attack and counter-attack, which may persist for some time.

It is announced that the prisoners captured by the Allies during the rush will reach a total of more than twenty-three thousand, but it is offset, to some extent by the German claims that nearly seven thousand French and British fell into their hands.

Denied further news of the great battle, England is awaiting developments with an eagerness not equalled since the critical days when the Germans fell back from the gates of Paris. In the meantime the public is warned to expect heavy losses, and that the Germans, already two million strong from the coast to the Swiss frontier, may throw reinforcement into the line for a struggle, the like of which this bloody war has not yet seen.

Optimists are also reminded that the Germans are likely to put the most dependence on their second and third line defenses, relying upon machine guns and comparatively few men to hold the front line, which means that a difficult task is before the Allies.

The fighting in the Eastern theatre has brought no important change, but England regards the position of the Russian army as improving daily, which strengthens the hope here that Germany dare not weaken her seven hundred mile front in order to fill the gaps in the West.

The Bulgarian situation remains obscure, resting, as it did last week, on the oft-repeated assurance of Sofia that the country merely intends to maintain an armed neutrality.

WAR BRIEFS

A Hungarian statistician gives the losses in the Austro-Hungarian army as 2,500,000 and those of the Italians 104,000, up to Aug. 1.

Dr. Joseph Leidy, surgeon, has been delegated by the French Red Cross to make 10,000 artificial limbs for the army. The French Government has appropriated 1,500,000 francs for this purpose.

Bruce County Council, Ontario has agreed to give \$4,000 monthly to the Patriotic Fund, as long as the war lasts.

Letters coming from the United States to Toronto are now liable to pass through the hands of the censor.

The report has been circulated that during the Spanish American war, the United States Government asked Germany not to furnish munitions of war to Spain and that Germany complied. Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, has replied to a correspondent that the United States never made the request of Germany.

Rev. R. J. Campbell, City Temple, London, lately returned from France says he met a Canadian there who told him he had seen two Canadians crucified by the Germans. Mr. Campbell replied "perhaps they were dead when this was done." The Canadian answered "if you had seen their faces you would have known they were not dead."

Lord Kitchener, addressing the House of Lords said, that from a humane point of view the methods of warfare pursued by the Turks in Gallipoli are greatly superior to those of their German masters.

Mr. Chas. Watson, Hants, England, a former railway servant, has given to the fund for the sick and wounded soldier a check for \$1140. This represents his entire savings. He is content to live upon a small pension and annuity.

Sir Edward Grey says that during the negotiations of 1912, Germany would only consent to limit her navy on condition that Great Britain would guarantee to remain neutral in the event of a European war.

The Russian Foreign Minister tells a correspondent that Germany has been endeavoring by every subtle, specious, malicious method possible, to circulate rumors intended to demoralize the Russian Army.

A Petrograd Official statement affirms that Germans have been sending chocolate boxes, photographic papers, card board boxes to Russia to persuade the people they must seek peace or perish.

All these methods show that Germany is feeling the need of peace, and wants to make a special treaty with Russia. But, the official statement adds, "From the Ney's mouth to Moscow's gates of gold and glory is heard. We will fight on till the last invader is driven from Russian soil."

RE-INFORCEMENTS FOR THE PRINCESS PATRICIA'S, C. L. I.

The Universities of Canada have now for some time been working loyally together to reinforce that gallant regiment the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. Three Companies have already gone overseas, numbering nearly 900 men and a fourth Company is now under formation at Montreal.

The University Companies are now well known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, so that there is a continuous flow of men of the right type to Montreal. Not only do such men find entry to a famous regiment but they are rapidly equipped and trained and sent without delay overseas to England, where they are comfortably billeted in huts at an excellent camp near the sea on the South Coast of England. Moreover the men secure the great advantage of good comradeship with congenial spirits of similar tastes and antecedents.

The first company under a notable officer, Captain Gregor Barclay, has been declared by regular officers of experience, to be second to none compared with any company of any army in the world.

The second company was raised over strength in seven weeks by Captain G. McDonald and Captain Percy Molsom. Both companies are now in France.

The third company sailed eighty over strength because the newspaper publishers of Canada were good enough to make known, through the columns that the company was being formed. This resulted in such a rush of recruits that it was necessary to apply to the Militia Council of Ottawa for a special authority to increase the strength from 250 to 330 men. Each man before embarkment writes to a friend who is a likely recruit and tells him of the advantages of the Universities Company, so that even before the men have disembarked a fresh company is assembling on the McGill Campus at Montreal.

Recruits are examined locally by an Army Medical Officer and are attested by a magistrate in the nearest city, after which an application is made for transportation, which is speedily furnished from Montreal.

This system is effective and rapid, and free from the red tape. There are in nearly every city, representatives of the various universities who are always ready to help forward the good work, and to give information to men anxious to enlist.

The Regulations respecting enlistment, pay and separation allowances are precisely the same as those for other Canadian troops.

At Montreal, the University lends buildings for barracks, and the Campus for drill ground. Affiliation with the McGill Officers Training Corps is a great benefit, and interesting tactical work is carried out on the slopes of Mount Royal.

There is competent instruction in tactics, musketry, bayonet fighting and trench making. The C. P. R. is kind enough to lend their gallery for shooting practice. A machine gun is available and signalling, now of immense importance, is also taught.

All information can be obtained from Capt. A. S. Eve, 382 Sherbrooke St., West, the headquarters of the successive companies.

The newspapers have proved themselves to be the most efficient means of raising recruits, and every reader who cannot himself go to the Front can help in the present struggle by calling the attention of his friends to this opportunity.

It is stated that the Maritime Provinces will contribute a total of at least 250 machine guns. What about the Bridgetown Machine Gun? Only \$360.00 have been contributed thus far and the fund has now been open some eight weeks.

PRIZE AWARDS, ROUND HILL SCHOOL FAIR

Garden Prizes

Four divisions in each of two classes. In Class I the pupil might have a part of the general farm garden and use the horse cultivator. In Class II, the pupil had not the advantage of the cultivator.

First Prizes—Willard Bancroft, Louis Tupper, George DeLaney, Audrey and Hildred Bishop, Donald Bishop, Georgina Bancroft, John Bancroft.

Second Prizes—Olive Bailey, Leonard Sanders, Helen Baxter, Howard Mearns, Grace Spurr, Cyril Reeks, Morris Robinson, Owen Tupper.

Third Prizes—Thomas Rice, Marguerite Bancroft, Louise Williams and Francis Banks.

Vegetables, Gains, Tomatoes (Three Prizes in each division)

First Prizes—Willard Bancroft, (2 prizes), Leonard Sanders, Louise Williams, Thomas Rice (2 prizes), Helen Baxter, Francis Banks, George DeLaney, Howard Milner, Audrey Bishop, Donald Bishop, Georgina Bancroft, John Bancroft (3), Grace Echlin.

Second Prizes—Willard Bancroft, Marguerite Bancroft, Willie Baxter, Francis Banks, George DeLaney, Hildred Bishop, Howard Milner (2), Audrey Bishop, Donald Bishop, Georgina Bancroft (2), John Bancroft (5).

Third Prizes—Willard Bancroft, Olive Bailey (2), Leonard Sanders (2), Louise Tupper (2), Howard Milner (3), Audrey Bishop (2), Georgina Bancroft (3), Grace Echlin.

General List—Pressed Plants, Seed Collections, Drawing, Writing, etc.

First Prizes—Willard Bancroft, Leonard Sanders, Willie Baxter, Helen Baxter (2), Francis Banks (2), Hildred Bishop, Audrey Bishop, Donald Bishop, Georgina Bancroft, John Bancroft, Henry Reeks, Margaret Spurr, Aiden Reeks, Kathleen Bancroft (2), Beverly Robinson, Miriam Bancroft (3), Cyril Reeks, Phyllis Robinson (2), Henry Reeks, Fred Reeks.

Second Prizes—Willard Bancroft, Thomas Rice, Willie Baxter (2), Francis Banks (3), Hildred Bishop (2), Donald Bishop (2), Georgina Bancroft (2), Frank Baxter, Ina Echlin (2), Grace Echlin, Miriam Bancroft (2), Cyril Reeks (2), Ruth Baxter, Olive Sanders, Joyce Hervey.

Third Prizes—Willard Bancroft (2), Audrey Bishop, John Bancroft, Nettie Cross, John Hubley (2), Aiden Reeks, Henry Reeks, Beverley Robinson.

Domestic Science

First Prizes—Olive Bailey, Marguerite Bancroft (2), Frances Banks (2), Kathleen Bancroft (2), Miriam Bancroft (3), Ruth Baxter (3), Joyce Hervey (3), Marion Spurr, Morris Robinson.

Second Prizes—Marguerite Bancroft (2), Helen Baxter (2), Frances Banks (3), Hildred Bishop, Joyce Hervey, Marion Spurr.

Third Prizes—Helen Baxter, Miriam Bancroft, Phyllis Robinson, Ruth Baxter (2), Olive Sanders, Marion Spurr, Edith Reeks.

HARVEST FESTIVAL, ST. MARY'S, BELLEISLE

Following the custom of many years the annual Harvest Festival Service in St. Mary's, Belleisle, was held last Sunday afternoon—the last in September. The church was very tastefully decorated with flowers, fruit, corn and vegetables. The fruit having a most effective decoration of wheat (made by Mrs. Abner Troop) and white flowers. Owing to the unpropitious weather, the congregation was small but the service was of the usual bright and hearty character. The preacher was Mr. L. C. Williams of King's College, Windsor, who took for his text, Gen. XXXII, v. 28, "As a prince hast thou power with God and with men, and hast prevailed."

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

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

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

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

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

I Can Sell You

54 GENTS' SILK SCARVES

No Two Alike 23 cents

—OR—

Any One of Them for 23 cents

THE NEWEST COLORINGS, THE LATEST STYLES

Penman's Fleeced Shirts and Penman's Fleeced Drawers

ONLY 45 CENTS PER GARMENT

Boy's Sweaters 45 cents up. Men's Sweaters to arrive Men's Shirts 47 cents up

I Have Bought

For April 1916 Delivery

30 Dozen Men's and Boys' Straw Hats

Regular Prices cut in two May 1916

WALTER SCOTT, The "Keen Cutter"

Granville Street The Royal Bank Building (Next Door to Public Telephone Station) Bridgetown



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FOR
**Millinery,
 Ladies' Jackets,
 Skirts, Suits, Furs**

**For Monitor Readers
 Thursday, Sept. 30**

You are invited to our Mil-
 linery Parlors and Ready-to-
 Wear Department on this day
 for Special Sale Price.

F. E. Bentley & Co.
 Middleton, N. S.

COUPON Thursday, September 30

Bring this Coupon
 This Coupon entitles you to 10 per cent Cash Discount in
 all Cash purchases of Millinery, Ladies' Jackets, Children's
 Jackets, Furs, Suits and Skirts.

F. E. BENTLEY & CO.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

**Hardwood Flooring is Cheaper and More Sanitary than
 Carpets**

We have installed the latest up-to-date machinery and make
 the BEST article in the above on the market.

It is kiln-dried and end-matched in widths of 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 and 3 in.
 and sold at the lowest prices FACE MEASURE.

We sort it in two grades No. 1 and 2.

Let us quote you for your requirements in this line.

A. W. ALLEN & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF
**Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Building Material, &c.
 MIDDLETON, N. S.**

THE FIGHT TO SAVE THE FORESTS

(By John Rosse)

The terrors of the forest fire always
 impressed themselves on the memory
 of boyhood as the things to be met in
 story books and never allowed to come
 any nearer.

Yet the fact remains that thousands
 of Canadians live their seasons in
 more or less constant dread of sudden
 holocausts. Last summer an unusual
 number of fires swept across the fore-
 rests of Canada, destroying not a few
 lives and sending into smoke millions
 of dollars' worth of merchantable
 timber. During the last fifteen years
 eight times more timber has been
 burned by these conflagrations than
 was cut by all the lumbermen. That
 is, for every hundred feet of lumber
 produced by logging camps and the
 saw mills, eight hundred feet have
 been wasted in smoke.

If this enormous extravagance were
 unpreventable, if it were due to light-
 ning, to "spontaneous combustion" or
 other supernatural cause, one could
 become resigned to the showing as a
 necessary sacrifice. But more than
 two-thirds of the loss is absolutely
 preventable. It is due to carelessness
 on the part of campers, hunters, trap-
 pers and others who build fires in the
 woods, and do not take the trouble
 to extinguish them when leaving. The
 throwing away of a lighted cigarette
 or pipe ashes in the highly inflam-
 mable underbrush has been known
 to start a fire which eventually cost
 someone a fortune.

Are not the forest fires a means
 taken by Nature towards some useful
 end? They are nothing of the kind.
 Far from finding any good use in lev-
 elling a magnificent forest, Nature
 teaches the lesson that the loss of
 trees by burning is one of the very
 worst crimes against the comfort and
 prosperity of man. Canada has lost
 so much of her original forests by
 fires during the past fifty years that
 thousands of square miles of country
 could be pointed to where growth of
 timber is stunted and sparse, a poor
 inheritance for the generations that
 must inhabit the land and put it to
 use.

The worst forest fire in the history
 of Canada was the Miramichi fire in
 New Brunswick in 1885. It began its
 greatest destruction at one o'clock in
 the afternoon, of October 7th about
 sixty miles above the town of New-
 castle. Before ten o'clock at night it

was twenty miles below Newcastle.
 In nine hours it had destroyed a belt
 of forest eighty miles long and twen-
 ty-five miles wide. Over more than
 two and a half million acres every
 living thing was killed. Even the fish
 were afterwards found in heaps on
 the river bank. One hundred and
 sixty persons perished and nearly a
 thousand head of stock. The striking
 point in all the tragic tales of con-
 flagrations through the great Cana-
 dian woods is that the awful loss might
 have been prevented at the commence-
 ment, for nearly all great holocausts
 of the woods begin with a dropped
 match, an unextinguished camp fire
 or other piece of human carelessness.
 Few, very few, forest fires start them-
 selves.

Although Canada today has magnifi-
 cent forests, which, if properly used,
 will guarantee the people of the coun-
 try all the lumber, firewood, pulpwood,
 etc., which can be required during
 all time to come, the fact remains that
 the tree growth of this Dominion is
 not inexhaustible, and that unless a
 stop comes by legislation, present
 methods of lumbering, lack of fire
 ranging and carelessness in starting
 fires will force the grandchildren of
 this generation to rue the criminal
 neglect of the people of to-day. Cana-
 da owns only about one-fifth of the
 amount of merchantable timber that
 is owned by the United States. Ex-
 perts have stated that Ontario's for-
 ests will at the present rate be ex-
 hausted in thirty years.

We have been accustomed to think
 that a forest is a self-contained affair,
 to destroy which is to destroy nothing
 else. Canada's history has shown this
 to be tragically in error. Norfolk
 County in Ontario has ten thousand
 acres of desert in one block, a stretch
 of useless, sandy waste, which owes
 its condition to the destruction of the
 trees. In Lambton County there is a
 belt of sand land several miles long,
 varying from one to two miles wide,
 as dead as Sahara. Simcoe County
 has 60,000 acres of sand lands in three
 distinct tracts. The Pine Plain near
 Angus contains 50,000 acres of lifeless
 waste. Over the face of these wilder-
 nesses lie the ruins of farmhouses,
 some of them resting on a prop or
 two, their occupants either dead or
 driven by discouragement into the
 towns and cities. The abandoned

farm is, of all sights, the most pitiful.
 Why these deserts? Why the aban-
 doned farms? Once these lands pro-
 duced magnificent timber. But that
 was in the days when Ontario people
 looked upon the forest as something
 to destroy. Trees were slaughtered
 without regard to species or maturity
 or any other factor. Nature's ven-
 geance always follows such defiance
 of her plans. The land was never in-
 tended for agriculture. It was de-
 signed for the one duty of growing
 trees. Sixty per cent. of the land in
 Ontario is tree-growing land. When
 men think they know better than na-
 ture and sow wheat where pine
 should be, there is only one ending
 to the effort—the man is beaten a
 hundred times in a hundred.
 As years went by the soil, refusing
 to meet the new conditions, degenerat-
 ed into a desert-like area. With a
 living grown sparser every year, the
 farmer and his family usually held
 tenaciously to their homestead. Some
 of these properties produced agricul-
 tural returns of only \$3.78 per acre,
 out of which the family had to live,
 pay interest on the investment and
 make the necessary improvements.
 Needless to say, the population dwelt
 for the greater part in utter poverty,
 the human harvest deteriorating with
 the land.
 Thousands of farmers' families are
 living to-day in Ontario and other
 provinces under circumstances no whit
 less pitiful. The land they occupy
 should never have been taken from
 the forest, for it will grow nothing
 but trees. Given over to trees, it
 will produce a lumber and pulpwood
 harvest with very little attention, av-
 eraging several dollars an acre, and
 go on producing it in perpetuity.

Once the people of this country
 fasten upon the idea—already recog-
 nized throughout Europe—that forests
 are intended to be "harvested" like
 an annual crop of wheat, not gouged
 out and left useless like an exhausted
 silver mine, forest fires will no more
 be permitted than would wholesale
 burglary on the streets of Winnipeg or
 Toronto. Land designed by nature
 for tree-growing will be kept apart
 from agriculture; no farmer
 should be allowed to locate where
 only failure and misery await him.
 Forest management will then be placed
 on a basis as sane and efficient as a
 departmental store.
 Canada is already on the way to these
 ideals. Governments are be-
 stirring themselves in the direction
 of preventing fires by the employment
 of staffs of rangers and inspectors and
 the use of special fire fighting equip-
 ment. Lumber companies are dispo-
 sed to meet the professional forester
 half way and adopt his methods of
 cutting only the trees that are ready
 for cutting and saving the remainder
 for another crop.

If this evidence of progress were
 not in sight the position of the country
 would indeed be cheerless. Kill the
 forest, and we will not only the trees
 themselves, but the land beneath them
 and beside them; we dry up the
 streams, forfeit the waterfalls and their
 great service in generating power.
 Palestine was once a land flowing
 with milk and honey, a land of olive
 and fig trees. But the forests were
 destroyed, and today the land is large-
 ly a hopeless desert. Syria is in the
 same condition. A forest expert who
 went over a district forty miles square
 says this district had once 150 cities
 and towns ranging in population from
 three thousand to three hundred
 thousand inhabitants. Now each con-
 tains a few score squalid families. An-
 tioch's population fell from half a
 million to thirty thousand. In those
 days the famous cedars of Lebanon
 flourished on the mountains. To-day
 the hills are bare and the lowlands
 are a desert.

MILDREDINA HAIR REMEDY
**Grows Hair And We Prove It By
 Hundreds Of Testimonials.**

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

Mildredina Hair Remedy stimulates
 the scalp, makes it healthy and keeps
 it so. It is the greatest scalp invigor-
 ator known. It is a wholesome medi-
 cine for both the hair and the scalp.
 Even a small bottle of it will put more
 genuine life in your hair than a dozen
 bottles of any other hair tonic ever
 made. It shows results from the very
 start.
 Now on sale at every drug store and
 toilet store in the land. 50c. and \$1.00.

Mildredina Hair Remedy is the only
 certain destroyer of the dandruff mi-
 crobe which is the cause of 98 percent
 of hair troubles. These pernicious,
 persistent and destructive little devils
 thrive on the ordinary hair tonics.

It is reported that Canada will have
 200,000,000 bushels of wheat beyond
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Mildredina Hair Remedy is the only certain destroyer of the dandruff microbe which is the cause of 98 percent of hair troubles. These pernicious, persistent and destructive little devils thrive on the ordinary hair tonics.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

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Middleton

Mr. G. Cox was the guest of his aunt,
 Mrs. A. J. Sponagle.
 Rev. H. S. Morris and wife returned
 last week from their vacation.
 Mr. Ryan of the Royal Bank
 has been transferred to Liverpool.
 Miss Mildred Messinger is visiting
 at Canard, Hantsport and Wolfville.
 Mrs. C. F. Fisher spent last week
 at St. John, the guest of Mr. and Mrs.
 A. Bent.
 E. S. Spurr, who is taking a mili-
 tary course at Halifax, spent Sunday
 at home.
 Mrs. Charles Tupper of Bridgetown
 was the guest of Mrs. N. F. Marshall
 last week.
 Mrs. Cunningham returned home
 Friday after spending several months
 in the United States.
 Mr. N. F. Marshall who has been
 visiting his son Frank, of Chicago, re-
 turned home on Saturday.
 Mr. F. P. Cameron, teller of the
 Commerce Bank, has been transferred
 to Charlottetown, P. E. I.
 Mrs. W. L. Magee, formerly of
 Middleton but now of Woodstock, is
 the guest of her parents, Capt. and
 Mrs. A. E. Barbeau.
 Mr. Fred Smith who has been visit-
 ing his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allison
 Smith of Margareville, returned to
 Boston on Saturday.
 Mrs. Edgar Ruggles of Regina, ac-
 companied by her three children, is
 visiting Mr. Ruggles' parents, Mr. and
 Mrs. Lenfest Ruggles.
 Mrs. (Dr.) Davis and son of Pettite
 Riviere, were the guests of her aunt,
 Mrs. G. M. Moore last week, en route
 to her father's home in Ayleford.

MELVERN SQUARE

Sept. 27.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Martin and
 family spent last Sabbath with friends
 at North Williamston.
 Miss Georgie Brown, teacher at
 East Margareville, spent the week-
 end with her parents in this place.
 Mr. George Dodge of Brighton,
 Mass., is visiting his parents, Mr. and
 Mrs. Robert Dodge, Melvern West.
 Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Burns of
 Boston, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs.
 Edwin Harris for an indefinite time.
 Miss Emma Demmons who has been
 spending her vacation with her par-
 ents, returned to Massachusetts on
 Saturday last.
 Rev. and Mrs. Wall of Kingsport,
 have been the guests of Rev. and Mrs.
 Wheeler, at the parsonage, during the
 past week.
 The Rev. Thomas McFall, of Somer-
 set, will conduct services in the Pres-
 byterian Church at Melvern on Sab-
 bath afternoon, October 3rd.
 Pte. Ralph W. Henshaw of the 64th
 returned to Sussex early last week
 after spending a short time with
 friends in Melvern Square.
 Mr. Clarence Phinney of Maplewood,
 Mass., is visiting friends in this com-
 munity, and is, at present, the guest
 of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goucher.
 On Friday of last week, Mr. and
 Mrs. D.M. Outhit and Miss May Phinney,
 were to Annapolis Royal. They were
 accompanied by Mrs. H. L. Bustin,
 who stopped at Bridgetown, returning
 with the auto party that evening.
 Last Sabbath afternoon a stirring
 patriotic sermon by the Rev. Mr.
 Wheeler, held the close attention of
 his hearers, in the Baptist Church,
 with music appropriate for the occa-
 sion. May the prayers of God's people
 be answered and Peace once more
 reign in our land.

FALKLAND RIDGE

Sept. 25
 Mr. Harry Slaunwhite had the mis-
 fortune to lose a large horse the mor-
 ning of the 25th.
 Miss Nellie Elliott of Clarence, is
 the guest of her sister, at the home of
 Mrs. Robert Swallow.
 Mr. and Mrs. David Starratt are
 visiting friends and relatives at Par-
 adise, Kingston and Ayleford.
 Mr. Boyd Chute of Clarence and
 Miss G. R. of Springfield, were call-
 ers recently at Mrs. R. Swallow's.
 Mr. Pierce of Kingston, building
 mover, is here at present engaged in
 moving a large barn for C.R. Marshall.
 Laurie Saunders of East Dalhousie,
 with his reaper and binder, who has
 been harvesting the grain here, has
 returned home.
 Mrs. Mary Sprowl left the 22nd for
 Torbrook for a few days before going
 to the U. S., where she intends to
 spend the winter.

OLDER BUT STRONGER

To be healthy at seventy, prepare at
 forty, is sound advice, because in the
 strength of middle life we too often forget
 that neglected colds, or careless treat-
 ment of slight aches and pains, simply
 undermine strength and bring chronic
 weakness for later years.
 To be stronger when older, keep your
 blood pure and rich and active with the
 strength-building and blood-nourishing
 properties of Scott's Emulsion which is a
 food, a tonic and a medicine to keep your
 blood rich, alleviate rheumatism and
 avoid sickness. At any drug store.
 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

ALBANY

Sept. 25
 Ashbury Murray of St. John is home
 for two weeks' vacation.
 James Payne went to Wolfville to
 attend the Academy at the opening of
 the term.
 Mrs. Bleakney of Wolfville has been
 the guest of her son at Mr. Harris
 Oakes'.
 Mr. and Mrs. Jason Feener and Mrs.
 Wm. Whynt not have gone to Boston
 for a visit.
 Mr. Lyman Whitman and Jos. Mail-
 man are busy threshing with new gas-
 oline engine.
 Mr. A. B. Fain is still improving,
 but very gradually. Mr. McLeod is
 still very low.
 Mrs. Rachel Saunders, sister of
 Mrs. Albert Oakes, has returned to her
 home in East Dalhousie.
 People here are harvesting their
 grain. Good crops of oats are report-
 ed. Potatoes are somewhat blighted.
 Mrs. Bloxson and daughter, Mrs.
 Frank Whitman and baby, expect to
 go to Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday,
 28th.
 Miss Kohl and Mr. McInnis, nurse,
 returned to Boston to-day. The for-
 mer is able to walk a very little out of
 doors.
 Mrs. E. J. Whitman has gone to
 Port Medway to spend a month with
 her mother who fell on the sea shore
 and received quite serious injuries.
 Miss Carrie McKeown expects to oc-
 cupy her new house on Monday, Sept.
 27th, and will have a "house warming"
 on that evening. All her friends are
 cordially invited to be present.
 Mr. Herman Sheridan shot the first
 moose of the season for the vicinity on
 Monday, 20th, only hunting about two
 hours. Kenneth Zwicker, and Aubrey
 Sawyer caught another this week.
 Mr. Bleakney will preach his closing
 sermon here tomorrow (26th). Last
 Sunday evening his subject was,
 "Heaven", and the sermon was listen-
 ed to with great attention, being a well
 thought out discourse.

MARGARETville

Sept. 24
 Mr. C. S. McLean is very ill at
 time of writing.
 Miss Alleen Harris who has been
 very ill is recovering.
 Mr. N. G. McGranahan has just re-
 turned from a hunting trip.
 Mrs. W. B. Moody and children are
 visiting her parents at Nictaux.
 Miss Mamie Cleveland of Dart-
 mouth is visiting her grandmother,
 Mrs. H. Cleveand.
 A pie social was held in the school
 house on Saturday evening; quite a
 large number present. Proceeds for
 school purposes.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Balcorn and Miss
 George returned from Lawrencetown
 a few days ago, where they had been
 visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Balcorn.
 Miss DeWolf of New Brunswick at-
 tended the wedding of her brother,
 Rev. H. E. DeWolfe. While here she
 was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J.
 McMurtry.
 Miss Georgie Balcorn entertained a
 number of her friends at a "Kitchen
 Shower" given in honor of Miss Hal-
 de DeWolf. Among the guests
 were Miss Helen DeWolfe and Mr.
 Burton DeWolfe of Wolfville.

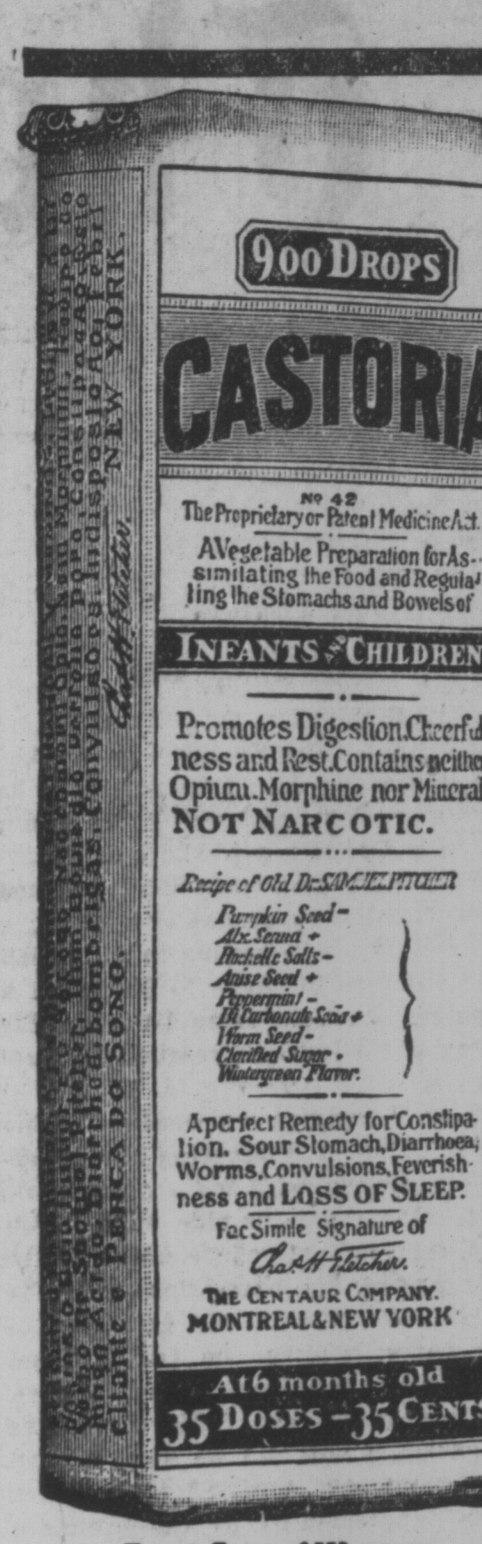
HOLE BORED THROUGH HAIR

A Baltimore, Md., watchmaker re-
 cently performed the delicate operation
 of drilling a microscopic hole through
 a human hair and threading it with a
 minute strand of silk. As nearly as
 it is possible to determine, the hole is
 approximately 1-3,000 inch in di-
 ameter. The feat was accomplished in
 an hour, during which time four hairs
 were broken in unsuccessful attempts
 at the work. The hair was stretched
 taut between two pins and over a
 white ground covering a working
 block. It was also pressed to the
 block with a pair of hair-spring
 tweezers to prevent it from rolling.
 The point of the finest needle obtain-
 able was ground down until it was a
 mere nothing and then placed in a
 jeweler's pin vise to enable its being
 used. In centring the instrument
 squarely in the middle of the hair, the
 man rested his chin on the work-
 bench, stretched his arms out so that
 they were practically at rest and then
 held his breath. This was done to
 steady the hand holding the instru-
 ment sufficiently for the work. After
 the hole had been cut through the
 hair the threading operation was per-
 formed.—Popular Mechanics.

ANOTHER BIG SHIP FOR BRITISH FLEET

New York, September 20.—The sup-
 er-dreadnaught Barham, of the British
 navy, whose keel was laid in 1913,
 a sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth,
 and the Warspite, is about ready to be
 commissioned, according to word
 brought to New York to-day by pas-
 sengers of the steamship Orduna.
 The Barham is now fitting out in
 Liverpool and probably will be in
 service within six weeks.

In Russia there are enough people
 to populate Great Britain, Germany
 and France, with a considerable num-
 ber left over.



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500	2lb. size	2.45

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 order, and goods will be shipped parcel
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 lose?

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The French Firing Line; Farming Amid the Shells

The Watchers in the Trenches
By Ralph Pulitzer
(Editor-in-Chief of the New-York World)

On the anniversary of the last day of the world's peace, the 365th day of the war, I stood in the darkness of a very advanced front trench.

The trench was nearly empty of men. But at the loophole nearest to me stood the rigid form of a soldier. His legs were invisible in the darkness. His body showed up vaguely. His face was brilliantly silhouetted by the thin blade of light through the rifle slit. He stood silent, motionless; his eyes intently focussed out into the sunlight. I looked through the next slit through a spider's web of barbed wire between stunted black posts across 200 yards of green grass and wild flowers, at another tangle of posts and barbed wire with a narrow furrow of white, chalky soil running along just behind it—the German trenches.

Not a living thing was in sight in the sunny loneliness. There was silence except for the crack, crack of striking bullets from inaudible German rifles. I look back at the face of the Guetteur—the watcher. His eyes fixed on the narrow white line were puckered with intentness, but his lips were parted in an easy good-humored smile brightening a face young, clean-cut, alert, calm, and very patient.

Early that morning a young staff officer had shown me the great plain of Champagne stretching away to the low hills on the horizon. Across the green fields of the panorama over the swelling hills, disappearing into the dark woods, reappearing at the other end, I saw two tiny lines of white like aimless tracing of a child's slate pencil on a slate. They ran on across the landscape, now drawn boldly forward, now swerving with indecision, now zig-zagging with perplexity. Sometimes the child's pencil had slipped and made short little lines at right angles. Sometimes the pencil had made three or four short starts parallel with each other before it finally got under way. Sometimes it had made a regular little maze of lines. But always the two white scratches on the slate were drawn on and on till, wavering, but always close abreast, the trenches of the two armies disappeared in the far distance.

Through powerful glasses the officer showed me little puffs of smoke floating up from the sunny, silent, peaceful landscape. They were from the exploding shells. To the right I saw high clouds of smoke rising lazily into the air out of some woods. It was a house in the German lines fired by French shells. And though the little puffs of smoke were only here and there on the landscape, everywhere I could see through the glasses the microscopic figures of peasants working busily in their fields.

Many were soldiers helping out, but very many were old men, boys, and women. Again the scene seemed symbolical. Behind the soldier watching in the bombardment were the innumerable tiny, plodding figures, undaunted by the abrupt little puffs of smoke, doing their patient share towards bringing in the harvest.

Within Range of German Guns
We got into two elephant-grey Army motors with Remington carbines slung on the dashboard and military chauffeurs and tore along a road in easy range of the German artillery, but for some reason never shelled. Finally after a few hours' run we stopped about a kilometre from a little village which must remain nameless.

Leaving our motors we walked a little farther along a road and then climbed down into a trench. This was about six feet deep and three feet wide, and the bottom and sides were of white chalky soil. It pursued a serpentine course, but there was a method in its meandering, for a straight vista of trench leading towards the enemy would be a splendid hunting ground for bullets. We had not gone far when I heard a sound like a boy cracking a toy whip. "A bullet striking near us," explained the officer ahead of me. The guns, too,

were going off, but none of them very near us.

Before entering the village I stood in the road looking through my field glasses at a German captive war balloon to my left. "Come along, come along!" shouted one of the officers. "If you stand there you'll start the Germans shelling. You're in plain sight of them there!" Needless to say, I came along. We walked through the shattered village, which the Germans shelled religiously every day, until we came to the remains of the church.

Climbing in over the ruins we saw that there was one corner where, miraculously enough, a few yards of floor and a few yards of roof had both escaped being shelled to pieces. An altar had been set up there with about ten chairs in front of it. There Miss was still said every Sunday for the benefit of the 16 inhabitants who persisted in staying in the village. These must, indeed, be solemn little services, for the Germans are far from being Sabbatarians when it comes to shelling a church. Going on we stopped in front of what was a house for one storey and a skeleton from there up.

Desolation of the Trenches

Following instruction I climbed up a long ladder, which led to two rat-traps—sole survivors of the second floor. A few planks had been stretched between these, and from them another ladder ran up to small patch of attic floor, which, marvellously intact, nestled round three sides of a brick chimney under a fragment of roof.

Look as closely as one could, it was impossible to detect the slightest movement, and yet it was from this innocent looking line that the bullets were imitating toy whips. I wedged myself up into the chimney to get a view of another side, and then climbed down. We now left the village and walked into the open advanced trenches. The most remarkable thing was their utter desolation.

At regular intervals we passed the watches, some standing in covering trenches gazing through the slits, some lying out beyond the open trenches behind steel shields, some using periscopes, all depending on the location of the trench. Looking into such a periscope one would swear one was looking straight out through the loophole. There is not the slightest sign that one is looking at a reflection in a mirror. We walked, bent over, through an extremely long tunnel in a very advanced position, which some of the officers themselves had never been in, and then started back through the open trenches. Finally we got back to the village. I had asked how the 16 inhabitants made a living. An officer had replied, "By selling eggs and milk to the troops." Or I had asked how they produced milk. He had replied, "very certainly out of a cow."

Milking Under Fire

As an answer to my polite scepticism I was now taken to see the cow. We walked down a little street where I was told the Germans were now directing most of their shells. They were fortunately napping while we walked through. Suddenly we turned into a gateway, and there in the middle of this wreck of a village was a barnyard with chickens clucking, a horse tied to a wall, and three cows standing placidly chewing their cud. On a stool by one of the cows, making its milk hiss down into the tin pail, sat an aged woman. There she sat, with shells sailing to and fro over her head, with the "departs" booming and the "arrives" bursting. We left the old lady surrounded by what she evidently considered all the comforts of home, and a few steps farther were introduced to the Mayor of the village. He was a smiling, bland old man, who greeted us most genially. Apparently he had not a care in the world, as he stood continuously making conversation.

On our way back through the communication trenches we saw an attempt by the German guns to bring down a French airman who was flying above us.

Every time they went off their report was so violent that I could not help jumping. The airman was sailing around overhead and the German gunners were letting drive at him with what looked to us like pretty bad shots. I could see the aeroplane

wheeling in the air, hear the distant report of "departs," wait an appreciable time, and then see the bursts of white flame high up in the sky, followed by little puffs of smoke.

Shots at an Aeroplane

"That's a wretched shot," said I as one shell burst over our heads far behind the aeroplane. "Yes, a bad shot for the aeroplane, but a good shot for us," replied one of my companions. I was standing with my head away back looking straight overhead. "Come, move on, move on, or you'll catch some of that on your face!" warned the officer who was my special mentor. I obediently moved on, and, sure enough, a couple of seconds later he picked up a piping fresh shrapnel ball which had just fallen into our trench out of the sky.

In the meantime the airman had corrected his guns, so that they were hitting whatever they were shooting at, and he sailed away to the rear, while his battery became really enthusiastic and went off with a series of tearing crashes which kept me jumping all the way to the end of the communication trench. There I climbed out, with my ears full of the seventy-fives' violent reports, the distant explosion of their shells, the distant reports of the enemy's shells, the crack, crack, of the rifle bullets, and the occasional sharp whistling of one overhead.

DEEP SEA SALVAGE

The work of the submarine diver has always made a strong appeal to popular interest, and the hazards run have given an element of fascination to this field of human activity. In February of 1884, the Spanish liner Alphonso XIII foundered off the Canaries when bound for Cuba with a very valuable consignment of specie aboard. To be exact, she had a half million dollars in newly minted coin. She sank in twenty-six fathoms of water—a matter of 156 feet. The salvage operations covered an interval of thirteen months, and the only diver found capable of doing the work, a man named Lambert, made on average something like two descents a month. Even so, he suffered from the hydrostatic pressure to which he was subjected, and at times was completely played out when he reached the surface. Indeed, he paid the price of his venturesomeness and was paralyzed shortly after his dangerous task was finished.

From the specie room of the sunken Empress of Ireland, the Canadian Salvage Association has recovered the silver bullion and the purser's safe—not to mention the pouches of postal matter and the reclaiming of hundreds of bodies of the stricken passengers. To reach the specie room the divers had to descend to a depth of 150 feet; they had to break their way into the craft and to follow a devious passage and it was necessary for them to work in extremely cold water and amid a gloom that was well-nigh ink. Instead of only one diver being engaged there were twelve of them, and the circumstances of their operations must be made still plainer in order that the layman may grasp the really extraordinary nature of the undertaking.

First, it was necessary to locate the position of the foundered ship in relation to the channel and then definitely to establish the manner in which she was resting on the bottom. The Canadian Government had planted wreck buoys after the Empress of Ireland went down, but these merely indicated in a general way the area in which she lay. Now, the St. Lawrence has a normal rise and fall of more than 14 feet where the liner sank, and this means a very strong current at the ebb and flow. Accordingly, only a brief interval of something like half an hour was available at the slack of the tide when diving operations could be carried out in comparatively still water. The first diver that went down to locate the wreck hit the big keel and then dropped off into deeper water where he hung without being able to tell anything. It was the red paint on his suit and his description of the projection that revealed the big keel and proved that the steamer lay turned over and flat upon her injured side.

The next problem was to find out how the hull lay in relation to the

side-way, and this was no easy task in the dark depths of the river. More than once the divers became bewildered as they groped their way over the upturned ship and tried to identify the different portions of her. To add to the gruesomeness of the job, they stumbled every now and then upon huddled groups of victims held in the open spaces between the promenade deck, and kindred fairways. It was in recovering some of these bodies that one of the divers lost his life—the only fatality that occurred during this extremely difficult and hazardous enterprise. That man's death taught an early and a very valuable lesson. He was a splendid physical specimen of manhood, a very careful liver, and an experienced under-water worker. While walking along the slimy side of the liner he slipped and dropped suddenly to a greater depth. Possibly he was frightened or more likely, stunned by the instantaneous "squeeze" of water pressure. Be that as it may, he instinctively tried to do what the emergency called for, i. e., to open wider his air supply valve and thus equalize the external pressure by air pressure within his suit.

Unhappily in his confusion he turned his valve the wrong way! He shut off his air instead of increasing the vital flow. He was very strong and by struggling more and more in the wrong direction he finally wrenched off the little wheel and thus sealed his fate. Before relief could be sent to him he was too far gone to be saved. The accident established the rule thereafter that the divers should work in pairs, and also led to a trifling modification in the equipment which justified itself several times afterwards. The valve was so arranged that it could not be completely closed and thus a sufficient leakage was insured, which would keep the man alive if, by chance or confusion, he repeated the unfortunate manoeuvre of his ill-fated associate. This simple expedient had not been thought of before, despite all of the years in which divers have toiled at their dangerous calling.

Possibly you do not know it, but a diver is guided to a great extent in dark or muddy waters by his sense of touch, and therefore his hands are commonly bare. The water about the wreck of the Empress of Ireland, however, was as cold that the men's hands became numb and their usefulness hampered proportionately. To overcome this difficulty they were finally provided with rubber mittens sufficiently thick to protect the hands and yet thin enough to permit of satisfactory tactile acuteness. Scores of pairs of these mittens were used during the operations. Finally, when everything was in readiness, the divers went into the specie room and got out the ingot of silver and into the mail room where they recovered the pouches of postal matter, but the biggest problem was the removing of the purser's safe. The divers could not do any strenuous work themselves and the safe had to be pulled out of its resting place and then drawn through the succeeding doorways and along the passage leading to the cut in the side of the ship before it could be lifted directly surfaceward. The power had to come from the salvage steamer above, and a wire hawser was the connecting medium.

In the past it has been the uniform practice to supply the divers with air by means of hand-driven pumps. When working at moderate depths, this is not such a hard thing to do, but when the under-water workers are down 150 feet and more it takes the continual effort of four men at the cranks to supply enough air for two divers. Indeed the maintenance of the supply is a burdensome task, and the four men soon become exhausted by their labors. If the air should fail it is perfectly plain that the divers would be in grave peril unless they could be brought quickly to the surface or speedily succored by a renewed flow. To overcome this difficulty the Canadian Salvage Association availed itself of experiments made by the United States Navy.

Instead of using hand-driven pumps, steam compressors were employed which stored the needful air in two large tanks, and from this abundant source of supply the divers were fed. In this way all danger of either a failure of vital air or a sufficiency of it was obviated, and a material advance in the art of submarine operations effected.

Apart from the value of the present accomplishment, the task carried through by the Canadian Salvage Association on the sunken Empress of Ireland is of suggestive importance, because wrecks that have hitherto been abandoned without an effort could have been worked upon in the light of the state of the art today, and hundreds of vessels that may be lost under kindred conditions hereafter will be within the reach of the scientific salvor.—World's Advance

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

Poland.

Germany has begun to talk peace. She has made offers to the Poles of the restoration of their nationality. But this offer was already made by Russia at the beginning of the war. If the Poles should listen to Germany rather than to Russia, what guarantee would they have that Germany's promise would prove of greater value than "a scrap of paper"? But it appears that Germany has an ulterior purpose. A large majority of the European Jews are resident in Poland, and some of the largest banking firms in Europe are controlled by Jews. Put these things together and it will appear that Germany's promise of Polish nationality is occasioned, not so much by love of the Poles, and the desire to see them gathered under their own flag, as to secure the favor of the rich Jewish bankers, from whom they desire to borrow money, and to dissuade them from lending money to the Allies.

Poland was once an independent Kingdom with an area of 280,000 square miles, and a population of 25,000,000. But, surrounding nations cast covetous eyes upon it, and although noble patriots strove to prevent the partition they were unable to do so.

One of these Polish patriots was Kosciuszko, who was led by a love affair to come to America in 1777, and there joined the army of the Colonists against Great Britain. He returned subsequently to Poland and headed in 1794 the national movement, being appointed dictator, and commander-in-chief of the army, in opposition to the Russians and the Prussians, who were invading what was left of the Kingdom. His efforts, however, were unavailing. He was captured and imprisoned for two years. He then fled to France and Switzerland, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died in Switzerland, and his remains were interred in Cracow. The first partition of Poland was made by Russia in 1772; the second by Prussia in 1793; the third by Austria in 1795; and the remainder of the Kingdom was afterwards absorbed by Russia. The last Polish King, Stanislas, died in 1798, broken hearted in Petrograd, then known as St. Petersburg. The Poles, however, in whatever nation they have found a residence have never ceased to long for the restoration of their nationality. And it may be that one of the results of the present war will be at least a partial fulfilment of their ardently cherished desire. It may be that the scattered fragments of the Kingdom will be reunited as a self-governing Province of the great Russian Empire.

Germany's War Burden

The Vorwaerts, the Socialistic paper of Berlin, says that already the national debt of Germany has increased to such an extent that the interest and pensions alone will reach the sum of \$625,000,000 annually, which is nearly as much as the total expenditures of the nation for 1912. It can be easily seen that if the war should continue for another year the nation would be on the sure road to bankruptcy, if not already there. No doubt Germany expected she would accomplish her purpose within a year, and that she would be able then to recoup her own financial losses by compulsory demands made upon her neighbors. But, with the present temper and determination of the Allies,—and, that temper and determination are increasing rather than diminishing, there is not the shadow of a hope that she will be able to enforce any such exactions. On the other hand, the prospect is that the Allies will demand from Germany large indemnity for the unnecessary destruction occasioned by her methods of "ruthlessness" which have added so much loss and misery to those of ordinary warfare. And with her shipping driven from the sea, and her industries paralyzed, or taken over by other nations, some of whom have already determined that they will never again trade with Germany, and with a population largely decimated by war, her condition cannot be other than one of long continued poverty. What then will be the feeling of the masses toward the dynasty and war lords who have turned the nation into a fighting machine? Will they be satisfied with a system which puts it into the power of the Kaiser to plunge the nation into war of his own will? Will they tolerate the condition

which at present prevails, in which the vote of a rich man is worth several times that of a poor man in determining the laws of the land? The probability is that the Kaiser's ambition for world domination will prove to be of the kind which Shakespeare designated as "Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself, And falls on the other."

The Children's Ambulance Fund

The pupils in the Bridgetown School have contributed thirteen dollars and seventy cents to the Children's Ambulance Fund, as requested a short time since by a circular, having the endorsement of His Royal Highness, the Governor General, and also the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia. The Treasurer of the Fund is Mrs. J. S. McLennan, Sydney, who will see that all amounts contributed reach the War Office and are devoted to the purpose for which they are given.

It is becoming increasingly evident that this Canada of ours is included in the German effort for world-wide domination. The young people have really more at stake in the war, than persons of advanced years. The latter will soon pass from the activities and responsibilities of life. The burdens will soon fall upon the shoulders of the young. It is fitting therefore, that the young people of Canada do their bit, in whatever way they can, to meet the necessities of those who are fighting their battles, and to maintain the civil and religious liberty which they enjoy under British rule.

A Way to Carry Out Advice

The editor pressed the button in the wall, and the attendant, hearing the call, at once came in. "Here," said the editor, "are a number of articles I have just received instructing me as to the best way to run our paper. I want you to carry out all these orders." The attendant gathered them all in the waste basket and carried them out.

A LIBIATION

We know of a clergyman's wife, whose preserves fermented on one occasion and were poured out behind the barn. The inquisitive fowls, probably unacquainted with the effect of fermented matter, determined to sample them, with the result that they went staggering around. We do not know whether fishes have the same inquisitive inclinations, but, if they do, they had an opportunity to indulge them a week or so ago, when a quantity of the ardent, which was brought to town against law and order was offered to them as a libation at the town wharf. Try it again, brother John. Whether the fishes thank you or not, a good many people will.

LAWRENCETOWN SCHOOL EXHIBITION

The Lawrencetown School Exhibition held last Friday was a pronounced success. The number of exhibits in some classes was not as large as in former years, but the quality was well up to the standard, which goes to show that the scholars have not abated their interest in these annual exhibitions.

During the afternoon the Board of School Commissioners of the Bridgetown School and the entire staff of teachers, visited the exhibition, and were pleased with the whole affair.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the school building, which was addressed by Dr. M. E. Armstrong, George E. Saunders of the Dominion Entomological station, Bridgetown, and Principal Thurber of the Bridgetown school. A number of prize essays were read at this meeting, and a number of patriotic choruses were rendered by the school, under the direction of Miss Robb.

A full list of the prize winners will be published in our next issue.

SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Todd of Dalhousie West, celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary on Wednesday last, Sept. 22nd. They were the recipients of twenty pieces of useful silverware, a beautiful Rayo lamp, several pieces of china, and two pieces of linen.

At 6.30 all repaired to the dining room where a sumptuous repast was prepared. Seated there were the entire family of Mr. and Mrs. Todd, six in number, the family circle not yet being broken. Also three brothers and two sisters of Mr. Todd, and the aged mother who with the snows of ninety-two winters upon her, sweet and cheery, drew the attention of all present. Beside those already mentioned, were present, near relatives and many friends.

After tea the party was favored with vocal and instrumental music by Miss Kathleen Buckler of Annapolis. At a late hour the friends left for their respective homes wishing Mr. and Mrs. Todd years of contentment, happiness and prosperity.

Country Machine Gun

TUPPERVILLE

(Collected by Miss Bessie W. Kent.)

- | | |
|----------------------|-------|
| H. E. Bent | 33.00 |
| Mrs. A. H. Bent | 1.50 |
| Mr. Fred Bent | 1.50 |
| Mr. Claire Bent | 1.50 |
| Mr. Fenwick Ingils | 1.00 |
| Mr. Alfred Ingils | 1.50 |
| Mr. Chas. Bent | 1.00 |
| Mr. Moses Everson | 1.00 |
| Mr. L. W. Chipman | 2.00 |
| Mr. B. W. Kent | 1.00 |
| Mr. L. B. Potter | 1.00 |
| Mr. J. W. Kent | 2.00 |
| Mr. Stanley Kent | 1.00 |
| Mrs. E. E. Bent | 1.00 |
| P. C. Ingils | 3.00 |
| Mr. John Ingils | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Emineau | 2.00 |
| Mr. H. Simpson | 1.00 |
| Mrs. F. Armstrong | 1.00 |
| John Bent | 3.00 |
| John Everson | 1.00 |
| Pearle A. Ingils | 1.00 |
| Mr. Wm. J. R. Ingils | 2.00 |
- \$32.75

BELLEISLE

(Collected by Miss Agnes P. Gosner)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Mr. Burton C. Eaton | 35.00 |
| Mr. Wm. S. Fraser | 1.00 |
| Mr. Le Baron Troop | 2.00 |
| Mr. F. R. Troop (2nd cop.) | 1.00 |
| Mr. H. G. Parker | 1.00 |
| Mr. Frank Bent | 1.00 |
| Mrs. A. P. Nelly | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Gertrude Wade | .50 |
| Mrs. Scott Chipman | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Andrew Walker | .50 |
- Collected in Belleisle Hall Friday evening 376
- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Mr. Jeremiah Saulnier | .50 |
| Mr. Norman Dargie | 1.00 |
- This brings us up to \$1000, the sum required for the purchase of a gun.

OBITUARY

MRS. EDWARD HALL

At midnight on Sunday Mrs. Edward L. Hall of Lawrencetown passed peacefully away to her long home, aged sixty-seven years. Mrs. Hall had suffered a second stroke of paralysis within a year, and for the past two weeks her life has been despaired of. Her daughters were in constant attendance till the end. Mrs. Hall was the daughter of the late Samuel FitzRandolph of South Williamston and had been a widow for some thirty years. Years ago she had been baptized by the late Rev. Willard Parker and all her life was a most zealous worker in the Baptist Church. She was a lady of a kind and genial nature and will be mourned by large circle of friends. Two daughters survive: Mrs. W. V. Jones of Bridgetown; Miss Carrie a nurse in the blind school at Halifax. Also three sisters: Mrs. Guilford Morse of Nictaux; Mrs. Deliah Beckwith of Halifax; Mrs. Ada Nichols of Melvern Square and one brother Burpee, of South Williamston. The funeral services were held from her late home on Tuesday, Rev. H. G. Mellick officiating, assisted by Rev. Mr. Boyce.

PRETTY WEDDING AT MARGARETVILLE

DEWOLFE-MCMURTERY

The wedding was solemnized on Wednesday morning, Sept. 22nd, of Haldee, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McMurtery of Margaretville and Rev. Herbert DeWolfe of Albert, N. B. The ceremony was very quietly conducted by Rev. Wm. Brown. The rooms were tastefully decorated with cut flowers and ferns by the friends of the bride. The bridal party took their place under a beautiful arch of maple leaves to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, played by Miss Georgie Balcom. The bride, who wore a very becoming suit of navy blue broadcloth, and hat of silk velvet, was given away by her father.

ST. JAMES PARISH CHURCH NOTES

The services next Sunday (18th Sunday after Trinity) will be: Bridgetown—8 p. m. (Holy Communion) and 7 m. St. Mary's, Belleisle—10.30 a. m. St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, Young's Cove—2.30 p. m.

WEEK DAYS

Fridays—Bridgetown 4.30 p. m. Service of intercession on behalf of the war; 7.30 evening prayer followed by choir practice.

MARRIED

THORNE-ARMSTRONG—At the home of the bride's parents, Granville Ferry West, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. T. F. McWilliam, Mary Mills Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Armstrong, to Mr. James Townsend Thorne of the same place.

COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The Sunday School Convention of Annapolis County will be held (D.V.) in the Union Church, South Farmington, on October 6th, 1915, morning, afternoon and evening. Delegates are requested to send their names to Miss Marguerite Phinney, South Farmington. (MRS.) ANNIE L. SAUNDERS, County Sec'y-Treas.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, etc. Don't Die in the House. 15c. and 25c. at Drug and County Stores.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

Miss Robb of Windsor, who has been teaching music in the public schools at Lawrencetown for the past two years, is expected to be in Bridgetown next week, with the view of instructing in music in the public schools here, and also to give private lessons.

The schooner Cora May, Captain Elmer Lewis, after landing two hundred tons of hard coal for J. H. Longmire and Sons, cleared and towed out of the river Tuesday, bound for Mattland, Hants County, to load 160,000 feet of lumber for Scamell Brothers, New York.

Mr. Fred Fay received a letter from his son Sydney, of the 29th Battalion, written from Otterspool, England, and dated Sept. 12th, in which he said his Battalion was to leave on the 15th for France. The boys are pretty well fed up with training, having been a soldier nearly a year, and they are all anxious to go to the front. They had issued to them a few days before writing. The War Department, gas helmets, identification discs, first aid dressing, etc. A farewell message from the King had been read to the Battalion, so marching orders were expected hourly. He had met a large number of Nova Scotians, including Barry W. Roscoe, Arch Kinney, Geo. DeChman, and Ernest Marshall, all of this town.

Corporal N. P. Vroom of the Royal Canadian Regiment, at present in Shorncliffe Camp, England, is one of the Annapolis County boys who made a considerable sacrifice to get to the front. He formerly belonged to the Second Special Service Battalion, R. C. R. which corps was disbanded twelve years ago. At that time he went to the United States and qualified as a trained nurse, and practiced in Boston and New York. One year ago, in October, 1914, he came home a few days too late to enlist in the first C. E. F. and rejoined the R. C. R. in Halifax, thinking that this highly trained unit would be among the first for active service. Not only had he twelve years' absence, and no material interest whatever in Canada as an excuse (with honor) for not enlisting, but was compelled to sacrifice a very lucrative and enviable position on the staff of the Cambridge, Mass. hospital, and declined a position in the C. A. M. C. Corporal Vroom is a native of Middleton, and a brother of Mrs. F. A. Balcom of Spa Springs.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. On Friday evening instead of the regular League meeting the young people are going to Belleisle for a "Corn Bore."

Services next Sunday, Oct. 3rd: Bridgetown—Sunday School and Bible Study 10 a. m. Public Worship 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. At the evening service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Granville—11 a. m., Belleisle—3 p. m.

Bridgetown United Baptist Church

Conference meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. on Friday at 7.30 p. m. Sunday services: Bible School at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m., and at 7 p. m. At the close of the morning service the Lord's Supper will be dispensed. A meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society will be held in the vestry on Tuesday, October 5th at 7.30 p. m.

AT
J. I. Foster's
Yours truly
DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

Winter Goods

All our lines in the following goods are full and complete and we invite your kind inspection of same

Undervest and Drawers
For Ladies, Misses and Children

Sweater and Sweater Coats
For Ladies, Misses and Children

Undershirts and Drawers
For Men, Youths and Boys

Sweater and Sweater Coats
For Men, Youths and Children

Suits, Overcoats and Reefers
For Men, Youths and Boys

Blanket Cloth
For Coats, extra heavy quality pure wool, colours White, Tan, Cardinal and Navy.

Highest Prices paid for Eggs and Butter

STRONG & WHITMAN

Phone 32 Ruggles Block

The Cucumber said to the Tomato "It's time to get pickled!"

Get Your Spices at Ken's

Ginger	7	Cents
Cassia		
Allspice		
Mixed Spice		

Mixed Pickling Spice 25 cents per lb.

KEN'S RESTAURANT

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

SPECIAL GOODS

Oranges, Bananas, Grape Fruit, Lemons, Water Melons

Confectionery

Choice Fresh Chocolates in thirty different kinds, Cream Candy, Carnivals, Chips, Penny Candies

Groceries

A full line of best Groceries always on hand. Cheese, Fork, Lard, Tea, Coffee and Sugar

Dishes

A large assortment of fancy Cups and Saucers as well as those by dozen

MRS. S. C. TURNER

MASONIC BUILDING

MIDDLINGS

BRAN

FEED FLOUR

AT
J. I. Foster's
Yours truly
DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

FASHION'S FINEST FOOTWEAR

The new 1915 Styles are without a doubt the acme of the shoe designers' skill.

Not only are the lasts most shapely, but the material used, the trimmings and decorations are away in advance of any previous season.

All the Leading Styles
All the Popular Leathers
All at the Lowest Price
All are invited to call and inspect them

**Granville Street
Boot and Shoe Store J. E. LLOYD**

Cream Separators

Do not pay exorbitant prices for Cream Separators. We can sell you the best at a reasonable price. See sample at our store.

Cement and Cedar Shingles

One car of each just arrived, also a small lot of Cedar Posts

MRS. S. C. TURNER

MASONIC BUILDING

OUR WOMEN'S FALL AND WINTER SHOES

The new Fall models in Women's Shoes are now ready for service! There are many new style features this season that the Women, who enjoy wearing choice Shoes, will appreciate.

We are showing the following popular Fall Lines in the "Bell" "Classic" and "Cleo" makes.

- Gunmetal Calf Gaiter Lace Boot. Grey Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Concave Cuban Heel, Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.
- Patent Gaiter Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Concave Cuban Heel, Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.
- Patent Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Cuban Heel McKay Sewn Sole. Price \$4.00 net.
- Gunmetal Button Boot, Black Cloth Top, Plain Toe, Cuban Heel Goodyear Welt. Price \$4.75 net.

We have many other very attractive styles at most any price required from \$2.00 to \$5.00

Our experienced Service in fitting insures every woman that comes here a perfect fitting Shoe.

J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

The Provincial Exhibition had a total attendance of 68,259, the best since 1908.

The Farmer's Supper held in Centrelea on Sept. 24 for the Red Cross netted \$21.75.

Go to Mrs. Turner's for Lynch's Colonial Cake only 12 cents each, for the Red Cross Fund.

Wanted Print butter 29 cents per pound, Eggs 25 cents per dozen. W. W. CHESLEY.

A meeting of the local recruiting committee is called for next Monday afternoon, Oct. 4, at two o'clock, in Warren's Hall.

We are requested to announce that there will be no service in St. Mary's Church, Belleisle, tomorrow (Thursday) evening.

Since the imposition of the war tax on letters and post cards the volume of such posted in Canada has decreased about 30 per cent.

There will be a Social in the Belleville Hall on Wednesday evening, Sept. 29th, in aid of Red Cross Funds. Tickets 25 cents.

Bathurst, N. B., had a fire on Wednesday, which destroyed 15,000,000 feet of lumber, causing a loss of \$250,000. It was fully insured.

Commencing next Sunday and continuing until further notice, the Sunday evening services in the various churches will begin at 7 o'clock.

Millinery openings at Bridgetown and Lawrencetown on Wednesday, Oct. 6th and following days. ANNIE CHUTE.

Our esteemed townsman, Mr. Stephen S. Ruggles suffered a paralytic shock last week and his present condition is considered very critical by the attending physician.

CIDER APPLES WANTED

Any quantity of cider apples for which we pay 25 cents per barrel. M. W. GRAVES & CO. 24-31 Bridgetown.

Prothonotary H. R. McKay of Annapolis Royal, had the misfortune to sprain an ankle last week. Mr. McKay had to walk some twenty miles after the accident occurred, which caused him intense pain.

Remember the Ladies' Minstrel Show in aid of the Red Cross to be held in Primrose Theatre, Oct. 8th. A jolly evening. Lots of jokes, choruses, etc. Come everybody. Do good. Feel good. Admission 25 cents.

We are informed that in the Magistrate Court on Saturday last a fine for second offence was charged by the Stipendiary against the party from whom intoxicating liquors were seized, and that the destruction of the liquors was ordered.

J. H. Hicks and Sons have secured the contract to build a skating rink at Kentville to replace the Arena which was burned some months ago. The new building will be 90 x 150, and the contract calls for its completion about the middle of December.

A Yarmouth exchange says: A massive turtle—the largest ever seen in Yarmouth—came up on the Hx. & S. W. Ry. this morning from Liverpool. It measured 6 feet 6 inches wide and weighed over 600 pounds. It was quite a curiosity.

The Country Machine Gun Fund has been fully subscribed, over \$1000.00 having been donated. This Fund has been subscribed entirely outside of the towns in this County. Thanks are due Miss Agnes P. Gesner of Belleisle, and Mrs. Chas. Wheeler of Clarence for their indefatigable efforts in the raising of this fund.

A south-west gale of intense velocity accompanied at times by rain, prevailed unceasingly since early Sunday morning doing great damage all through the Valley, more particularly to the fruit crop. During the gale early Monday morning the large plate glass in the north side of H. A. West's hardware store at Annapolis Royal was blown in and smashed to atoms.

At the intercessory service of the united churches of the town held in St. James Church last Sunday evening, the Rector, Rev. Mr. Underwood, made the announcement that an effort would be made to send a Christmas box to all who had enlisted for Overseas service from Bridgetown and immediate vicinity. This suggestion should meet with the hearty approval of every loyal citizen of our town and doubtless will meet with a very liberal response.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Miss Annie Tupper of Digby is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. G. M. Murray of Spring Hill is the guest of Mrs. A. F. Little. Lyle Salter has joined the staff of the local branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Miss Maude Rathburn of Berwick spent the week-end at the Methodist Parsonage.

Mr. George Copeland of Annapolis visited at the home of his cousin, Mrs. F. A. Rice, last week.

Mrs. R. J. Edwards of Halifax, was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Stanley Marshall, last week.

Mrs. Irving Behie and Miss O'Leary of Brickton, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Turner.

Mrs. Lottie Parker of Lynn, is a guest of the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. Aldon G. Walker.

Mrs. J. W. Peters, who has been spending the past three weeks in St. John, returned home on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Bowles of Grafton, Kings County, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chesley.

Mrs. J. Fletcher, Bent of Paradise is spending a few days at Granville Ferry, the guest of Mrs. Capt. Jacob Bent.

Millidge Salter left for Halifax last week where he will take the second year in the law course at Dalhousie College.

Sheriff Rockwell of Kentville was the guest of his daughters, Mrs. F. H. Fowler and Mrs. Harry Dodge, over Sunday.

Lance-Corporal A. E. Withers of the garrison at Partridge Island, St. John, arrived here on Monday on a four days' furlough.

Dr. DeBlais left on Saturday for a brief vacation trip to Boston where he will be the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Barrett.

Capt. Wm. E. Gesner, with his wife and two children, went to Boston last Friday where they will remain for an indefinite period.

Mrs. Fred A. Rice and daughter, Miss Nellie R. Rice, are spending a week visiting friends and relatives in Deep Brook and Annapolis.

Jack Ruggles, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ruggles, went to Windsor on Monday where he will enter Kings College as a student.

Corporal Ira Jackson of the 63rd regt. Halifax, enjoyed a brief furlough with his family here last week, returning to Halifax on Monday.

Mrs. John Merry and Mrs. Chas. Merry of New Albany attended the silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Todd at Dalhousie on Wednesday last.

Mrs. C. E. Ewing and little son Freddie, who have been spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Rice, left last Wednesday for their home in Industry, New York.

Mr. D. G. Harlow has rented a cottage at Wolfville and will move his family there tomorrow, to remain until the closing of Acadia College next spring. His son Lawrence is of the Class of 1916.

Mrs. Lewis of Freeport, wife of Capt. Ernest Lewis of the S. S. Valinda, and little daughter, are making their home with Mrs. Hayward for a number of weeks until navigation in the river closes.

Kentville Advertiser.—Rev. Z. L. Fash of Charlottetown has been visiting friends and relatives in Greenwich and Wolfville. On Sunday week he preached acceptably at Canard and Port Williams for Rev. F. H. Beals.

Mr. F. W. Vaughn, who has been accountant at the Royal Bank of Canada for several months past, has been transferred to the Sydney branch. Mr. C. A. Winthrop of Dartmouth has succeeded Mr. Vaughn at the Bridgetown branch.

Mrs. Miller and Miss Reynolds left for their home in Swampscott, Mass., on Friday, 24th, after spending two weeks with her sister, Mrs. Capt. Jacob Bent, Granville Ferry. Also visited at the home of her brother, F. Fletcher Bent of Paradise, and relatives in Bridgetown.

Dr. W. H. Beckwith and family came out from Halifax on Saturday by auto, and were guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Beckwith until Monday. The Doctor favored the congregation of Providence Methodist Church on Sunday evening, with a beautifully rendered tenor solo.

Parrsboro Leader.—Rev. B. J. Forter, who has been spending the summer months travelling in the interest of Mount Allison University, has returned home, with his family and has taken up his work in our midst. We welcome him back. We understand he has had a most successful summer and that as a result of his work, many new students have been added to the attendance at Mount Allison.

Miss Margaret McLean, formerly matron of the Spring Hill Hospital, who has been doing private nursing in Boston, offered her services some time ago for work at the Front, and

has just received instructions to report at Halifax. From there she will proceed at once to France. Miss McLean visited at the home of her friend, Mrs. A. F. Little, two years ago, and made many friends in town.

Miss Winnie Feltus of Lawrence-town, left on Saturday to train for a nurse at the Newton Hospital, Mass. Previous to her departure she was waited on and presented with a sum of money as a small token of the high esteem in which she is held, and as a slight recognition of her faithful and efficient work as organist in the Methodist Church and as Sunday School and Epworth League worker. Miss Feltus has the best wishes of a host of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Whitway returned last Thursday from their trip to England. Mr. Whitway says his experience on the steamship Hesperian, at the time she was torpedoed, was a thrilling one and one never to be forgotten. He speaks in the highest praise of the manner in which the officers and crew of the Hesperian handled the passengers and put them aboard the life boats, and of the treatment accorded them by the officials of the Allan line. Their expenses at Queenstown and their fare back to Liverpool, were paid by the company and their passage money refunded in order to allow them to take passage home by an American line. Mr. and Mrs. Whitway were not in the water as has been reported in our Provincial papers.

TALCUM POWDERS

Now is the time to use this dainty. It keeps the body fresh, cool and sweet.

We have an exceptionally good line to choose from, and varying in price from 15c to 75c per package. We have one Special at 25c. It is the finest value we have ever seen.

ROYAL PHARMACY W. A. Warren, Pharm. B. The Rexall Store

Business Notices

For Sale—By W. Terhune at the farm of Andrew LeCain, Round Hill, 3 cows, (1 two-year-old heifer and 2 yearling heifers). Also cultivator, disc harrow, and De Laval Separator No. 10, run one year.

WANTED—AGENTS BOTH SEXES IN NOVA SCOTIA. Liberal commission. Men women and children insured against sickness and accident. Address, The Fraternities, Richmond, Maine.

HAIR WORK DONE. Combing or cut hair made into Puffs, Transformations and Switches. Terms moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail orders promptly attended to. MISS GEORGINA BANCROFT Annapolis Royal, R. F. D. No. 1.

Wanted CIDER APPLES

In large or small quantities. Price 25 cents per barrel.

Annapolis Valley Cyder Co. Ltd. R. Whitway Manager

To Whom it May Concern

It having been brought to my notice by reliable authorities that certain persons are attempting to injure my professional reputation, by the circulation of scurrilous statements, this is to give notice that should there be recurrence of such statements legal proceedings will be immediately instituted.

DR. C. B. SIMMS 22-41

To the Public

Notice is hereby given that owing to certain business changes about take place hereafter the general store of E. E. Burke will be run on a Cash Basis. Also that all accounts owing the said E. E. Burke are now due, subject to draft. Thanking the public for their kind patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, assuring you of the best value money can buy. E. E. BURKE

CASH ARGAINS

Pkg Rolled Oats 25c
Quart Jar Pickles 25c
Molasses, gallon 55c
1 oz. bottle Lemon 08c
Regular 45c Tea 40c

10% off all Dry Goods purchases.

Produce taken as cash

BURKE'S, Paradise

To buy CLOTHES and TOGGERY there's no place like

J. Harry Hicks'

To buy a Fall Suit for business or for Dress, there's no place like J. Harry Hicks'

To buy a Fall Top Coat, Rain Coat or Overcoat, to buy a good pair of trousers for any purpose there is no place like J. Harry Hicks'

To buy Clothing for the Boys there is no place like J. Harry Hicks'

When looking for the correct Hat, the latest Hat or anything to make a man look well dressed, no place like J. Harry Hicks'

Corner Queen and Granville Streets Phone 48-2

FLOUR and FEED

A Full Line of Fancy Groceries always on hand

Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Confectionery Ham and Bacon Nails all Sizes

Shovels, Hoes, Galvanized Wash Tubs, Tin Wash Boilers, Tin Pans all sizes, Galvanized Pails, Tin Pails

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

WOOD & PARKS

Granville Street Bridgetown, N. S.

The Bridgetown Importing House

Just arrived per "S. S. Tabasco" our first shipment of

British and Foreign Goods

Consisting of Coatings, Serges, Poplins, Silk Crepes, Ondule, etc., in a variety of shades and prices

Northway Coats

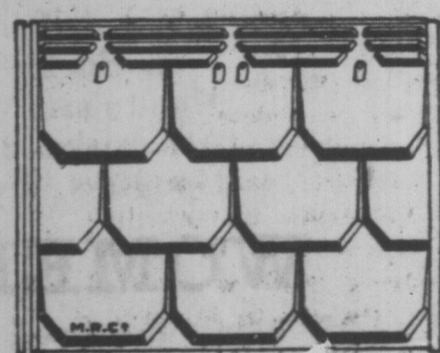
Our first and second installment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Northway Coats are now in. The range is larger and better than ever. We invite an early inspection.

Watson's Underwear

For Men, Women and Children in all sizes weights and prices

J. W. Beckwith

Use Eastlake Galvanized Steel Shingles on your Roof



They cost no more than best Cedars when laid on the roof.

There are many roofs throughout Canada which were covered with Eastlake Shingles between 1885 and 1890 and which look as well to-day as when the shingles were put on. From all appearances these roofs are good for another fifty years or more. This record is the best guarantee that you can get.

We are receiving a carload this week. Ask for prices. We also have two carloads of cedar and spruce shingles for sale.

J. H. HICKS & SONS

QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Ammunition

We can Supply you with anything you want in Shot Guns, Rifles and Ammunition

Special Price on White Lead for One Week Only

Crowe & Mundee

Bridgetown, N. S.

Plumbing and Heating

Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces, Stove and Furnace Pipe and Elbows, Eave-trough and Conductor Pipe ::

JOSEPH H. MacLEAN

Phone 27-4 Granville Street (Under Oddfellow's Hall)

A New Silver Polish

I have just stocked a large quantity of the finest silver polish in the world. A harmless vegetable product unapproached for use on gold, silver, nickel brass and glass. Price per bottle 25c. Our repair work has always given satisfaction.

Ross A. Bishop LOCKETT BLOCK

General Bingen 39997

Enrolment No. 146 Sire Bingen, 2.06% sire of Ulhan, 1.58 (world's fastest trotter), Dam Rose Patchen by Patchen Wilkes, sire of Joe Patchen, 2.01, sire of Dan Patch, 1.55 (world's fastest pacer)

This horse will be at Elias Langley's stable, May 26th, all day and every alternate Wednesday until August 1st, during accidents and storms. Come see him. He weighs 1200 lbs and bred second to none. He is managed by his owner.

NORMAN MARSHALL 6-11 Tel. connection Kingston

Farm for Sale

Situated in Beaconsfield, containing one hundred acres. Land in good state of cultivation. Farm cuts over forty tons of choice hay. The orchard has produced six hundred barrels of apples, also young trees just coming into bearing. Buildings new. For further particulars enquire of PERRY BENT or S. C. TURNER.

CLARKE BROS.

Spot Cash Price List on Rubbers

1915-1916

WHEN asking CREDIT we charge *five cents per pair extra* on all Rubbers from 42c per pair to \$1.00 per pair, and *ten cents per pair* on all Rubber Footwear costing over \$1.00 per pair.

DON'T DESTROY THIS LIST. File it in a convenient place in your home. When in need of Rubber Footwear consult this List and send us your orders. We prepay all express charges on orders amounting to \$5.00 and upwards.

RUBBER BOOTS

Men's Cabots, Knee Length	\$3.50 per pair
" Red Sole, Knee Length	4.00 " "
" White Rubber Boots, Knee Length	4.85 " "
" White Rubber Boots, Hip Length	5.95 " "
" Storm King, Hip Length	5.50 " "
" Vac Brand, Knee Length	5.50 " "

LUMBERMEN'S RUBBERS

Men's Bruce, 1 Buckle	\$1.65 per pair
" Prescott, 1 Buckle, Pure Gum	1.85 " "
" Wilmot, 2 Buckle	1.80 " "
" Sponsor, 2 Buckle, Red Sole	2.50 " "
" Spartan, High Lace, Red Sole	2.50 " "
" Yukon, High Lace, Red Sole	3.25 " "
Boy's Bruce, 1 buckle, sizes 1 to 5	1.30 " "
Youth's Bruce, 1 buckle, sizes 8 to 13	1.20 " "
Boy's Tacit, Red Sole	1.85 " "
" Spartan, Red Sole	2.00 " "
" Wilmot, 2 buckle	1.50 " "

MEN'S OVER BOOTS

Men's Yamaska, 1 buckle	\$1.45 per pair
" Admiral, 1 buckle	1.65 " "
" Four-Buckle Over Boots, best quality	2.75 " "
" Manitobas	2.65 " "
" Athabaska, 2 buckle	2.00 " "
" Douglass, fleece-lined Storm	1.85 " "

WOMEN'S OVER BOOTS

Women's Buttoned Over Boots	\$1.85 per pair
" Dolphin, 2 strap and 1 buckle	2.20 " "
" Overstockings, with Rubbers	1.50 " "
Misses' Overstockings, with Rubbers	1.25 " "
Children's Overstockings, with Rubbers	1.15 " "

MEN'S PLAIN OVER RUBBERS

Men's Albert Overs	\$.90 per pair
" Manor, Nobby Last	1.00 " "
" Men's Storm Rubbers	.95 " "
Boy's Albert Overs, sizes 1 to 5	.75 " "
Youth's Albert Overs, sizes 10 to 13	.60 " "

Women's Plain Over Rubbers

Women's Eclipse Ideal	.60 per pair
" Etta	.65 " "
" Storm Rubbers	.70 " "
" Astor Light Weight, best quality	.70 " "
Misses' Eclipse, sizes 11 to 2	.48 " "
Children's Eclipse, sizes 4 to 10 1/2	.42 " "

WOMEN'S GAITERS

Short, Medium and Long Lengths, color Black
PRICES: 50c 65c 90c and \$1.00 per pair

All the above prices subject to change without notice

CLARKE BROS.

BEAR RIVER, N. S., September 1st, 1915.

Bear River

Miss Lina Mullen is visiting friends in Granville.

Mr. Willis Frazee is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Frazee.

Miss Myrtle Styles returned to her home in Moncton on Monday last.

Miss Muriel Kinney of Digby, is visiting her father, Mr. H. Kinney.

Miss Warren of Boston is spending her vacation with Mrs. Thelbert Rice.

Miss Catherine Weir of Deep Brook spent the week-end with Miss Ruth Adams.

Mr. Archie Adams, Benj. Clements, and guide, brought in a fine moose on Saturday.

Mrs. Clarence Harris of Stoneham, Mass., formerly of this place, is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Stasio Bereni, accompanied by Miss Nellie McMahon, left for the South on Saturday.

Miss Jennie Phinney returned on Saturday after visiting friends in Middleton and Lawrenceton.

Mr. W. K. Tibert and Mr. Roy Miller returned from a successful moose hunt on Friday evening, Sept. 24th.

Miss Muriel Sutherland, who has been spending the summer here, returned to her home in Yarmouth on Saturday.

Mrs. H. M. Rice and children left Friday for Boston and from there to Washington State, where they expect to reside in future.

A collection was taken in Oakdene School for the Children's Ambulance Fund with the following results:

Primary	\$11.13
Second Primary	1.30
Elementary	2.25
Intermediate	2.34
Preparatory	.75
Advanced	3.53
	\$11.30

A receipt is held by the Principal for the amount forwarded.

PRINCE DALE

Sept. 24

Miss Lena Wright is spending the week in Bear River.

Mrs. Zenas Sanford is visiting relatives at Clementsvalle.

Miss Mammie Wright returned from Smith's Cove on Thursday.

Miss Goldie Brown of Ipswich, Mass., is visiting at Mr. G. H. Wright's.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Earley of Ipswich, Mass., are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. George Kidd of Clementsvalle spent a few days recently with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Brenton Rice of Bear River, spent Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Forman Wright's.

Mrs. Lloyd Wright and brother, Mr. Thomas Sealey of Marshalltown, were recent guests of Mr. F. T. Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Forest Connel and daughter Ruth, of Bridgetown, were over-Sunday guests of relatives here.

Mr. B. Dukeshire of Clementsvalle, and daughter, Mrs. Frank Cushing, and baby Alice, of Caledonia, Queens County, were at Mrs. Elder Fraser's, Thursday.

BEAR RIVER EAST

Red Cross Calendar

The corn supper which was held at Bear River East last Wednesday evening, Sept. 22nd, was a decided success, the sum of \$80.00 being realized.

We cordially thank all those who so generously assisted to provide the supper. Also every guest present who certainly suffered from the cold wind while patiently waiting to be served.

We feel much indebted to the Bear River Band for giving us such excellent music and helping to make the evening pass so pleasantly. The money will be forwarded to the President of the Red Cross Society at Halifax to endow a cot in the Duchess of Connaught's Hospital as soon as arrangements can be made to do so.

COM.

KARSDALE

Sept. 27

Miss Etta Shaffner continues to improve slowly.

Mrs. Harry H. Bogart went to Salem on Saturday.

Miss Bertha Hudson accompanied by her nephew, Roger Williams, goes to Lynn on Wednesday to spend the winter.

The ladies of the Baptist Church held a harvest supper at the residence of Mrs. Hannah Hudson on Thursday evening. A big crowd assembled and a most enjoyable evening spent. The supper was excellent—Karsdale never serves up anything else—and the financial result \$26.75. This goes towards the pastor's salary.

WEDDING AT MORGANVILLE

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Snell of Morganville, was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding, Wednesday, September 22nd, when their daughter Mildred, was united in marriage to Mr. George Nelson Archibald of Gardner, Mass. Rev. L. H. Crandall, pastor of the Bear River Baptist Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of a few intimate friends and relatives. The bride was daintily gowned in embroidered net-over white silk, and carried a bouquet of pink and white sweet peas. The wedding march was played by Miss Wentzel of Bear River. After the ceremony and receiving of congratulations, refreshments were served.

At the close of a very enjoyable evening, the happy couple departed for Digby. Before leaving for Gardner, they will visit Mr. Archibald's former home. The many beautiful gifts were a true expression of esteem for the bride, who will be greatly missed.

MORGANVILLE

Sept. 25

Chester Morgan left this week to join the British Navy.

Praying service will be held in the Morganville Baptist Church on Sunday, Oct. 3rd, at 3 p. m.

Mr. Archibald, who attended the marriage of his brother, G. M. Archibald, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Snell.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Morgan enjoyed a week's visit at their daughter's, Mrs. I. M. Phinney of Middleton, returning home on Saturday.

AUTUMNAL HINTS TO HOUSEHOLDERS

How the Dangers of Fire May be Minimized

(Special Bulletin from the Commission of Conservation)

The season is fast approaching when cool evenings will demand the starting of fires in our homes. September and October, have become known to freemen as the months when chimneys and flues cause the most trouble.

The following suggestions of a practical nature, if faithfully followed, will do much to prevent damage to property and loss of life.

Stoves—Place a metal stove-board on the wood floor under the stove, and extending at least twelve inches in front of the ashpit door. Protect all walls and partitions within two feet of any stove with a metal shield, leaving an air-space between the oven and the wall. Leave no kindling or other wood in the oven over night. Do not hang clothes too near the stove or stovepipes.

Pipes—See that the lengths of stovepipe are well fitted together, free from rust holes and parted seams, wired firmly and fitted perfectly into the chimney. Stovepipes passing through partitions, walls, floors, attics, and roofs are dangerous at best. Where these must pass through partitions, walls or floors, always use a large ventilated double thimble. You should examine the stovepipes in the attic. They may come apart or rust. Fluff and spider webs are likely to gather on and around them, to be set on fire when you least expect it.

Chimneys—Chimneys should be built from the ground up, and never rest on wood supports. The settling of the woodwork will cause cracks in the chimney. Nor should the chimney walls be used to support joists or other woodwork. Soft brick and poor mortar are often responsible for defects in the chimney. Use a good quality of brick and cement mortar. Chimney walls should be at least eight inches thick, the flue of ample size and lined with fire clay or terra cotta. Never stuff up the flue holes with rags or paper, nor cover them with anything but metal stock. Chimneys should be cleaned frequently.

Furnaces—Protect all woodwork above and around boilers, if within three feet, with a metal shield, also all woodwork near furnace pipes. It is best to rivet the lengths of the pipes together to prevent disjoining. The pipe should fit perfectly into the chimney. Examine the pipe frequently for rust holes or other defects. Keep them free from dust, fluff and spider webs, which are easily ignited.

Defects—Defective stoves, boilers, furnaces, pipes and chimneys should be promptly repaired or replaced.

Overheating—Beware of overheating stoves, boilers, furnaces and pipes.

Ashes—These should never be placed in wooden receptacles or bins, on wood floors or against wood partitions, walls, fences, buildings or any other woodwork. Use metal receptacles only, and dump ashes away from all buildings.

Care—These matters are technical, but very simple and merely call for ordinary care. You cannot afford to be careless, when the lives of your loved ones, and the property of yourself and neighbors, are at stake. Let "Care and Caution" be the watchword and in this way assist in reducing Canada's enormous fire loss.

If you can make good bread from some flours, you can make better bread from

PURITY FLOUR

and more loaves to the barrel too. Buy it and see for yourself.



More Bread and Better Bread

Great Cities of the World

Rio de Janeiro, the Capital of Brazil

Brazil is one of the largest countries of the South American Continent with many undeveloped resources. Through it flows the mighty Amazon River, 3,300 miles in length, which, with its vast tributaries, drains a territory of 2,300,000 miles, more than two-thirds of the Dominion of Canada.

One of the early explorers says of this country: "We see a fecundity of soil and a rapidity of vegetation that is marvellous, and to which even Egypt, the ancient granary of Europe, affords no parallel. This is the country of rice, of sarsaparilla, of cocoa, tapioca, India rubber, of dyes of the gayest colors, variegated cabinet woods of the finest grain and susceptible of the highest polish. Here dwell the wild cow, the fish ox, the sloth, the ant-eater, the beautiful black tiger, the mysterious electric eel, the boa constrictor, the anaconda, the deadly coral snake, the voracious alligator, monkeys in endless variety, birds of the most brilliant plumage and insects of the strangest form and gayest colors."

This glowing description was written many years ago and conditions have considerably changed. The alligators, and snakes and tigers have been driven far from the beaten tracks; in many places the lands have been drained and waste marshes and giant trees have made way for pastures and thrifty plantations, where grain, coffee, sugar, cotton and pineapples and many other things are cultivated. Small isolated communities have grown to be large ones, that send their products directly from their own docks to the markets of the world.

There are still the monkeys, and beautiful butterflies and humming birds, and the parrots, macaws, herons, egrets, and countless other gorgeously feathered birds. The location of Rio de Janeiro, the chief city of Brazil, on the bay of the same name, is said to be incomparably beautiful, surpassing the famous bay of Naples, and the Golden Horn of Constantinople.

Rev. James C. Fletcher enthusiastically declares that the first entrance to this bay must form an impression on the life of anyone. "I have seen," he says, "the rude and ignorant Russian sailor, the immoral and unreflecting Australian adventurer, as well as the refined and cultivated European gentleman, stand silent on the deck, lost in admiration of the gigantic avenue of mountains and palm-covered isles, which, like the granite pillars of the Temple of Luxor, form a fitting colonnade to the portal of the finest bay in the world."

Dr. Henry Van Dyke thus describes the approach to the city: "As far as the eye can reach stretch the serried peaks of the coast range. Everywhere, bathed in the intense golden sunlight, are the same gradations of green, the same riot of brilliantly colored flowers that are seen on the banks of the Amazon—only here the water is not muddy, but deep blue, as though trying to reflect the turquoise of the sky; and the beaches are lined with almost snow-white sand. Then, as we steam slowly across to the anchorage, we have the first view of the city, dense in the centre where it covers the peninsula and stretching along the shore, and here and there back between the foothills for miles and miles to the south. The roofs of the houses are tiled in reds and browns; the walls are cream or rose-tinted or else dazzling white."

"It looks like a fragment of fairyland," says William E. Curtis (in his "Capitals of Spanish America")—"a cluster of alabaster castles decorated with vines."

During recent years many improvements have been made in Rio de Janeiro. The old passenger landing place has been transformed into a handsome square adorned with gardens and a big bronze fountain; hills have been levelled to permit extensions and relieve the congestion; literally thousands of marshy, mosquito-breeding places have been filled in and reclaimed; a fine drainage canal

has been constructed, an adequate sewerage system installed, and a system of docks is nearing completion that will rival the celebrated docks of Santos and Buenos Ayres; some of the streets have been broadened and more have been repaved, and the sanitary conditions and healthfulness generally have been tremendously improved. Yellow fever is a thing of the past.

Besides all this, many magnificent new government buildings have been erected, notably the Congressional Palace on Tiradentes Square. The estimated cost of this building alone was \$15,000,000, and it is proudly claimed to be the finest in South America; also the palace of the Supreme Court, of rose-tinted stone and marble with bronze ornamentalions, and the Post Office and National Printing Office and National Library, all of great architectural beauty. And to facilitate traffic, a superb hundred-foot-wide avenue, the Avenida Central has been constructed clear across the business section for a mile or more, opening a vista from bay to bay. To do this more than six hundred houses had to be purchased and torn down; they have been replaced by others of a pleasing general uniformity and elegance of appearance, of which any city in Europe or America might well be proud. The sidewalks are paved with mosaics.

There are many beautiful parks in the city. One of them, the Botanical Garden, is known the world over from the thousands of pictures that have been published of its avenues of magnificent royal palms.

Rio de Janeiro has a population of more than a million people, and of course it has its antiquities and places of historical interest, its museums, art galleries, libraries, statues and churches (the painting and decorations in the beautiful Candelaria Church are the richest in South America) and its amusement resorts of every description. Down town in the commercial part is the noisy, vivacious old Rua do Ouvidor, of all things Rio de Janeiro the one that possesses the most individuality, the place where everybody who is anybody is to be seen. It is only about twenty feet wide, so narrow and crowded that vehicles are not allowed to go through at certain hours of the day, but most of the old sombre Portuguese-style buildings have been replaced by modern ones, and what it lacks in width is compensated for by the attractiveness of the stores and cafes. The cafes, principally devoted to the demi tasse, are everywhere in Brazil, but here particularly they are the rendezvous for the official, military, professional and more prosperous commercial classes, who drop in at all hours to talk things over to the music of the orchestra—everything from religion and politics in the latest society gossip—only they sip coffee, for the most part, instead of beer.

It is interesting to note that the company that supplies light, water and street cars to the city of Rio de Janeiro is financed by Canadians and has its head office in Toronto.

REZISTOL

A safe and sure remedy in all cases of overstimulation; also indicated in all cases of Brain Fatigue, Nervous Exhaustion caused by overwork or malnutrition, unequalled for nausea or general depression. A general tonic and body builder. Mail orders filled by Rezistol Chemical Co, Boston, Mass.

Arabia has a tract of unexplored territory nearly five times the size of Great Britain, while nearly a quarter of Australia has not been visited by civilized man.

Last year 7,343 patients were treated by the Grenfell mission on the Labrador coast.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

EATING TO BE WELL

The word "dieting" is little used in these days, but much is said about eating, and needfully too.

It is an old remark that death enters at the mouth. Once established there he can soon send you to your grave by tickling your palate for highly seasoned foods and many of them, or by inducing you to bolt every mouthful and wash it down with ice water or other unwholesome drinks.

To eat correctly is the key to comfortable physical being.

If you do not know how to eat well you have not yet learned how to live.

If you have already formed a mad eating habit you will find it a hard thing to correct.

If you eat too fast and chew too little you will need a master will to compel yourself to eat slowly and chew much.

One of Horace Fletcher's rules is to chew all solid food until it is liquid

and practically swallows itself.

Try that plan as a starter toward correct eating. It will test your metal.

Another of his rules is to eat only in response to an actual appetite which will be satisfied with plain bread and butter. No appetite is normal which requires either coaxing or choking off.

To eat healthfully one should be governed by the law of no-hurry-no-worry, but also by the rule of talking-less-and-chewing-more.

Many persons who imagine that they eat slowly really deceive themselves; they talk so much at the table that they must eat rapidly if they eat at all during the time left to them.

One of the most delightful table talkers we ever knew really did not chew his food at all; he simply gulped it down between remarks. He died young.

Talking is good, but to talk much requires more time than to chew thoroughly. If you don't believe it, just count the number of movements your jaws make in uttering two or three sentences.

The great Gladstone formed the habit of chewing every morsel of food thirty-two times before swallowing, but how he kept some varieties of food, a bite of water melon, for instance, between his teeth that long, the record saith not.

Cheeriness, deliberation, sociability, attention to foods, and thorough mastication are excellent table habits and also happy steps toward abiding health.—Michigan Christian Advocate.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Wm. H. Hutchins

Castoria is a safe and effective medicine for infants and children.

TOOK THE ADVICE OF HIS FRIEND

Stomach Trouble and Rheumatism Relieved By "Fruit-a-tives"



MR. L. LABRIE

594 Champlain St., Montreal. "I have been restored to health by taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. For two years, I was a miserable sufferer from Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. I became very weak, had frequent dizzy spells and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from Rheumatism dreadfully, with pains in my back and joints and my hands swollen. A friend advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and from the outset, they did me good. After I had started the second box, I felt I was getting well and I persevered in the treatment. I can truthfully say that 'Fruit-a-tives' is the only medicine that helped me.

LOUIS LABRIE "FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the famous medicine made from fruit juices. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A CRY FROM THE TRENCHES

"Come over and help us." Acts XVI; verse IX

Come over brothers, come and help us. Keep our standard floating high; Shall a pirate crew enslave us? Is it vain we win, or die? Do you know our country's threatened By a vengeful cruel foe? Should their mighty hordes overwhelm us

Britain's head would droop in woe! She is giving of the bravest. Noble blood is freely poured To uphold her sacred honour. Shall she perish by the sword? No! a thousand times we answer. Send this challenge round the world; While one loyal heart beats faithful, In their face our glove is hurled. But across the seas our comrades Ask for help to stem the tide; Shall their message go unheeded? Men, it's up to you! decide! "Now's the day and now's the hour," The Empire calls, do not delay; To your hard-pressed fighting brothers Let your answer be a yeal!

F. W. A. Liverpool, N. S., Sept 3rd, 1915.

MISS HURRY AND MISS STEADY

Little Miss Hurry, All hustle and flurry, Comes down to breakfast ten minutes too late; Her hair is a-rumple, Her gown is a-crumple, She's no time to button and hook herself straight. She hunts and she rushes For needles and brushes, For books and for pencils flies upstairs and down; If ever you'd find her, Just follow behind her, A trail of shoe buttons and shreds of her own.

But little Miss Steady By schooltime is ready, All smiling and shining and neat in her place. With no need to worry, She pities Miss Hurry, Who but yesterday sat here with shame in her face. Her heart beating lightly, With duty done rightly, She vowed she'd never again change her name; For though you'd not guess it, I'm bound to confess it— These two little maidens are one and the same.

The tower of the new Boston Custom House has been closed. Vandals made it a place for writing their names, and one man jumped off, which convinced the custodians that it is not a good place for visitors.

The entire membership of the house of representatives of the federal parliament, the legislative body of the Commonwealth of Australia, has pledged itself never again to purchase German goods.

There are 165,775 persons of enemy birth in Canada, including Germans, Austro-Hungarians and Turks. There are 39,577 German born inhabitants.

STATEMENT REGARDING SOCIOLOGICAL QUESTIONS

We desire at the outset to call your attention to the statement of principles contained in the reports of similar former committees of the General Conferences of the years 1906 and 1910, and to reaffirm the positions taken therein. Of these reports, thirty-five thousand have been printed and sold. We rejoice that since the first report there has been an almost complete revolution in the thinking of the Church, and the Department of Social Services and Evangelism has shown starting but most gratifying expansion.

The thought that it is the business of the Church to set up on earth the Kingdom of Heaven as a social organization based on the Golden Rule of Christ has come to live in the conscience and in the hopes of the Church. Never before was the church so sensitive lest in the face of the problems of our modern industrial life, such as child labor, the white slave traffic, occupational diseases, commercial wrongs, slum homes, degraded infancy and evil heredities, she should merit the Master's rebuke. "I was sick and in prison and ye did not come to me." To the solutions of these problems scientific method, wide discussion, statesmanlike vision, consecrated enthusiasm are being called. A new baptism of the Spirit of Christ is coming upon His Church, and in the spreading Pentecost her attitude is so changing that the oppressed and the struggler for social justice shall soon instinctively turn to her for redoubt sympathy and support. It has not always been so, but now, catching the mood of her Lord, the Church is shouldering the social burden of the world and is beginning to do her part to "fill up that which is behind of the sufferings of Christ."

As we have advanced the problems have multiplied and at the same time have become more clearly defined. We are getting ready to take up more fundamental positions, and this must mean an earlier and more satisfactory victory.

We are living in an age in which for the first time in human history the means of production have become equal to supplying the needs of the world. These means of production are capable of still greater expansion, so much so that the older political economy is out of date. Poverty is no longer a necessity in our modern populations. It has therefore come to be a social crime.

While this change has come the methods for the distribution of wealth have not improved. In our new land, with unbounded resources to be developed, coupled with the new powers of science and commercial organization, opportunities for the rapid accumulation of vast private wealth have been multiplied, and the heritage of all is passing into the hands of the few. This means the creation of an autocracy of wealth, which gains power over the lives of others through control of the means of livelihood. The private exploitation of natural resources in land, minerals and water powers lead to many evils. It creates a feverishness of speculation which, with the true gambler's spirit, seeks to gain something for nothing and therefore demoralizes the moral sense of the community. It destroys the thrift of a people. It sets before the young the example of men who have reaped great commercial rewards without earning them by any service to the public. This wealth captured from the commonwealth of the country must be paid for by the productive industry of the whole community. The fundamental injustice of our system is apparent.

So widespread and glaring are the evils which result that here we have before us a problem of social justice of the first magnitude, namely, to change our method of dealing with these natural resources and the unearned increment in their value that men shall have to earn what they own, and shall be compelled to use what they own for the public good. We must recognize the right of the community in the wealth that it creates, and therefore private property becomes a trusteeship for the continuance of which the community has a right to demand service for the good of all. The salvation of the people is the supreme law.

The final purpose of all social reform is the development of manhood. Through long years of struggle the world has gained its political and religious freedom. Political democracy seems destined to become universal. The reign of the people has come. The dread war which is now making a human slaughter-house out of Europe, is but another phase of the great struggle. The divine right of a favored few to control the many is still the doctrine of many of the privileged classes. Kaiserism in commerce and industry is yet to be conquered. Democracy has not been realized in this sphere of the modern life. Bearing responsibilities and enjoying the privileges of freedom, manhood develops most rapidly. It is the aim of the Church to make all men, according to their measure, not underlings and serfs

but "Kings and priests unto God" for the service of men. We should therefore seek to eliminate, not only the cruelties and injustices of the competitive system, with their harrowing effect upon personal character, but also the "boss" in industry, by developing those forms of co-operation and partnership in which the workers shall, in democratic fashion, share in control, in profit and in loss. Is it just that one man or one company should have absolute control over the means of livelihood of thousands, and that by our laws of inheritance this control may be handed to an inexperienced youth with no vital relation with those over whom he acquires mastery?

We have reason to rejoice that the sense of stewardship is growing among our wealthy men. We have many examples of enterprises of Christlike purpose made possible and successful through gifts prompted by the sense of justice to the community which has been a silent partner with them in the creation of their wealth. We find, however, in some cases, a patronizing paternalism which seeks to do for the needy what a juster social order would enable them to do for themselves. Paternalism may do for the weak, but it will not develop the strong, free man in Christ Jesus, who stands to work out his destiny in the complexity of social relation in which he finds himself.

An evil of still greater moment is found when we have repeated in the Church what we find so often in industry, namely, wealth by the sheer weight of the power it confers, turning the democracy of the Church into an autocracy, beneficent sometimes, but dangerous always.

We regard with great satisfaction the growth of interest in direct legislation as a means of developing the citizen. When the people may initiate any legislation they desire, and by their own vote may place it upon the statute book and may veto any act passed by a legislature, we have the fullest development of political freedom. Democracy can go no further. It promises much for the education of the great body of citizens. The individual is clothed with the power of the legislator, and also with a share of his responsibility. One question is discussed at a time, and on that one question the people may give their unmistakable verdict. It would be difficult to imagine a more effectual means of educating the people to bear directly upon all legislation.

In every extension of democracy we extend, not only its benefits, but also its dangers. There is great reason now, and under direct legislation there would be greater, to guard the sanctity of the ballot. A venal electorate will sell the highest honors, and in their hands great privileges become a danger to the state. The evil of corruption in politics will, under direct legislation, probably come home more directly to the people, and will, therefore the sooner be cured. We plead for an evangelism which calls young souls to enlist for Christ's service in view of the great facts which social investigation has unearthed. Without personal devotion to Christ, social service becomes mechanical and loses its great inspiration. On the other hand, if a young soul, in the moment of his consecration to a new life, has before him no ideals of social service, a conversion less valuable and intelligent results, and he is apt to founder long before he finds his place in the great crusade to which Providence is now calling the Church.

We are face to face with the most gigantic war of history. Its economic effects must concern us all. When the Christian nations have, since 1899, added to their war debt five thousand millions of dollars, and when we are rapidly doubling this amount in the colossal costliness of the present struggle, it can be realized that we are piling up an almost fatal burden upon the back of industry for one hundred years to come. In this new world we have been living upon the accumulated resources of wealth and population of the old lands. These resources are now being destroyed on a stupendous scale. All the world must be the poorer. Though the need will be greater, many schemes of social reform must be set aside, and many hopes of human betterment must be deferred. War like a grim monster is devouring the heritage of the poor. The common people who didn't seek the war are dying by thousands upon the battlefield. For many a year surviving thousands must toil daily for longer hours at less remunerative labor.

By Christmas of this year the military expenditure of Canada will have reached \$100,000,000, enough to endow twenty universities to feed the higher life of our people; or twenty schools of applied science to develop the industries of our land, each with an endowment of five millions every year the present rate of expenditure continues. When with grim determination we have seen this fearful war through to a finish, let us see to it that the resources of our land shall not be wasted on the projects of a wild militarism, but shall be devoted to the task of destroying the real enemies of our land, namely, social in-



justice, commercial wrong, ignorance and vice. And that this may be safely done let us do our part to create a world-conscience which shall demand the establishment upon a stable basis of perpetual peace among the nations.

We call attention to the fact that the British Government, as a war measure, has taken charge of the flour and sugar supplies of the British Isles for the protection of the people. It is always war time with a part of the people as far as the necessities of life are concerned. Are we about to see an extension of the principle of co-operation of all for the good of all, which in the Post Office, the Public School system and the public roads, has yielded so beneficent results? We note with pleasure the action of the Dominion Government in establishing an enquiry into the prices of foodstuffs for the people.

We urge that the Church seek to secure the weekly day of rest, the living wage and the healthy home for all the toilers. We urge that "safety first" devices be multiplied and manhood and childhood protected. For us, everywhere the needs of men are the call of God. We urge that the Church shall ever be alert to catch every appeal which rises in our communities, and shall consider it her duty to champion the cause of those victims of social pressure who are too weak to find themselves a voice.

THE WAR AND WOMEN

It is estimated that 50,000 women in England are working in order that the men may be free to go to the battle front. An article in a recent number of The Sunday at Home, by Ella E. Walters, describes the situation: "As the cry of 'men, more men,' comes from the 'front,' the 'eternal feminine' rises and takes on her own shoulders the arduous callings left vacant by 'the man.' For the work of the world must go on in spite of heart-break and tragedy; therefore to-day the 'public eye' opens wide in thankful surprise that it is done so well.

"There is that the force of women police, so ably performing this difficult work, casting aside all the natural timidity to fight at home for law and order and to maintain both. Surely they are worthy of any 'Lumber of Iron crosses'!" "Yesterday, in one of London's largest emporiums, I was especially struck by the 'litt girls' and their careful management, tact and courtesy. The grave, bonny faces were full of a quiet dignity and evident pride in their new responsibilities, and very charming they looked in long semi-military coats.

"One of the great lessons of this war is that we have at last sensed the right proportions of conventionalism. Many of us can look back some eight or twenty years and remember the indignation with which our grandmothers viewed the first woman bicycle-riders. 'So unwomanly,' 'So very immodest,' 'Perfectly disgraceful,' and so on. What would the dear old people think now could they but see their sex acting as taxi-drivers, ticket collectors and tram conductors, not to mention the rosy-cheeked milk cart girls and the railway portresses? Well, the need has arisen and the need must be supplied, for upon the woman at home depends in large measure the welfare of the country that the man has gone to defend. Both take up weapons, offensive and defensive. He goes to engage the tangible foe, she wrestles with the intangible—often a much harder conflict! She must be economical, yet no miser; cheerful, but not frivolous; busy, without overworking. The stimulus of her well-ordered life counteracts the inevitable tendency to depression, and her calm confidence in the midst of disquieting rumors keeps the nation's balance steady when panic would upset the scales!

"To many a woman the first and most fascinating way of helping during this awful world-struggle is that of nursing, both at home and abroad. She lives to minister directly and indirectly; it is her inheritance, her primal instinct. Hence the existence of the great Red Cross Society and the noble army of nurses comprising every class, giving themselves fearlessly and heroically in utter self-surrender for service to the appalling needs of the moment. When the record of their work and need is compiled it will rank in inspiration and beauty with the deeds of their men-comrades at the front! For the nurse is like the soldier; her duty is plain and little less arduous.

"Our hearts leap out in admiration also to the numberless unorganized workers—I had almost said the 'hordes' of helpers—who so nobly respond to the more articulate cries for help. Witness the magnificent reply to the appeal from our 'War Lord' for

half a million respirators for our men. That was something within reach of everyone. They 'buckled to,' our girls and women; their ardent patriotism at fever heat finished the work in one day! In one day—think of it! Surely many an obscure, quiet woman who is giving her best in small unrecorded ways will hear those comforting words said of her: 'She hath done what she could.'

"War, from the woman's point of view, presents a totally different aspect from that seen by the man. To both it means a great upheaval, but to the man it is part of the game of life, and he goes to it with a more or less single eye and simple outlook.

"To the woman it means a readjustment of every bit of her many-sided nature, with self-sacrifice as the foundation, walls and coping stone of her life temple. For instance, instead of leaning, she is now the prop! In stead of consulting, she has to decide. In her hands lie the business matters, dealing with agents, insurance policies, etc., all of which are anathema to the average female.

"For most women to give, spells to live, especially for mothers. Here is one whose life is wrapped round her son, her first born. In his childish ailments and troubles she nursed and shielded him; his school days were learning days for her also; and now he has become a man and the call rings, 'Your King and Country need you,' for dread war is at the gates. He is agog to go and she is glad—yet, glad though her soul cries out in anguish at his going! No one so interested in his equipment, so proud of his photograph in Khaki; and yet at night the tears! Oh, those tears, they are sacred, just his life-blood welling out drop by drop, while the very heart strings strain and crack in the agony of letting him go, her golden boy, her baby.

"He is at the front now, and she at home, pale and brave, writing cheery news letters, full of homely little details—how bad-tempered her dog has grown, and how he held up the errand boy at the gate and the cook's consequent wrath at the delay. How the parrot was learning war phrases, and yelled, 'Johnny get your gun,' to the discomfort of a young acquaintance who was lacking in soldier-like proclivities. And how 'Kitchener' the cat, stood on the area steps and defied and defeated the next-door neighbor's terrier.

"All such happenings are told to keep her lad in touch with home and so that she may feel him, as it were, at the end of her pen. Then the tender wind-up, the assurance of the love, the committing of him to the care of the Father in heaven.

"Poor brave mother-heart; not a hint of the tear-drenched pillow, not a word of the sleepless hour, when in the velvet darkness she pictures him knee-deep in the wet trenches or charging the awful grey masses of men looming up out of the misty dawn. Her vivid mind sees and hears the shells bursting round her darling, the core of her heart. Perhaps he is injured—armless, sightless or dead. Ah! it is any wonder people say, 'Poor Mrs. So-and-So, how she has aged since the war!' Yet, if she could, she would not call him back. Her son a craven? No, a thousand times no! Far better a unknown grave on those dread battlefields than to wear the white feather at home. The war is honorable, inevitable, and suffering is inevitable also. Well, then, she will suffer, says the brave mother.

"Multiply that one by hundreds of thousands, and think of the world-staggering weight of pain that is piling up to the very throne of God! And He who made the mother-heart has His own glorious compensation for every pang. She knows her loved one fought and died as a hero, shielded, and that the split blood has not been in vain. We know that the foundations of our country's safety rest on those shattered lives, those mounds of unnamed graves. Some women have grace given them to say the lovely thing that one weeping mother wrote to another: 'I am more sorry for you than I can say; your grief is worse than mine, for it was your only one and I have a son left; my heart is with you.'

"The case of the wife is somewhat different. The same elements of self-sacrifice and suffering are there, but with this dissimilarity, that she has less time in which to brood and imagine, since brain and fingers have so much to occupy them. For there are the children to be thought of, and she has to be father and mother in one now and endeavor to train them to carry on their heritage of goodness in days to come.

"Each morning the coming of post and paper brings the thudding heart throbs of fear, the very air is charged with depression as we realize that only eight or ten hours away the struggle is raging hotly. "Yes, that is all the difference between us. Never was war ragged with such difficulties for knowing what is passing, and yet our hearts are so complex that hope thrives on suspense of a kind. "The girl sweethearts are, countless

numbers of them, in the same category as the wives and mothers, but there is an essential distinction here. They rank with the sisters in the sense of greater detachment. The dear fellow has gone to the war and his girl is heart-broken—she thinks—and straight away she knits unceasingly, perseveringly, and delights in sending parcels of all kinds to these weird 'places called 'somewhere at the front.'

"It is very good for her, too, and this country will owe much to the war in the chastened characters of our future wives and mothers. But her trouble is not so keen—we could not wish it to be—as that of mother and wife, for it is not 'bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh' as yet, and so the bubbles of her unquenchable gaiety bubble to keep fresh the pools of national life.

"A rather amusing consequence of the war is that many a girl gets a 'sweetheart' thereby who assuredly would not be looked at or thought of, much less spoken to, in ordinary times! This chiefly, of course, in the more submerged walks of life. For instance, a factory girl proudly announced that she had a 'young man,' a statement that provoked much merriment among her companions.

"You, Olive? 'Oh, fancy Olive with a young man!' 'Ho did you manage it, Olive?'

"The plain-featured lassie was by no means disconcerted; her pride was far too great to be in the least degree perturbed, and presently we learned that her brother at the front had asked her to write to a wounded comrade of his sent home to a hospital. This she accordingly did, and in due time received a grateful epistle, accompanied by a photograph, both of which were passed around to interested friends. The photo showed a rather good looking man, with a pathetic bandage round his head and right arm. The letter expressed hope that 'Olive' would be good enough to 'walk out with him' on his recovery. This will probably lead him to quite a happy marriage eventually, for Olive is warmhearted and true and may develop into a better house-wife than many a more comely girl.

"But the professional woman looks at the war with despairing eyes. For her it brings loss of advancement, of opportunity, of patronage. Her father, brother, lover are fighting bravely with that dogged 'keep on keepin' on' that is winning us present immunity from the foe; but all eyes are on them, and no one wants to hear her sing, or see her picture, or read her book, and life becomes for her a real combat and the enemy is 'the wolf at the door.' All honor to the compassionate souls who are trying to remedy this and to relieve some of the many who are in such case. It is up to us women to deny ourselves for the sake of our country, and we cannot afford to let them down, if by a little further sacrifice, a little more thought, it may be prevented."

AT THE TELEPHONE

A recent authority on manners, writing for a journal of large circulation, says: "Perhaps the truest test of modern breeding is at the telephone. Temper and selfishness surely show themselves here. A special code of manners could be written for the telephone, with profit to society and to the general public. After all, the only rule of good breeding is good feeling, and its studied expression in every detail of daily life. Sir Philip Sidney, himself an ideal gentleman, summed up manners in one sentence: 'High-erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.'

The telephone test is a daily test with most of us, young and old. How do we come out of it? How many could win the testimonial from the telephone exchange girls that a Christian woman won in a city of a hundred thousand people? "Mrs.—— is the lady who is always pleasant to the exchange operators and never loses her temper?" How many, on the other hand, qualify for the verdict on another woman, user of a party line. "She holds up the whole line, talking forever, and is just as disagreeable as she can be when the others try to get a chance?"

The telephone tries our temper; there is no doubt of that. Sometimes the operators are beginners and very stupid. Sometimes there are delays and cut-offs. Sometimes people call us up who annoy us or interrupt us. But the Christian at the telephone ought to be a Christian still, and stand all tests. Sir Philip Sidney never dreamed of a telephone. But if he were seated at one to-day, no matter how awkward he might manage it at first, the person at the other end would recognize that there was an ideal gentleman "on the wire."

A daily test is a fair test for Christians in any department of life. How does our religion stand the daily test of the telephone?—Exchange.

New York City proposes to cut the salaries of 6,000 or more employes by 10 per cent.

OH, SUCH A HEADACHE! Nearly everyone has ripping, tearing headaches at times. Disordered stomach—sluggish liver does it. Cheer up! Here's the real relief—Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They put the stomach and bowels right. All druggists, etc., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. "LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE"

On and after Sept. 1st, 1915, train service on the railway is as follows: Service Daily Except Sunday. Express for Halifax (Monday only) 4.13 a.m. Express for Yarmouth 12 noon. Express for Halifax 2.91. Express for Annapolis (Sat. only) 7.53 p.m. Accom. for Halifax 6.40 a.m. Accom. for Annapolis 6.35 p.m.

Midland Division

Trains on the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.05 a.m. 5.10 p.m., and 7.58 a.m. and from Truro for Windsor at 6.40 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 12.50 p.m. connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

Buffet Parlor Car Service on Mail Express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth. St. John - Digby DAILY SERVICE (Sunday excepted). Canadian Pacific Steamship "Yarmouth" leaves St. John 7.00 a.m., leaves Digby 1.50 p.m., arrives at St. John about 5.00, connecting at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Express train from Halifax, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. P. GIFFKINS, General Manager.

FURNESS SAILINGS

From London From Halifax. Rappahannock Sept. 23. Shenandoah Oct. 12. From Halifax to Liverpool Direct. Bay State (new) Oct 1. From Liverpool From Halifax via Nfd. Sept. 22 Durango Oct. 12. Oct. 1 Tabasco Oct. 22. Above sailings are not guaranteed and are subject to change without notice. Furness Withy & Co., Limited Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with 3 columns: Accom. Mon. & Fri., Time Table in effect January 4, 1915, and Accom. Mon. & Fri. Stations include L.V. Middleton A.S., Clarence, Bridgetown, Grandville Centre, Grandville Ferry, Kayadale, and A.S. Port Wade L.V.

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

P. MOONEY General Freight and Passenger Agent

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AUTUMN EXCURSIONS September 8th to October 6th LOW FARES! TRAVEL NOW! Yarmouth to Boston and Return \$6.00.

Steamships Prince George and Prince Arthur

Leave Yarmouth Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6 p.m. Return leave Central Wharf, Boston, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2 p.m. Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office.

A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent Yarmouth, N. S. Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

LAWRENCETOWN

Sept. 27. Miss Georgie Brown was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Banks. Dr. F. W. Young has been in Halifax for a fortnight. Miss Baltzer of Liverpool is visiting Mrs. Wm. Marshall. Mrs. (Dr.) Cohoon of Wolfville was the guest of Mrs. Primrose last week. Miss Josie Banks leaves for Normal College, Truro, on Wednesday the 29. Dr. L. St. Clair Saunders of Halifax is a guest of his father, P. H. Saunders. Mrs. H. G. Mellick has returned from a visit with relatives at Aylesford. Mrs. (Dr.) S. Primrose is visiting friends in Clementsport and Yarmouth. Miss Birrell and Miss Christie of Truro were week-end guests at the Elm House. Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Shafter welcomed a little daughter on the 16th, congratulations. The Misses Grace and Dorothy Jefferson are taking a course at Mount Allison College. Miss Jennie Phinney of Bear River was a guest of her cousin, Mrs. R. J. Shafter, last week. Mrs. Robert Batton of Annapolis Royal visited Mrs. John Stoddart for a week quite recently. Mrs. Wm. Selig and little daughter Florence, are spending a month in Boston visiting relatives. Miss Kathleen James having made an extended visit in the United States returned home recently. Mr. and Mrs. Harland Chesley of Lynn, Mass., are visiting Mrs. Thomas Chesley and other relatives. Mrs. Joseph Bancroft and Mrs. Spurr of Round Hill were guests of Mrs. C. E. Bancroft on Friday. Services for Sunday, October 3rd: Baptist 11 a. m., Methodist 11 a. m., Episcopal 3 p. m., Baptist 7.30. The Misses Myrtle, Hattie and Grace Foster were guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Foster, last week. Mr. Hamilton Young has arrived and Mrs. Young is expected this week to occupy their new cottage at the West End. Mrs. Annie Warwick left on Saturday for Providence, R. I., to visit Mrs. Harold Peters (nee Miss Edith Durling) formerly of this town. The School Exhibition which took place on Friday was a great success. Prominent educationists were present, and gave addresses in the evening. The Misses Porter, having spent a week in Halifax enroute for their home in Yarmouth, were guests of Mrs. Clifford Duncan for a few days. The Misses Vivian Phinney and Winnie Felts left for Boston on Saturday to train for nurses. They were accompanied by Miss Marie Durling. On Tuesday Mr. Owey Graves was called home from Sussex where he is in training, to attend his father's funeral at Aylesford, returning on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. John Buckler and little daughter, Doris, of Somerville, Mass., were recent guests of Mr. Buckler's mother and sister, Mrs. Annie Buckler and Mrs. A. Duncan. The delegates appointed from the Baptist Sunday School for the County Convention which meets at South Farmington October 6th, are: Mrs. H. G. Moore, Mrs. S. E. Bancroft, Mrs. F. B. Reid, Mrs. Isaac Brown and Mrs. Chas. Balmou. The Baptist Sunday School observed Rally Day in connection with Temperance Sunday on the 19th. An interesting program was given, the children of the primary department taking the first part by music and recitations, followed by readings from teachers and pupils of the advanced classes, interspersed with appropriate music, closed by singing the National Anthem. On Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock in the Methodist Church in Lawrencetown, the Sunday School Rally Day will be observed. All scholars, old and young, are being urged to be present. A brief report of the Sunday School for the past year will be presented by the Superintendent, Mr. F. G. Palfrey. Dr. Hall and the Pastor, Rev. S. J. Boyce, are expected to give a short address. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Balcom and daughter, Miss Georgie, of Margareville, have been making their yearly visit at Mrs. Balcom's old home, guests of his mother, Mrs. Judson Balcom, and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Balcom. Capt. C. Baker and Miss Annie Stronach joined the party on Saturday, returning on Sunday accompanied by Miss Balcom, while Mr. and Mrs. Balcom remained until Monday evening.

WEST PARADISE

Sept 27. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan P. Chesley of Lynn, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Saunders. Nearly every family in this vicinity is afflicted with heavy colds, and some families have the whooping cough. Mr. B. W. Saunders had the misfortune to run the tine of a pitch fork into the palm of his hand, causing quite a painful wound. Miss Lottie Saunders after spending a pleasant visit with her sister in New Brunswick, has returned to her home. Our school was closed during the week owing to the illness of our teacher. Mr. Reginald Longley of Paradise is filling the place during her illness. The heavy gale of yesterday and today has shaken nearly all the apples from the trees in this vicinity and the deluge of rain that came with it has nearly buried them in mud, making them unfit for anything but cider. This means quite a severe loss to the farmers. The celebration of the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Whitman took place at their home on Friday evening, 24th, inst. About thirty invited guests were present and the evening was well filled in with music and conversation. The presents were fine, being mostly silver. Our congratulations and best wishes to the bride and groom of twenty-five years, and we hope they may live to celebrate their fiftieth.

PARADISE

Sept 27. Mr. Roy I. Balcom spent Sunday with friends at Round Hill. Miss Altha Northup of Nictaux has been visiting some of her young friends in Paradise. Rev. Earle Kinley of Bathurst, N. B., visited last week at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. S. Lengley. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Morse and little daughter, Margaret, have returned to their home at Newtonville, Mass. Mr. Fred Ruggles, who is a student at Acadia Collegiate Academy, spent Sunday at the home of his mother, Mrs. J. C. Phinney. Rally Day was observed by the Baptist Sunday School on the 26th inst. In addition to the various exercises an appropriate address was given by Pastor McLeod. Mrs. Andrew LeCain of Round Hill, Mr. Charles S. Sanders of Yarmouth, and Mr. Samuel F. Porter of Lynn, have been recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Pearson at "Seven Oaks". Mr. Fred Freeman returns to Philadelphia tomorrow (Tuesday). He will be accompanied by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Freeman, who will spend the winter in Philadelphia with their sons.

SPA SPRINGS

Sept 28. Mr. and Mrs. James G. Reagh have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Nellie Kelly of Margareville. Mr. and Mrs. Millidge Bowby were recent visitors at the home of Mrs. Trueman Moore of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. James Woodbury attended the funeral of Mrs. Almira Foster of North Kingston on Sunday. Mrs. Nell Coulton of Port Williams returned home after spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. Mary Harris. Mr. William Harris of Margareville is very busy threshing for the farmers here, and is doing excellent work with his up-to-date machine. Miss Eva Bowby went last Thursday to take charge of the school in Newelock, Digby County. Miss Cora Bowby also went to Digby County to teach for the next year. Mr. George Dodge of Bridgetown, is spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dodge. Mrs. Gilbert, who has been visiting at the same place has returned to Wintthrop, Mass.

CLARENCE

Sept 27. Boyd Chute has been spending a week at Springfield. Harvest Supper to-night (Monday) at C. C. Foster's. Victor Chute has resumed his duties on the Brown Tail Moch Brigade. Miss Jessie Saunders, returned Advent Missionary of Grimly, India, is visiting her notes, Mrs. C. G. Foster. Work is progressing rapidly on our road. The Crushers on both ends of the Clarence Road are doing fine work. Shortage of men seems to be the only drawback.

GRANVILLE FERRY

Sept 27. Mrs. James E. Hart is spending a few days at Bridgetown. Master Howard E. Reid spent a few days at Halifax recently. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Schaffner enjoyed a short visit at Halifax recently. Mr. George Hardy of Moncton, spent the week-end at his home here. Mrs. LeCain is enjoying a short visit with her sister Mrs. E. E. Berry. Mr. Harold Smith of Halifax was the week-end guest of Mrs. S. McCormick. Mrs. Blon Bogart of Brooklyn was the recent guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Crocup. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Amberman will shortly leave for their home in Malden, Mass. Mr. S. H. Payne was the week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Payne. Mr. J. F. Curry of Windsor was the recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Weatherspoon. Mr. and Mrs. James Wade and little daughter Adeline, spent a few days at Clementsport recently. Mrs. Fred Thorne of Lower Granville, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Armstrong. Rev. C. W. Neish and family returned Saturday from a three weeks' visit at Halifax and other places. Messrs. Clair Mills and Howard Eaton of Boston, called on friends at the Ferry recently. Mrs. B. Farnsworth entertained as her guest recently, Mrs. M. Blanchard of Bridgetown. Miss Lena Tait of Shediac will arrive this week and will be entertained by the Misses Pickup. The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Armstrong was brightened last week by the advent of a baby son, Harold Smith. Miss Robertson, who has for the past few weeks been enjoying a visit here, the guest of Mrs. E. R. Reid, returned to St. John on Saturday. Miss Emily Mills, who has been spending a few days here the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. LeBaron Mills, returned to Nictaux Monday. Mrs. W. A. Pigott and daughters, Miss Janie and Barbara, have returned to their bungalow at Port Wade. Miss Barbara will shortly leave for Halifax, where she will resume her studies at school. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reed celebrated their Crystal anniversary Friday evening. A number of their friends gathered and presented Mr. and Mrs. Reed with a handsome piece of cut glass.

TOBROOK

Sept 27. Mrs. I. J. Whitman is visiting friends in Boston. Mr. Dan McLeod and bride were calling on friends on Tuesday. C. H. Banks, Jas. Uelman, Joe and Percy Banks, are out for a week hunting. Miss Jessie McInnis of Digby was a guest over Sunday, of Mrs. Ansel Barkhouse. Mr. Lester Spinney of Harmony is reaping grain for a few days for our farmers. W. V. Spurr and Judson Armstrong were successful in capturing a moose on Friday. Charles Brown and wife are guests of the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brown. Miss Bessie Parker has taken the school at Mt. Hanley. Miss Eva McAloney goes to Normal this year. Mr. Edgar S. Spurr who is attending Royal Military School at Halifax, spent Sunday, afternoon with his mother, Mrs. Margaret Spurr. Grain is a good crop but not for quantity, last year. Nearly every farm has a plot of wheat which is a fair crop. Potatoes, generally, are light, turning a failure owing to chipmunk root. Apples are a fair crop though unimproved orchards are of very inferior quality of fruit.

INGLEWOOD

Sept 27. Mrs. E. Mitchell accompanied by two children, Granville Centre, who has been visiting relatives in Windsor and vicinity, returned Saturday, Sept. 25th. On Thursday, October 7th, the ladies of the church propose holding a tea meeting, the proceeds to be used towards painting the church. Tea served from 2 o'clock until 9. Your presence is requested.

OUTRAM

Sept. 27. We are sorry to report Mr. Wm. Bent in poor health at time of writing. Mr. Wm. Bent sold a very fine pair of steers to Mr. David Hall of St. Croix. Mr. Roy Marshall is threshing for Mr. A. Marshall this week. Miss Cella Hines from Mt. Hanley is spending a few days the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ritson Bent. Miss Edna Grant was the guest of Miss Consula Scomb one day last week. Mrs. Rebecca Banks is at present visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles Hudson of Bridgetown. Mr. and Mrs. Parker Banks were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Neily of Brooklyn one day last week. Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Banks spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Marshall at West Arlington. Mr. Freeman Sabean and Miss Beatrice King, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bent one day last week. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Healy and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ritson Bent one day quite recently. Miss Edna M. Marshall is spending the week in Springfield the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. C. Roope, and other friends. Mrs. John A. Balsor who has been visiting friends in Digby County for the last six weeks will return to her home on Thursday. Miss Edna Marshall and Pearl Beardsley spent one day last week the guests of Mrs. Blakney Brown, Port Lorne. The Bean Social held at Mrs. Ritson Bent's on Thursday evening of last week proved a grand success, the sum of \$30.00 being realized for missions. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Risteen of Hampton, and daughter Mabel from Dorchester, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hall, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Healy, Sunday.

NORTH WILLIAMSTON

Sept 27. Mrs. Getz of Mills Village is visiting her daughter, Mrs. William Bent. Mr. Henry Baker left on Saturday last for his home at Forest Hills, Mass. Miss Hettie Fairn, teacher at Clarence, spent the 25th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Marshall. Rev. C. F. Blakeney of Albany assisted Rev. Mr. Boyce in the service here last Thursday evening. Mrs. Margaret Calkin of Black Rock, Kings County, N. S., visited her brother, Mr. W. Woodward, last week. Mr. and Mrs. William Martin and family of Melvern Square spent the week-end with Mrs. Martin's father, Mr. Henry Banks. The heavy frost on Saturday night and the storm on Friday and Monday did considerable damage to the crops here. We are sorry to report that our aged citizen, Mr. William Woodyard, is very ill. Dr. Morse is in attendance. We are pleased to learn that Joyce the little daughter of P. G. Banks, of Brickton, is convalescent. We wish for her a speedy recovery. Mr. Wallace and bride (nee Miss. Reia Moore) of Mechanic, Kings Co., N. B., spent the past week here, the guests of their aunt, Mrs. John Moore. Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Lee and daughter and Mr. Lee's mother, Mrs. Mary Lee of Berrick, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver DeLancy on the 26th and 27th.

LOWER GRANVILLE

Sept. 27. Heavy storms of wind and rain on this shore yesterday, and continued through the night. Mr. Martin Longmire of Unger, Granville, was a recent guest of his brother, Mr. J. R. Longmire. Mrs. James Rice and Mrs. S. H. Blaney left on Saturday to visit their sister, Mrs. S. Farnsworth, Lynn. Mrs. Frank Pendleton, who has been spending the last few weeks with friends here, left on Saturday for Lynn, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. H. Crocup, and nephew, Gordon Cunningham.

CLARENCE WEST

Sept 27. Messrs Marshall Bros. are making extensive repairs and additions to their house. Messrs Adonirum Rumsey and A. J. Wheelock have recently had bathrooms installed in their houses. Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Westwood, Mass., are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Messenger. The two rock crushers are working full blast, and the new road is completed nearly to the residence of Mr. Pike. Miss Gladys Barnaby of Dorchester, Mass., has been a recent guest of her friends, Mrs. Chas. E. Wheeler and Miss Mildred Wheelock. Mrs. Mary A. Charlton, Berwick, has been spending a week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Wheelock. Miss Annie Daniels of Martock, Hants County, has also been a guest at the same home.

PORT LORNE

Sept 27. Mrs. G. C. Hall has returned to her home in New Britain. Mrs. James Edwards, Halifax, is visiting friends in this place. Miss Winnie Sabean has gone to Kingston for a few months. Mrs. Samuel Beardsley is visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Charlton, Bridgetown. Quite a number from here attended the Bean Supper at Arlington last Thursday night. Mrs. V. Smith and Miss Hattie O'Neal were guests of Mrs. George Corbett one day last week. Mr. George Thomas of Wollaston, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grant, and Mr. Grant, made a short visit to Wolfville last week.

MONTREAL

The Fifth City in North America. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal. Thus ranks Montreal, the fifth largest city in point of population (over 700,000) in North America, and also the largest city in English speaking portions of the British Dominion beyond the seas. Mount Royal, the magnificent public park, which no city in the world has a superior, never presents so beautiful an appearance as in its autumnal tints. The Canadian Metropolis with its immense stores, theatres, concert halls and other places of amusement in full swing is particularly attractive at this season of the year. Special excursion fares on Government Railways will be in effect Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2, good for return until Oct. 15. The fare from Halifax to Montreal and return on these dates will be \$19.45, and proportionately low rates will prevail from all points in the Maritime Provinces. With the excellent accommodations on the two through express trains, the Ocean Limited and Maritime Express, passengers from the Maritime Provinces are assured of an enjoyable fall holiday.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON UNITED STATES INDUSTRIES

While the American manufacturers and exporters have complained at the interference of the war with their trade, the losses accruing from such interruption of the ordinary channels of commerce are far overbalanced by not only the transient industrial stimulation but especially the permanent benefit which will come to American industry through a forced education of the people to make for themselves articles which they have hitherto dependent upon Germany. The enormous profits made from huge war orders of course, be only temporary, but the country will receive an indirect profit through the equipment of plants which will hereafter be used for the manufacture of munitions to overcome the military unpreparedness at home, and for the development of the automobile trade or any other line of metal working for the produce of which there may be a possible demand. A second trade benefiting directly from the war is leather. Millions of dollars are being expended in the United States by the belligerents for saddlery, harness, belts, boots and shoes, etc., and this demand in turn has stimulated business for the manufacturers of shoe machinery, who have been compelled to equip American plants with apparatus far in excess of any normal demand. Here again, however, the ultimate profit is indirect, although it may be substantial to a certain extent, for a business is never injured by being developed to its highest point of efficiency and production. It is in the field of chemicals, however, that the United States has been most lacking, and finds greatest promise. One of the first and most embarrassing demands made upon America in connection with the making of shells was to supply the explosive contents of the shell, of which picric acid and trinitroloar are the bases. For these and the manufacture of dyestuffs the United States had been dependent upon intermediary coal-tar products obtained from Germany. With a waste at their own coke ovens estimated at one hundred million dollars a year, they had been paying Germany many times millions a year for chemicals indispensable in the production of dyestuffs, textiles, paper, inks, feathers, paints, varnish, and many other articles. For months the textile trade stood aghast over the likelihood of a dyestuff famine, and the situation now is extremely critical. American ingenuity, it developed, however, lacked only initiative. The chemists and the coke burners set to work and to-day the great coking plants are rebuilding their ovens and recovering from the coal gases the precious chemicals which are the life blood of a thousand useful trades. Another great line of industry stimulated by the war is potash. Germany had a monopoly of potash salts, which the United States imported annually to the value of \$15,000,000, or half the German supply. Two-thirds of these shipments were distributed as fertilizers. Not only had Germany the greatest potash beds in the world, but the output was trust-controlled, and the United States had either to buy at German prices or go without. It long had been known that

the familiar kelp of the seashore was rich in potash, and American scientists had learned that the giant kelp of the Pacific, which floats in seemingly inexhaustible quantities, could be made to yield 16 per cent. of this precious salt. With the German supply cut off by the war the extraction of potash from kelp received a stimulus that might never have come, and now capitalists stand ready to render the United States relatively independent of the potash barons of Germany. Similar progress has been made in the discovery that the United States can recover from their own ovens all the crude material and intermediary products needed by the color industry formerly supplied by Germany, whose manufacturers of these products commanded resources amounting to \$400,000,000. When the war is over, therefore, and accounts are being settled, Germany may find that among her greatest and irreplaceable losses will be the trade in products of which she once had practically a monopoly but which have now been displaced by American manufactures.

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

We have now entered upon the second year of the war, and the end seems as far off as ever. No one imagined, a year ago, that by September of 1915, Canada would have sent across the Atlantic nearly one hundred thousand men with as many more to follow if necessary. This magnificent enlistment, while primarily due to the loyalty of our people, has been, in a large measure, made possible by the Canadian Patriotic Fund. This greatest of all the national benefactions is now assisting twenty thousand families of men who have enlisted for overseas service. These men have gone forward with the full assurance that the people of Canada will see to it that during their absence their wives, widowed mothers and little children shall be maintained in comfort. We hear that the drain upon the Fund is assuming large proportions, that to meet the needs of July and August \$700,000 was expended, that the reserves are being materially decreased and that the national Executive Committee now finds it necessary to make a further appeal to the Canadian public. There are many funds, most of them worthy, but of them all the Patriotic Fund is the one we cannot allow to fail. It is the duty of the Government to arm, equip and maintain the troops. Not a dollar do the Federal authorities give to the Patriotic Fund. This work depends solely on the patriotism and generosity of our own people. Thousands of brave men are fighting our battles, believing that we meant what we said when we told them as they went forward—"Go and we will care for the wife and children." It would be to our everlasting disgrace if our pledge were broken. The national organization, with headquarters at Ottawa and branches of affiliated associations in every part of the Dominion, is worthy of our most generous support in the tremendous and ever-growing task that it has undertaken. Ottawa, Sept. 1st, 1915.

NEW FALL GOODS
2 Cases
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear in White and Natural from the best makers in Canada
3000 yds. Flannelettes
One Special Line of Imported White Saxony Flannelette, 27 inches wide 9 cents per yard or 12 yards for \$1.00
Another line of Imported White Saxony Flannelette, 30 inches wide 9 1-2 cents per yard
10 pieces colored Flannelette, 23 inches wide, 6 cents per yard
Craftana Hose
We have just received another shipment of Men's Craftana Hose, and are enabled to sell these Hose at the same price which we have been selling them at for the past twenty-five years 35c per pair
JOHN LOCKETT & SON

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"