

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.—Viljalmur 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 illfated Arctic expedition is safe reached the Naval Department at 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 northern 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 account those who had knowledge of northern conditions, believed Stefansson had 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.

Now 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 wire 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 170, just northeast of the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and the message says probably been brought thence by steamer to Nome. The message is dated from Baillie Island, August 31, 1915.

His Marvelous Journey

Seattle, Sept. 17.—The receipt at Ottawa to-day of a message from Mr. Viljalmur 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 thence 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 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 sledge 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 maidenhair 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 Labasse region. The western outskirts 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 possibly go on.

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 defences, replying 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 arms 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 Leydig, 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 last.

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 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 Neva's mouth to Moscow's gates of gold one cry 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.

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 overstrength in seven weeks by Captain G. McDonald and Captain Percy Molson. 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 University 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 Campuses for drill ground. Affiliation with the McGill Officers Training Corps is of great benefit, and interesting tactical work is carried out on the slope 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 pupils 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 Milner, Grace Spurr, Cyril Reeks, Morris Robinson, Owen Tupper.

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

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

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

Second Prizes—Willard Bancroft, Marguerite Bancroft, Willie Baxter, Francis Banks (3), Hildred Bishop, Audrey Bishop, Donald Bishop, Georgina Bancroft (2), John 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 (3), Beverly Robinson, Miriam Bancroft (3), Cyril Reeks (2), Ruth Baxter, Olive Sanders, Joyce Hervey.

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

Domestic Science

First Prizes—Olive Bailey, Marguerite Bancroft (2), Helen Baxter (2), Frances Banks (2), 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.

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

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



Show Day

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Skirts, Suits, Furs**

For Monitor Readers

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

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COUPON
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On 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.

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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 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 in. and sold at the lowest prices FACE MEASURE.

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Let us quote you for your requirements in this line.

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THE FIGHT TO SAVE THE FORESTS

(By John Rossie)

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 forests 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 lightning, 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, trappers 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 inflammable 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 levelling 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 1855. It began its greatest destruction at one o'clock in the afternoon of October 7th about sixty miles above the town of Newcastle. Before ten o'clock at night it

had destroyed a belt of forest eighty miles long and twenty-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 conflagrations through the great Canadian woods is that the awful loss might have been prevented at the commencement, 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 themselves.

Although Canada today has magnificently forests, which, if properly used, will guarantee the people of the country 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. Canada owns only about one-fifth of the amount of merchantable timber that is owned by the United States. Experts have stated that Ontario's forests will at the present rate be exhausted 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 reas. The Pine Plain near Angus contains 50,000 acres of lifeless waste. Over the face of these wildernesses 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

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia,

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It is reported that Canada will have 200,000 bushels of wheat beyond what is needed for home consumption.

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It is reported that Canada will have 200,000 bushels of wheat beyond what is needed for home consumption.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia,

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Your Grocer

sends out KING COLE TEA confident that it will please. He has a positive assurance of its quality, in the guarantee on every package—entire satisfaction or money refunded. There is no stronger guarantee of quality.

"You'll like the flavor."



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 35th 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 Germans 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-humoured 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 scratchings 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 bombproof 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 office's. "If you stand there you'll starve 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 Mass 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 rafters—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 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 loop-hole. 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

An answer to my polite scepticism 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 cow 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 further were introduced to the Mayor of _____.

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 aviator who was flying above us.

Every time they went off their report was so violent that I could not help jumping. The aviator 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

sideway, 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.

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 aviator 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 guns, the flack, flack, flack 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 given an element of fascination to this field of human activity. In February of 1884, the Spanish liner Alphonso XIII founded 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 130 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 sunken 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 wrecks 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 bilge 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 bilge 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 last boundary monument between the United States and Canada has been set. The work has been going on for 100 years.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

\$ \$ \$ \$

Start Your Advertising NOW

Stagnation in one's business is greatly to be feared and greatly to be avoided.

Action -- an effort to get ahead--keeps a business healthy, wealthy and wise.

Visible action is advertising in the

MONITOR

The preparation and publication of a new advertisement is a sure indication of business energy.

"Start something" is the slogan of to-day. Start advertising NOW. Keep up the advertising all through the year, and your business will feel the tonic effect of your action.

To the Merchants of Annapolis County

Make business brisk for you and your County by a big and rightly-directed effort, by a series of adequate advertisements in the MONITOR.

Get and Keep Ahead by Planning Ahead

\$ \$ \$ \$

Professional Cards

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BARRISTERS AT LAW
Annapolis Royal
Office Over Bank of Nova Scotia
Office in Middleton open Thursdays.
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Money to loan Real Estate Security.

CHAS. R. CHIPMAN, LL.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
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AGENT FOR CALEDONIAN INSURANCE CO.. insure your buildings in the largest and strongest company.
MONEYS TO LOAN
Telephone No. 62.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
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Money to loan on first-class
Real Estate
INSURANCE AGENT
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.
Offices in Royal Bank Building

C. F. Armstrong
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
Transit Work, Levelling, Draughting.
MIDDLETON, — N. S.
DR. C. B. SIMS
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist
Graduate of Nova Scotia Agricultural College
Ontario Veterinary College
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PARADISE, N. S.
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W. E. REED
Funeral Director and Embalmer
Latest styles in Caskets, etc. All orders will receive prompt attention. Hearse sent to all parts of the country. Office and showrooms in two-story building in rear of furniture warerooms. Phone 76-4

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UNDERTAKING
We do undertaking in all its branches
Hearse sent to any part of the County,
J. H. HICKS & SONS
Queen St., Bridgetown. Telephone 42.
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G. E. BANKS
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Furnace and Stove Repairs
Bridgetown, N. S.
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Opportunities for Girls

It looks more and more as if, owing to scarcity of skilled men, women will have to do much of the work hitherto done by men.
This is especially true of office work.
Of course we are prepared to qualify either men or women to take advantage of their opportunities and you can enter at any time.
Send for Catalogue containing tuition rates, etc.

S. KERR
Principal
THE BUSINESS SCHOOL

The Weekly Monitor

ESTABLISHED 1873

AND

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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 retired 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 fulfillment 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 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 "frightfulness" 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 Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. The Treasurer of the Fund is Miss 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 dominion. 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 LIBRATION

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 Bridge- town 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 Robbins.

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

SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Todd of Dal- house 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 many years of contentment, happiness and prosperity.

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

Country Machine Gun

(Collected by Miss Bessie W. Kent.)

H. E. Bent	\$3.00
Mrs. A. H. Bent	1.50
Mr. Fred Bent	1.50
Mr. Claire Bent	1.50
Mr. Fenwick Inglis	1.00
Mr. Alfred Inglis	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. Inglis	2.00
Mr. John Inglis	1.00
Mrs. Emeineau	2.00
Mr. H. Simpson	1.00
Mr. F. Armstrong	1.00
John Bent	3.00
John Everson	1.00
Pearle A. Inglis	1.00
Mr. Wm. J. R. Inglis	2.00
	\$32.75

(Collected by Miss Agnes P. Gesner.)

Mr. Burton C. Eaton	\$5.00
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. Neily	1.00
Mrs. Gertrude Wade	.50
Mrs. Scott Chipman	1.00
Mrs. Andrew Walker	.50
Collected in Bellesle Hall Friday evening	.76
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 a 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-MCMURTRY**

The wedding was solemnized on Wednesday morning, Sept. 22nd, of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McMurtry 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 Mendelsohn'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.

After the wedding breakfast was served, Mr. and Mrs. DeWolfe left for Rothsay, N. B., where they will spend a short honeymoon, before going to their home in Albert. Testifying to the popularity of the bride were the numerous presents that she received, among them a set of silver from the congregation of the Methodist Church of which the bride was an active member. The groom's gift was a beautiful gold broach set with pearls.

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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 Maitland, 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 at it for nearly a year, and they are all anxious to go to the Front. They had issued to them a few days before writing, the Web Equipment, 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. A. Balcom of Spa Springs.

Methodist Church Circuit Notes
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m. On Friday evening instead of the regular League meeting the young people are going to Bellesle for a "Corn Boil." 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.

A meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society will be held in the vestry on Tuesday, October 5th at 7.30 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.

COAKLEY-MERRY—At the home of the bride's father, Albany, on Sept. 8th, 1915, by Rev. Mr. Collins, Edith, only daughter of Mr. Ronald Merry, to Mr. George Coakley of Halifax.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1894. Minard's Liniment, Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

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

Suits, Overcoats and Re却ers

For Men, Youths and Boys

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

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

The Farmer's Supper held in Centre-
lea 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 (Thurs-
day) evening.

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

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

Bathurst, N. B., had a fire on Wed-
nesday, which destroyed 15,000,000 feet
of lumber, causing a loss of \$25,000.
It was fully insured.

Commencing next Sunday and con-
tinuing until further notice, the Sun-
day 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 townsmen, Mr. Ste-
phen S Ruggles suffered a paralytic
shock last week and his present con-
dition 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 An-
napolis Royal, had the misfortune to
sprain an ankle last week. Mr. Mc-
Kay 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, chor-
uses, etc. Come everybody. Do good.
Feel good. Admission 25 cents.

We are informed that in the Magis-
trate 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 mas-
sive turtle—the largest ever seen in
Yarmouth—came up on the H. & 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 ef-
forts in the raising of this fund.

A south-west gale of intense ve-
locity accompanied at times by rain,
prettied unceasingly since early Sun-
day 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 liber-
al response.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Miss Annie Tupper of Digby is vis-
iting friends in town.

Mrs. C. 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. Erving Behie and Miss Ogilvie
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. Alton G. Walker.

Mr. 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.

Milledge 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 daughter, 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. DeBlois 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
King's 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 Wed-
nesday 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 cot-
tage at Wolfville and will move his
family there tomorrow, to remain un-
til 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. Val-
da, 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 visit-
ing 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 Can-
ada for several months past, has been
transferred to the Sydney branch. Mr.
C. A. Winthrop of Dartmouth has suc-
ceeded Mr. Vaughn at the Bridgetown
branch.

Mr. 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. For-
ster, who has been spending the sum-
mer months travelling in the interest
of Mount Allison University, has re-
turned 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 re-
port at Halifax. From there she will
proceed at once to France. Miss Mc-
Lean visited at the home of her friend,
Mrs. A. F. Little, two years ago, and
made many friends in town.

Miss Winnie Felts 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 Meth-
odist Church and as Sunday School
and Epworth League worker. Miss
Felts has the best wishes of a host
of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Whiteway
travelled last Thursday from their trip
to England. Mr. Whiteway says his
experience on the steamship Hesperian
at the time she was torpedoed,
was 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 re-
funded in order to allow them to take
passage home by an American line.

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TALCUM POWDERS

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

We have an except-
ionally good line to
choose from, and vary-
ing 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, Phm. B.

The Renold 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 year.

HAIR WORK DONE.
Combing or cut hair made into
Puffs, Transformations and Switches.
Terms moderate. Satisfaction guar-
anteed. Mail orders promptly at-
tended to.

MISS GEORGINA BANCROFT
Annapolis Royal, R. F. D. No. 1.

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

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	\$8.50 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	1.80 "
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 Yamasaka, 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 18	.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.

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 mettle.

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 thor-

oughly. 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 *Horace Fletcher*

Bear River

WEDDING AT MORGANVILLE

Sept. 27
Miss Lina Mullen is visiting friends in Granville.

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

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. Theibert Rice.

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

Mr. Archie Adams, Ben. 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 Lawrencectown.

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.

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.

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

Primary	\$1.13
Second Primary	1.30
Elementary	2.25
Intermediate	2.34
Preparatory	.75
Advanced	3.63

\$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 Clementsville.

Miss Mamie 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 Clementsville 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 Seeley of Marshalltown, were recent guest 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 Clementsville, 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.

Sept. 27
Miss Etta Shaffner continues to improve slowly.

Mrs. Harry H. Bogart went to Salmon 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—Kardsale never serves up anything else—and the financial result \$26.75. This goes towards the pastor's salary.

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

737

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

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 Troubles. 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 our 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 o'erwhelm
us?

Britain's head would drop 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 glore 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 yea!

F. W. A.

Liverpool, N. S., Sept 3rd, 1915.

MISS HURRY AND MISS STEADY

Little Miss Hurry,
All bustle and hurry,
Comes down to breakfast ten minutes
too late;

Her hair is a-rumple,
Her gown is a-crumpie,
She's no time to button and hook her-
self 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 pitied 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 startling 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 would 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 struggle for social justice shall soon instinctively turn her for readiest 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."

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 flounder long before he finds his place in the great crusade to which Providence is now calling the Church.

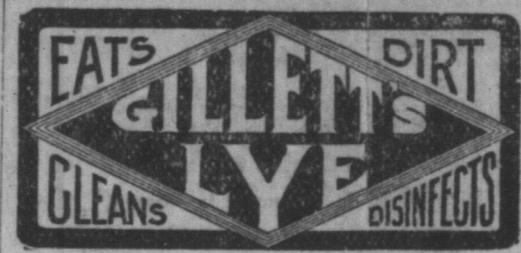
We are face to face with the most gigantic war of history. Its economic effects must concern us all. When the Christian nations have, since 1899, added to their war debt five thousand millions of dollars, and when we are rapidly doubling this amount in the colossal costliness of the present struggle, 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 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.

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 hardening 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 mastership.

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 wise to take 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 beneficial results? We note with pleasure the action of the Dominion Government in establishing an inquiry 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.



EATS DIRT
GILLETTE'S
LIVE DISINFECTANT
CLEANS

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.

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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 heartbreak and tragedy; therefore to-day the 'public eye' opens wide in thankful surprise that it is done so well.

"There is that fine 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 number of iron crosses!"

"Yesterday, in one of London's largest emporiums, I was especially struck by the 'lilt 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 conventionality. Many of us can look back some eighteen or twenty years and remember the indignant horror with which our grandmothers viewed the first women 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 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 loves 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-sacrifice 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 man-sized 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 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 childhood ailments and troubles she nursed and shielded him; his schooldays were learning days for her also; and now he has become a man and the call rings, 'Your King and Country need you,' for dead war is at the gates. He is agog to go and she is glad—yes, 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 her 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 his 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 prudities. 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 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 to deny ourselves for the sake of our struggling sisters, as well as for our men and country, for they are part 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."

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 help 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 chieftain, 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!' 'How 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.'

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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-minded 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?"

LAWRENCETOWN

Sept. 27.

Mrs. George 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. Shaffer welcomed a little daughter on the 16th, congratulating.

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. Shaffer, last week.

Mrs. Robert Batton of Annapolis Royal visited Mrs. John Stoddard 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., Episcopalian 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 Felton left for Boston on Saturday to train for nurses. They were accompanied by Miss Marie Durling.

On Tuesday Mr. Owen 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. Mellick; Mrs. S. E. Bancroft; Mrs. Hibbard Reid; Mrs. Israel Brown' and Mrs. Chas. Balcom.

The Baptist Sunday School observed R.A.Y. Day in connection with Temperance Sunday on the 19th. An interdenominational 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, interpersed with appropriate music, closed by singing the National Anthem.

On Sunday morning, just at 11 o'clock, in the Methodist Church in Lawrencetown, the Sunday School R.A.Y. 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, 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 Margaretville, have been making their yearly visit at Mrs. Balcom's old home, guest of her 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 Little 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 farm-ers.

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. Longley.

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 Nelly of Margarettville.

Mr. and Mrs. Milledge Bowly were recent visitors at the home of Mrs. Truman Moore of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. James Woodbury attended the funeral of Mrs. Alma Foster of North Kingston on Sunday.

Mrs. Neil Coulston of Port Williams returned home after spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. Mary Harris.

Mr. William Harris of Margarettville is very busy threshing for the farmers here, and is doing excellent work with his up-to-date machine.

Miss Eva Bowly went last Thursday to take charge of the school in Newmarket, Digby County. Miss Corp. Bowly also went to Digby County on Friday to teach for the half year.

Mr. George Dodge of Brighton, N. B., 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 Wimberly, Mass.

CLARENCE

Sept. 27.

Boyd Chute has been spending a week at Springfield.

Harvest Supper to-night (Monday) at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. E. Mitchell, accompanied by two children, Granville Centre, who has been visiting relatives in Windsor and vicinity, returned Saturday, Sept. 25th.

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.

GRANVILLE FERRY

Sept. 27.

Mrs. James R. 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. Bion Bogart of Brooklyn was the recent guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Crossup.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Amberman will shortly leave for their home in Madeline, 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 a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Weatherup.

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. Piggott 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.

TORBROOK

Sept. 27.

Mrs. L. J. Whitman is visiting friends in Boston.

Mr. Dan McLeod and bride were calling on friends on Tuesday.

C. R. Banks, Jas. Uhlman, Joe and Percy Befeks, are out for a week hunting.

Miss Jessie McInnis of Digby was a guest over Sunday of Mrs. Ansley 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 Beskie 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.

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INGLEWOOD

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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 Celia Hines from Mt. Hanley is spending a few days the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ritson Bent.

Miss Edna Grant was the guest of Mrs. Consula Siocombe 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 Neely 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 Ring, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bent one day last week.

Mrs. Bion Bogart of Brooklyn was the recent guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Crossup.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker Banks were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Neely of Brooklyn one day last week.

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