



The Beacon



VOL. XXIX

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1918

NO. 37

THE "GOWRIE"

THE *Gowrie* wis the gangrel's name,
A trawlin' boat o' evil fame,
Twixt Forth an' Tay she wend an' came
A score o' times a year;
Her skipper's name wis Sandy Tait,
Auld Robbie Lumsden he wis mate,
Her crew wis only that wad dae't,
An' I wis engineer.

Eh, Sirs, she wis a fearsome boat,
The owner wudna spare a groat
Tae gie the feckless lass a coat
O' paint, or grease the gear;
An' ilka time I gaez below
I thocht tae hear her boilers go,
An' ilka time I prayt low,
"God help the engineer."

Tae see her on the Sabbath day,
When dawn wis breakin' grue an' grey,
Gauk skelpin' east ayont the May,
Wad draw an angel's tear;
The reid rust lay on her like dew,
She loupit like a kengeroo,
An' ilka soul on board wis fou—
Except the engineer.

That four years syne, I'll testify,
Had ony Gairman lads been nigh
An' seen yoa shamefu' sicht gae by,
They might hae raised a sneer;
For 'o' the tongues o' Leith wad gie't:
"Is yon a boat or is't a beast?"
"Hae! are ye heidin' west or east?"
"Hae! whaur's yer engineer?"

Ah, weel, it shows ye never ken
When dealin' w' seafarin' men;
The *Gowrie*'s kin o' changed since then,
An' gin ye wis tae speir,
Ye'd find that Tait's got braw new breeks,
That ae crew sticks tae us like leeks,
An' we've been sober ninety weeks,
Mate, man, an' engineer.

Aye ance a week the *Gowrie*'s seen
At Leith, Dundee, or Aberdeen,
But whaur she gangs till in between
I canna mak' sae clear;
But Lumsden's bocht a guinea knife,
Tait sends mair money till his wife,
An' man, but I've been seein' life
While I've been engineer.

"Whit way?" Awa' an' haud yer tongue!
But heed ye this bit sang I've sung,
The best's no' a' the saints among
When workin' o' war appear.
What gars the *Gowrie* gae again?
What's changit wad tae sober men?
Speir o' the Gairmans, for they ken:
I'm nae but engineer.

—Punch.

GERMANY OFF THE SEA

NEARLY all the recent discussions in England of the present aspects of the war have dealt with land operations alone. Bonar Law spoke yesterday of the comparative strength of the armies facing each other. In this he had been preceded by Gen. Maurice. Col. Repington harps on the same theme. All the talk is of the fresh divisions which Hindenburg can deploy on the western front; of the disposable German reserve; of the questions of transport and food for German soldiers; and of the reconsideration of the Allied military position made necessary by the elimination of Russia as a fighting factor. It is but rarely that we hear voices of quiet confidence speaking of the one military element in which the enemies of Germany are superior and, in fact, invincible, while she is weak—the one element which may prove decisive of the whole war if it is to be prolonged. We mean, of course, the fact that while Germany is victoriously marching over prostrate Russia on land, she is completely shut off from the sea.

Admiral Jellicoe, in an address which he lately made before the Aldwych Club, touched with a firm and sure hand upon the subject of sea power. He said that there was a good deal of confusion in the minds of ordinary folk, and even of military experts and naval writers, about the true meaning of "command of the sea." The popular idea was of supremacy demonstrated in a general action with the enemy's fleet. But that is really incidental, and nothing more. The victory of Nelson at Trafalgar was not truly so clear a demonstration of sea power as was the long blockade by Collingwood that followed. Command of the sea simply means ability to use the sea, and to prevent the enemy from using it. And the outstanding fact—which may easily become the controlling fact—in this great war is that Germany has been deprived of the use of the sea, and, in all human probability, can never recover it so long as hostilities continue.

It was a shrewd bit of advice which Admiral Jellicoe gave his hearers when he urged them to look, not merely at a map, but at a "large map." A large one is needed to include the oceans and the commercial routes from which Germany has been driven. We think mainly of the vital necessity for England and France of the transport of supplies and troops by water. Less often do we reflect upon the immense crippling which the mere ex-

clusion of Germany from the sea has brought upon her. Its immediate effects have been calamitous—precisely as they were predicted in 1913 by Prince Bülow, when warning his countrymen against a war with England. The German High Seas Fleet has become a useless luxury. German overseas commerce has ceased to exist. It cannot be restored to life except on terms prescribed by the Allies. This is the consideration which must be the death's head at the German feast of rejoicing over the subjugation of Russia. Land lies to the east, indeed, but the sea to the west, and over it the smoke from the funnels of English battleships spells out the word, for baffled German eyes, "Verboten."

For years the watchword in Germany has been, "Our future lies on the sea." This phrase was made to cover ambitious naval plans—useless, as we now see—but chiefly meant the opportunity for trade across the oceans without which an industrially expanding Germany could not live. And it is that road to the future astride which the Allies stand to-day, blocking and thwarting German hopes. Of what avail to secure more land unless the sea is open? The Russian provinces are coveted because they contain raw materials to be worked up in German factories, with food for German workmen. But if the great markets of the world are cut off from German manufacturers, what advantage will it be to them to have new facilities for piling up goods that cannot be sold? It is, as we have maintained before, this powerful economic weapon, due to command of the sea, which the enemies of Germany can most successfully employ against her. The German diplomats speak of "pawns" which they hold in their hands for trading off at a peace conference. But they are veritable pawns compared with the knights which the Allies have on the chess-board. Their control of the sea gives them, so long as the Germans cannot break it, a power which can be used so as to compel Germany in the end to ask for peace. German trade can be openly threatened for a generation to come unless the German Government agrees to such terms of peace as have been laid down by President Wilson. Germany has already a warning of what may happen in the plan of the Administration to take away the Hamburg and North German Lloyd docks in this country. It would be possible to make such after-the-war handicaps to German overseas commerce progressive. The German rulers could be approached on the principle of the Sibylline books. If they agree at once to evacuate and restore Belgium and Northern France, they may hope to have their ships and trade back in a year's time. But every month that delay will add two years to the period of commercial punishment. This is only a hint of what may be done to push the enormous advantage, the unconquerable might, which the nations arrayed against Germany possess in their command of the sea.—*New York Evening Post.*

DELHI, India, March 12.—Sir William Meyer, presenting the annual financial statement of the Council, said that the present year closes with a surplus of five and three-quarter million pounds sterling due to a favorable monsoon and record growth of railway receipts, counterbalanced by a considerable increase in military charges amounting to twenty-nine million pounds sterling.

Algriculture and trade generally had been prosperous, but special war problems caused increasing difficulty. The war loan of 1917 was most successful, amounting to thirty-five million pounds sterling, and also the Indian treasury bill issues, which were expected to yield thirty million pounds sterling by the end of the year. Sir William announced that it was proposed to raise another unlimited war loan.

In respect to India's war contribution, of one hundred million pounds sterling this was a direct contribution and formed only part of the burden which war conditions imposed on India.

Since the war began the expenditure for His Majesty's Government involved a net outlay in India of £123,000,000 and India had lent sixty-seven million pounds to the home government for over a hundred million pounds of which contribution direct responsibility had been undertaken. Sixteen millions more would be lent in this connexion.

Drawing attention to the fact that the war had emphasized India's financial strength most remarkably, Sir William said no one could have imagined three years ago that the country should have been able, with moderate increase in taxation, to offer His Majesty's Government one hundred millions as a special war contribution over and above the additional charges which the war entailed on its own military budgets and could borrow anything like as much as had been done.

INDIA'S SHARE IN THE WAR

DELHI, India, March 12.—Sir William Meyer, presenting the annual financial statement of the Council, said that the present year closes with a surplus of five and three-quarter million pounds sterling due to a favorable monsoon and record growth of railway receipts, counterbalanced by a considerable increase in military charges amounting to twenty-nine million pounds sterling.

Algriculture and trade generally had been prosperous, but special war problems caused increasing difficulty. The war loan of 1917 was most successful, amounting to thirty-five million pounds sterling, and also the Indian treasury bill issues, which were expected to yield thirty million pounds sterling by the end of the year. Sir William announced that it was proposed to raise another unlimited war loan.

In respect to India's war contribution, of one hundred million pounds sterling this was a direct contribution and formed only part of the burden which war conditions imposed on India.

Since the war began the expenditure for His Majesty's Government involved a net outlay in India of £123,000,000 and India had lent sixty-seven million pounds to the home government for over a hundred million pounds of which contribution direct responsibility had been undertaken. Sixteen millions more would be lent in this connexion.

OPENING OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Assembly Chamber,
Fredericton, Thursday, March 7, 1918
This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at three o'clock His Honor the Honorable William Pugsley, D. C. L., K. C. P. C., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, came to the Assembly Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:
It gives me much pleasure to welcome you to the second session in the Seventh Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

This is the fourth meeting of the Legislature since the beginning of the tremendous war for liberty and civilization which began in Europe in August, 1914, and it is a matter for the greatest congratulation that the spirit, courage, and determination of our people for victory and a successful conclusion of that great struggle, are stronger than ever. The response of the people to patriotic effort, for the funds of the Red Cross and the bonds of the great Victory Loan, has been such as even to astonish themselves.

My Government, recognizing last spring the need for more food stuffs, asked the farmers to increase their production, procuring for them both seed grain, and fertilizer. I am happy to say that they spared no effort to increase the production of their farms. A fresh appeal is now being made to them, and all possible measures will be taken for facilitating their task.

The settlement of returned soldiers upon the land has been engaging the attention of my government in co-operation with the Federal ministry, and plans are being formulated which I hope will result in encouraging many of those returning from overseas to take up the pursuit of agriculture.

The Province has also agreed to co-operate with the Military Hospitals Commission in the erection of additional accommodation for soldiers afflicted with tuberculosis, and extensions are now being made to the River Glade and Saint John County institutions.

I am pleased to be able to congratulate the Province upon the beneficial results of the Prohibition Act. The area of enforcement has been considerably increased by reason of the co-operation of the Federal Government, which made it unnecessary to hold elections in several Counties for the repeal of the Scott Act.

The construction of the Saint John and Quebec Railway between Gagetown and Westfield has proceeded during the year as rapidly as labor conditions and scarcity of material would permit. On account of the extraordinary demand for steel rails for use overseas, as well as in this country, the Canadian Government Railways were unable to carry out their undertaking to provide the rails necessary for the completion of this section, but arrangements have recently been made preliminary to the taking up of the steel rails upon the Northern New Brunswick and Seaboard Railway, authority for which was given at the last Session of the Legislature.

Construction of the road is at such a stage that with the assurance of steel for the track-laying, the Company is able to look forward to completion of the railway, ready for transportation for the next fall and winter. Details of the expenditure upon this important work will be furnished in due season.

In the month of April, 1917, a Commissioner was appointed to inquire into contracts entered into and acts performed by the Directors and officials of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company. The Commissioner has made his report, which will be laid before you.

After you have had an opportunity of studying the report and the evidence on which it is based, my Government will ask you to consider the propriety of passing Legislation, rendered necessary by the fact that the Saint John and Quebec Railway, and the moneys provided for its construction, although in reality the property of the Crown, are nominally the property of a company whose stock is owned by His Majesty.

My Government is of opinion that moneys wrongfully and illegally obtained from the Company should be deemed to be and should become a Crown debt recoverable by His Majesty from the offending party or parties.

During the recess an investigation and survey has been made on the Health conditions in the Province, and a report upon the same by Mr. John Hall, a recognized authority, has been received. Legislation based upon Mr. Hall's report will be introduced.

It is with much pleasure that my Government has learned that the Dominion Cabinet has decided upon a broad and comprehensive policy for the creation of a fleet of steel vessels, and by giving building contracts therefor, has decided to encourage the establishment of a great national industry upon a permanent basis.

By reason of its geographical position, the fact that some of its important harbors are open at all seasons of the year, New Brunswick possesses ideal advantages for the building of steel ships, and my Government will invite you to consider what measures it will be desirable to take in order to secure for this Province a reasonable proportion of the contracts to be given by the Federal authorities.

The need of ships for the transportation of the agricultural products of Canada, to enable our people to do their part in sustaining the armies of the Allies, is most urgent, and I am satisfied that if, after due consideration, you should decide upon a course which will secure in this Province speedy and effective action in this direction in co-operation with the Canadian Government, such a course will receive a ready and enthusiastic support from the people of New Brunswick.

The Workmen's Compensation Act Commission has made much progress during the recess, and a Bill passed upon the conclusions at which they have arrived will be introduced for your consideration.

Among other measures to which your attention will be directed are: A new Highway Act; a Forest Act, which will make considerable changes in the administration of Crown Lands; Acts amending the Game and Mining Laws, and other measures concerning the public services of the country.

The increasing needs of the public services of the Province, and the necessary expenditure in connexion therewith, demand to provide the interest upon the Provincial debt and guaranteed railway bonds, make it necessary to supplement the revenues of the Province, and certain measures to this desirable end will be brought to your consideration.

In a recent conference of Provincial Premiers at Ottawa, which was attended by a committee of my Government, many matters of interest and importance to the future of the Province were discussed, and the result of these deliberations will be brought to your attention during the Session.

Since the prorogation of this House in June last, this Province was called upon to mourn for the loss of its Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Gilbert W. Ganong, whose unexpected death, after but a few months in office as Chief Executive, was a distinct loss to New Brunswick, and the business community in which for years he was such an outstanding figure.

Our hearty and sincere sympathy with the City of Halifax, in its appalling disaster of December 6th, found ready expression in every part of this Province. I am proud of the prompt and spontaneous response of our people to relieve the needy and suffering. In addition to the personal and municipal assistance rendered, a substantial gift of money will be forwarded to the General Relief Fund.

I have directed the accounts of the Income and Expenditure for the past year, as well as a statement of the receipts and payments of the current year, up to the opening of the present Session, to be laid before you.

The Estimates of the probable Income and Expenditure for the current year will be submitted to you, and I believe you will find that the estimates for the expenditure have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

I wish to assure you, in conclusion, of my belief and confidence in your patriotism and zeal for the public good, and to express the hope that your deliberations will result in promoting the welfare and increasing the prosperity of the Province.—*Royal Gazette.*

FISHERY QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN SETTLED

Ottawa, Mar. 13.—The important announcement was made here to-day by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of marine, and the naval service, that an arrangement which settles long-standing fisheries questions between Canada and the United States has been reached. It will remain in force at least during the war.

The new agreement, which is regarded as another evidence of how the two countries are striving to break down all barriers that stand in the way of greater production, provides for complete reciprocity of port privileges for the fishing craft

of the two countries. This will not only enable an important increase in the amount of fish produced to be made by the two countries, but will do away with the irritating delays to vessels of either country in the ports of the other.

The new pact is the first fruit of the work of the international joint commission, consisting of Hon. Chief Justice J. D. Hazen of New Brunswick; G. J. Desbarrats, deputy minister of the naval service, and W. A. Found, superintendent of fisheries, as Canadian members, and Hon. W. C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, E. F. Sweet, assistant secretary of commerce, and Dr. H. M. Smith, commissioner of fisheries, as the United States members. This commission was named to consider the settlement of all outstanding fisheries questions between the two countries.

Following the return of the United States section of the commission from public sittings on the Atlantic coast, the secretary of commerce, with the authority of the President, under their war legislation, issued instructions to all their customs officers to allow Canadian fishing vessels to come directly from the fishing grounds to the United States fishing ports, sell their catches there, procure supplies and outfits and clear back to the fishing grounds, thus doing away entirely with the obstacles they previously experienced. Following this action, the Canadian government authorized by order-in-council under the war measures act that United States fishing vessels shall be permitted to come to our ports for similar privileges without the requirement of a license. As there is a duty in Canada, such duty will have to be paid on fish sold in Canadian ports.

For years past lobster boats have been coming over to Canada and fishing outside territorial waters, during close time inside such waters, thus minimizing the good effects of Canada's protective measures and causing annoyance to the local fishermen. On the recommendation of the joint commission legislation has already been introduced into the United States Congress proposing that the importation into the country of lobsters taken off Canada's coast during close time be prohibited, thus doing away with another source of trouble.

For years past lobster boats have been coming over to Canada and fishing outside territorial waters, during close time inside such waters, thus minimizing the good effects of Canada's protective measures and causing annoyance to the local fishermen. On the recommendation of the joint commission legislation has already been introduced into the United States Congress proposing that the importation into the country of lobsters taken off Canada's coast during close time be prohibited, thus doing away with another source of trouble.

For years past lobster boats have been coming over to Canada and fishing outside territorial waters, during close time inside such waters, thus minimizing the good effects of Canada's protective measures and causing annoyance to the local fishermen. On the recommendation of the joint commission legislation has already been introduced into the United States Congress proposing that the importation into the country of lobsters taken off Canada's coast during close time be prohibited, thus doing away with another source of trouble.

For years past lobster boats have been coming over to Canada and fishing outside territorial waters, during close time inside such waters, thus minimizing the good effects of Canada's protective measures and causing annoyance to the local fishermen. On the recommendation of the joint commission legislation has already been introduced into the United States Congress proposing that the importation into the country of lobsters taken off Canada's coast during close time be prohibited, thus doing away with another source of trouble.

WILSON'S MESSAGE TO RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Washington, March 12.—Following is the text of the message addressed to the people of Russia through the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which meets in Moscow to-day to endorse or reject the treaty made with the Central Powers by the Russian delegates to the recent peace conference at Brest-Litovsk.

"May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of the Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia?"

"Although the Government of the United States is, unhappily, not now in a position to render the direct and effective aid it would wish to render, I beg to assure the people of Russia through the Congress that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great rôle in the life of Europe and the modern world.

"The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and become the masters of their own life.

"WOODROW WILSON."
The message was telegraphed to the American Consul General at Moscow for delivery to the Congress.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Montreal, March 11.—Results of operations of Canadian Pacific Railway Company for year ended December 31 last were:

Gross earnings from railway and lake and coastal steamers: \$152,389,334;
working expenses, \$105,843,316.
Net earnings from railway and coastal steamers \$46,546,018.
Deduct fixed charges, \$10,229,143.
Surplus, \$36,316,875.
Deduct contribution to pension fund, \$500,000.
Deduct net earnings of coastal steamers, commercial telegraph, and news department transferred to special income account, \$1,968,683.

Net revenue from earnings of railway and lake steamers available for dividends \$33,848,192.

After payment all dividends declared for year the surplus from earnings of railway and lake steamers is \$12,420,815. Special income for year, after making allowances for contingent reserves, \$10,713,299.

NEWS OF THE SEA

—An Atlantic Port, March 7.—A steamship, the *Susquahanna*, believed to be the vessel of that name owned by the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, went ashore to-day on the coast near this port. Coast guard rescuers removed the thirty-seven members of the crew. The vessel is not thought to be in danger of breaking up. Tugs have been sent to her aid. The crew said the ship, of 2,782 tons gross, sailed from a European port with chalk.

—Portland, Me., March 5.—The four-masted schooner *Dustin G. Cressy* broke away from the tug *Pallos*, Sunday morning, and driven hundreds of miles out to sea, and arrived here to-day, showing considerable damage as the result of battling with gales. She was on the way to this port light from Boston, Capt. John Publicover, and cleared Saturday night. The crew was exhausted from the ceaseless strain.

—Washington, March 8.—German submarines did not sink a single Italian vessel during the week ending March 2. An official dispatch says in that period 344 merchant ships of every nationality, representing a total tonnage of 295,260 entered Italian ports and 285 ships totaling 225,890 tons, exclusive of fishing boats and small craft, left port.

No Italian ship was sunk, though one steamer was attacked by a submarine without success.

—Paris, March 8.—During the last week no French ships of more than 1,000 tons were sunk by enemy submarines or mines. Two vessels under that tonnage were lost. Four merchantmen were attacked unsuccessfully. During the week ending March 2nd, 865 merchantmen entered, and 748 cleared from French ports.

—Madrid, March 8.—A German submarine stopped the Spanish steamer *Walle Nueva*. The captain was compelled to throw into the sea his cargo, which the German submarine captain considered contraband. The submarine then quickly disappeared.

—London, March 9.—Two Russian transports were attacked and sunk by German destroyers after a fight south of the Aland Islands on Thursday, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

—Juneau, Alaska, March 10.—The steamship *Admiral Evans*, of the Pacific Steamship Company, was wrecked near Rock Hawk Inlet, Gannery, Saturday afternoon, according to word received here late last night. All of the 176 persons aboard her are reported safe and were expected to reach here to-day on the steamer *Sophia*. Whether the vessel is a total loss is not known.

—San Francisco, March 11.—All of the 176 persons aboard the steamer *Admiral Evans*, which was wrecked Saturday on the Alaska coast, were landed at Juneau to-day by the str. *Sophia*, according to word received here.

—Seattle, March 11.—The Japanese government has been asked to send tugs to aid the American steamship *Umatilla*, which is aground off the southern coast of Japan. Word to this effect was received to-day from the American consul in Yokohama.

The *Umatilla*, of the Pacific Steamship Company's fleet, was commandeered some time ago by the United States government. She was on her way to Singapore with a cargo and several passengers. No mention was made of the passengers in the cable from the consul.

—Wallingford, Conn., March 11.—The merchant ship *Halifax*, which sailed from an American port for a British port about Thanksgiving, has not been heard from since she left the Azores about December 10, according to a cablegram received to-day from Lloyd's steamship office in London by John G. Phelan, of this city.

—Copenhagen, March 11.—The *Hindenburg*, a large German ice-breaker, struck a mine south of the Aland Islands Saturday and sank, according to the *Dagens Nyheter*. Several of the crew were drowned.

—London, March 13.—The admiralty reports the loss by mine or submarine of eighteen British merchantmen in the past week and one fishing vessel. Of these fifteen were 1,600 tons or over and three under that tonnage.

The arrivals at ports in the United Kingdom numbered 2,046; sailings, 2,062. Merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, eight.

For the third time in as many weeks eighteen British merchantmen have been destroyed through mine or submarine. In the previous week twelve of the vessels were 1,600 tons or over and six under that tonnage, while in the preceding week fourteen of the vessels were of more than 1,600 tons.

—London, March 13.—The unarmed British schooner *Nanny Wignall*, 93 tons gross, has been sunk off the Irish coast by a German submarine. As two wounded sailors were being rescued by their shipmates the submarine fired on them.

ALLIES FIGHTING TO DESTROY THE DOMINATION OF PRINCE OF DARKNESS

New York, March 8.—At a meeting held in honor of the Archbishop of York, at Carnegie Hall here last night, the Hon. Elihu Root assured the Primate of England that the United States was "heart and soul" with Great Britain in the fight against German oppression.

"We are with you in heart and soul," he continued, "in judgement and conviction, in purpose and determination, proud to be with the men who have shown the manhood, the heroism, the high courage, the self-devotion, the willingness, to die for liberty, that the men of Great Britain have shown in these times. We are proud that our laws, our system of justice, our conception of liberty, our customs, came from those fathers, out of whose loins sprang the men in the trenches upon the British line."

RUSSIANS ORGANIZE TO REDEEM SIBERIA

Peking, March 9.—Plans for the restoration of popular government in Siberia under Admiral Kolchak, former commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet through the organization of an army to cooperate with Gen. Semenov, the leader of the anti-Bolshevik movement in Siberia are now in preparation, it is learned here.

The new organization is under the leadership of Prince Nicholas Kudacheff, Russian Minister to China; Lieut. Gen. Horvath, Russian military commander at Harbin and former chief of the Russian railway administration there; M. Rusanoff, Provisional Commissioner for the Province of Amur, and M. Lavoroff, Provisional Commissioner for the Province of Irkutsk. Admiral Kolchak, who is a veteran of the Russo-Japanese War and was the head of the Russian Naval Commission that visited the United States last year, is now at Shanghai.

It is proposed that Gen. Semenov, with the support of the forces to be organized to reinforce him, shall advance from the town of Manchuria, on the Manchurian-Trans-Baikal border, where he is now fighting, as far east as Irkutsk, some 800 miles distant on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. There he is to await Japanese support in money and men, which, it is declared, have already been promised him. (From Irkutsk to the Ural Mountains on the border of European Russia, is a distance of about 1,800 miles.)

The latest telegrams from General Semenov show that he is fighting along the railway west of the town of Manchuria. All westbound trains, he reports, are being held at that point.

TROTZKY RESIGNS

Petrograd, Friday, March 8.—Leon Trotsky, in an address at a meeting of the Maximist party to-day, announced that he had resigned as Commissary for Foreign Affairs.

As the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Leon Trotsky, whose real name is Leber Braunstein, was the most important member of the revolutionary Government formed after the overthrow of Kerensky last November. Although Nikolai Lenin, as Premier, was the nominal head of the Government, Trotsky virtually controlled Russia's destiny up to the second peace conference at Brest-Litovsk.

It was Trotsky who made public the text of secret documents exchanged between former Russian Governments and foreign Governments, and it was he who proposed the armistices to the Central Powers early in December, which eventually led to the abortive conference at Brest-Litovsk. The negotiation were broken off in mid-February and hostilities were renewed. The Germans then submitted partial peace terms, but Trotsky took no part in the conferences.

Trotsky's resignation is the second among the Russian leaders forecast by Berlin. On February 25 Berlin reported that Ensign Krylenko, commander of the Russian armies, had been superseded. A dispatch received in London on Thursday said Krylenko had resigned owing to differences with the Council of People's Commissaries. Trotsky's resignation was forecast by Berlin last Tuesday. The withdrawals of Trotsky and Krylenko leave Lenin as the survivor of the Bolshevik ruling triumvirate.

Trotsky also is President of the Petrograd Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, and was appointed Food Dictator, with unlimited authority, on February 20. Having escaped from Siberia, where he was sent for political offences, Trotsky was an exile at the outbreak of the war. He was expelled from Europe for preaching peace, and arrived in New York on January 14, 1916, but returned to Russia last April, after the overthrow of the Imperial Government.

Up-River Doings

St. Stephen, N. B., March 13. Dr. Frank I. Blair returned on Saturday from Boston. While in that city he had the pleasure of visiting the Automobile Show.

Mrs. Maria Burton entertained very pleasantly at afternoon tea, on Friday afternoon of last week, a party of lady friends.

Mr. B. Y. Curran has gone to the Pacific coast for an extended visit. The annual meeting of the Women's Canadian Club will be held on Thursday evening in the Town Council Chamber.

Miss Alice Short, of Calais, has been visiting Mrs. O. W. Hawthorne in St. Andrews.

Lieut. Howe Grant, who was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Grant, of St. Stephen, has returned to Toronto.

Mr. W. F. Higgins has been confined to his residence with illness for several days.

A meeting of the Women's Patriotic Association was held on Tuesday evening. The President, Mrs. A. F. Vessey, was re-elected to office for this year. This society has done a fine work, and plans to continue it through this year.

There was no Western or other mail arrived at noon to-day. Only the Woodstock train succeeded in reaching St. Stephen.

The Parent-Teachers Association held a meeting in the Town Council Chambers on Tuesday evening. There was a good attendance of interested people in spite of the bad weather, and great attention was given to a lecture by Dr. Sexton, of Halifax, N. S., the subject, "Vitalizing of Education."

Mrs. Charles E. Adams has returned from a business trip to Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell C. Whitlock and daughters are still occupying apartments at the St. Croix Annex, and will remain until the cold weather is over.

Dr. Richard Kalish and Miss Anne Kalish, of New York City, are in Calais. They were recently bereft of their brother, Hon. Bruno Kalish, of Calais, who died while visiting them in New York City, and was interred there.

Mrs. Daniel Gillmor, Mr. and Mrs. Dawes Gillmor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gillmor and Mr. Horace Gillmor, were in St. Stephen for a brief stay last week, when en route to Montreal.

Mrs. G. H. McWha and children have returned to their Winnipeg home, after a visit of three months in St. Stephen.

Miss Ada Taylor has accepted a government position in Washington, D. C., and left last week for that City. Miss Taylor is the daughter of Assistant postmaster Taylor in Calais.

A bronze tablet is soon to be placed in the Methodist Church to the memory of the late Hon. George J. Clarke, by his widow.

Mrs. Franklin Eaton had the misfortune to lose her purse last Wednesday while walking from the Red Cross rooms in Calais to St. Stephen. The purse contained \$50.

Mrs. Willard McLean, of Lewiston, Me., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mungall, in Milltown.

Mrs. Granville, of St. John, has been spending a few days with her niece, Miss Branscombe.

Rev. George M. Young, of Fredericton, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church, on Sunday, and Rev. H. S. B. Strothard went to Fredericton to preach to Mr. Young's congregation.

LORD'S COVE, D. I.

March 5. A large number attended the C. E. social held in the Old Church building on Thursday evening. A programme of recitations, songs, and games was carried out, after which a treat was served of apples, chocolates, cake, and coffee.

Miss DeWitt, teacher at Fairhaven, visited Miss Dorothy Richardson the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Sumner Hartford visited her mother, Mrs. S. Butler, of Richardson, on Monday.

Messrs. Budd and Clark called on the merchants here on Saturday.

Miss Berna Stuart came home from Boston on Tuesday.

Mrs. Alver Stuart spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. James B. Cline.

The Red Cross will meet at the home of Mrs. James A. Stuart, of Lambert's Cove, on Monday evening.

Miss Alice Thomas, of Digdegush, and Miss Ada Cross, of St. Andrews, are visitors with Mrs. Grant A. Stuart.

Mrs. T. A. Barker visited Mrs. Harry Simpson on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Clarence Lord, of Lubec, is visiting friends on the Island. Mrs. Audley Richardson and baby, Geraldine, were week-end visitors with Mrs. G. I. Stuart.

The Orangemen marched to Church at this place in a body on Sunday evening, when Rev. H. R. Bell, delivered a fine sermon. A male quartette was arranged by Rev. Mr. Bell, Fred Lambert, Ross Lambert, and Bertie Morang.

March 12. Mrs. George B. Stuart, of Stuart Town, was an over-Sunday visitor with Mrs. C. A. Adams.

Mrs. Harold Lord and children, and Miss Dora Lord, of Richardson, were visitors on Tuesday with Mrs. A. C. Lambert, of Lambertville.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Audley Richardson on the arrival of a baby boy on Monday, 11th.

Mrs. Lizzie Smith, who has been staying with her brother, Mr. G. E. Richardson, for the winter, returned to her own home on Tuesday evening.

The Steamer Connors Bros. was a welcome visitor in this port on Monday, after an absence of four weeks.

Mr. Benjamin Simpson was an over-Sunday visitor with friends in Chocolate Cove.

Miss Ada Cross, who has been visiting Mrs. G. A. Stuart, returned to her home in St. Andrews on the Steamer Connors Bros. on Monday.

Much can be said concerning the inconvenience of our mails on the Island. We have had during the winter as low as only two mails a week. Correspondence letters must be sent as early as Tuesday, to prevent the news from being drier than a last year's robin's nest, and not blame the local papers for it.

It is the general opinion on the Island that the mail service cannot be properly carried out without the aid of a steamboat.

Capt. G. I. Stuart is adding a fresh coat of paint to his automobile. The work is being done by Capt. G. C. Lord.

People wanting to leave the Island on Wednesday and Saturday can find good accommodation with Capt. Harry Simpson in his boat Rambler.

CUMMINGS' COVE, D. I.

March 11. Mrs. Edgar Cummings and her mother, Mrs. W. H. Fountain, were recent guests of Mrs. Jack Ingalls at Lubec, Me.

Mrs. Fremont McNeill and little daughter, Phyllis, who have spent the winter in Worcester, Mass., are at home again.

Little Miss Dorothy Ingalls is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Cummings, while her mother is enjoying a trip to Mexico.

Mrs. James H. Ward is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Dixon.

Willis Doughty, of Leonardville, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Mosher.

Rev. Mr. Bell, pastor of the Christian Church at Lord's Cove, preached an able sermon to a large congregation in the U. B. Church at Chocolate Cove on Tuesday evening last. We hope it may be Mr. Bell's privilege to visit us again.

Charles Palmer, of Machias, Me., is a guest of his sister Mrs. Walter Beaney.

LEONARDVILLE, D. I.

March 6. Miss Lettie Doughty spent Sunday last in Eastport as the guest of Mrs. F. S. Varney.

Mr. Aubrey Haney, Calais, Me., is enjoying a visit with relatives here.

Miss Emma Arnesen, of Richardson, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Otto Arnesen.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet at Mrs. Mae Tewksbury's on Tuesday evening, March 12, weather permitting.

Mrs. Claude Tabor, of Woodstock, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

LAMBERTVILLE, D. I.

March 8. Miss Verma Baker, of Lord's Cove, spent Tuesday with Miss Berna Stuart.

The Red Cross Society was very pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Frank Lambert on Monday evening.

Miss Berna Stuart fell and hurt herself very badly on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Thos. Baker of Lord's Cove, visited Mrs. Aaron Lord on Monday.

Miss Leona Lake, of Lubec, is visiting Mrs. Wm. H. Lambert.

Mrs. Thos. W. Mitchell spent Tuesday with Mrs. Ashley Leeman of Richardson.

March 13. Mrs. Harold Lord and children, of Richardson, spent Tuesday with her mother, Mrs. A. C. Lambert.

The Red Cross Society was very pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. James A. Stuart on Monday evening.

Mrs. E. C. Lambert and son, Blair, have been visiting her mother, Mrs. B. Simpson, at Richardson.

Mr. Guy Flynn, of Digdegush, spent Monday with Mr. James A. Stuart.

Miss Dora Lord, of Richardson, called on friends in the village on Tuesday.

Miss Ina Stuart, who has been visiting at Eastport, returned home on Saturday. Mrs. Frank M. Stuart is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Richard Foley, at Eastport. Mrs. Claude Lord and children visited her mother, Mrs. A. C. Lambert, on Wednesday.

GRAND HARBOR, G. M.

March 7. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Justson, of Black's Harbor, arrived by Stmr. Grand Manan on Friday, and are guests of Mrs. Justson's sister, Mrs. Earl Ingersoll.

Mrs. J. E. Gostine left on Monday for Sussex, where she was called by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Mace.

Ralph Guptill had the misfortune, on Tuesday, of cutting his foot quite badly.

Miss Opal Bagley, of White Head, visited friends here this week.

Miss Tillie Shepherd, of Seal Cove, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Frank Young.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Ingersoll, of Seal Cove, spent a few days of this week with Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Newton.

Mrs. Hector Leary, who has been ill at the home of Mrs. Albert Wooster, was so far recovered as to be able to return to her home at White Head on Tuesday.

Mrs. Duran Brown and Miss Lydia Brown both continue very ill.

The W. M. A. S. of the Baptist Church held their monthly meeting at the home of the President, Mrs. L. L. Newton, on Monday evening. They will hold a public meeting in the Church on Sunday evening, March 17.

Mrs. Fulton Ingalls and her daughters spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Russell, at Woodward's Cove.

John Daggett, who has been visiting relatives and friends here for the last three months, left on Thursday morning to return to his ranch in Okotoks, Alberta.

CAMPOBELLO

March 11. Sunday witnessed one of the coldest, severest snow-storms of the season, lasting more than twelve hours and blocking roads everywhere. The storm was accompanied by a heavy North-west wind.

The Misses Josephine Mitchell and Louise Calder are both recent inmates of the Chipman Hospital at St. Stephen, both having undergone an operation for appendicitis there last week, and are convalescing satisfactorily.

Died, at the Calais Hospital, Thursday March 7, Mrs. Edward Hanson, of Eastport, Me., aged 25 years. Deceased was in her younger days a resident of Campobello Island, having lived there with her grandfather, Mr. Wm. Lank, of the North Roads.

Mrs. Edward Calder, who has been ill, is much better.

Miss Olive Mitchell visited friends at Lubec, Me., on Saturday.

WILSON'S BEACH, C-BELLO.

March 12. Perhaps a few words in regard to the Red Cross Society here would be interesting to readers of the Beacon in other lands. We have had six new members in the last few weeks. Our president, Mrs. Mark Newman, sent away on Monday, a box containing the following articles: 7 hot-water bottle covers, 6 laparotomy stockings, 6 pneumonia jackets, 12 pyjama suits, 66 pairs of socks. A number of pairs of socks are on hand, as the box was not large enough to hold them all.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Phinney went to Eastport on Saturday en route for Boston, where Mrs. Phinney will be treated for internal trouble.

The remains of Mr. Gorham Babcock, who died in Boston, were brought home for burial last week. There are left to mourn his early departure, a wife, three small children, father and mother, six brothers, and six sisters. He was a kind husband and father, and will be much missed by the family.

Mrs. Horace Riley, of Eastport, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Brown.

Mr. Clarence Newman is on the sick-list.

Mr. William James is very seriously ill at his home, Mill Cove. Mr. James has the distinction of being the oldest man on the Island, his age being 96. There are five generations of the family living: Mr. James; his daughter, Mrs. Thaddeus Mitchell; granddaughter, Mrs. Herb. Mitchell; great-granddaughter, Mrs. Fulton Babcock; great-great-granddaughter, Helen.

A NEW DEPARTURE

WE ARE NOW MAKING BODIES FOR AUTOMOBILE TRUCKS ALL SIZES ALL KINDS

If interested, call, write or telephone Haley & Son St. Stephen, N. B.

Babcock. He has always been a great talker, and has many interesting stories to tell of days long gone by.

Mrs. Wesley Hilyard found and captured a butterfly one day last week.

Miss Myrtle Newman has gone to Lubec to remain for a couple of months.

Mrs. Lucy Newman, who spent the winter with her stepson, Mr. Burton Newman, has returned to her home in Eastport.

Mrs. Burton Newman, who was ill in Eastport for some days, is home again.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.



Unless you have heard the NEW EDISON, "The Phonograph with a Soul," you do not realize that the great inventor has actually evolved a new art.

Even more vividly and convincingly than the motion picture reproduces the drama this marvellous instrument re-creates music. In fact, as the famous tests have effectively proved, no human ear can detect a shade of difference between the rendition of the living artist and that of "the phonograph with a soul."

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

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

R. D. Ross & Co. Near Post Office St. Stephen



JOB PRINTING TO SUIT YOU

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

Beacon Press Co.

SEND ALL ORDERS TO THE BUSINESS OFFICE Stevenson Block Next Door to Custom House

able to report... sively, on the ch... destroyer type... around the head... crew a few min... seaward at thi... about half a t... Argyle's six inch... "Russia scou... to the dock, th... elsewhere on th... strait, where mi... of his last boat... the afternoon, w... ed and gained i... he called attent... ghtened in the... the other shore... pointed out ano... behind it. Then a... the stream, the... rear of them all... "Torpedoes" h... beneath." "He... lighten her." "H... He turned his g... ment, then halle... board" and point... son came down t... The man could... naked eye—a s... who swam remar... ter. But Bronso... spection, stopp... by the quiet rem... ming at all. He... Look out for it... and the safety o... the detector. T... "Whichever torp... had no relatio... ing tubes, and... being them in, o... also the bearded... Bronson translate... "It was the que... "was reached up... ing which in the... easily surmised... language strange... were captured." "But did anybod... Clansman eagerly... gun? How did th... "Some must b... on Bronson gra... master get. Finn... and closed the ha... bumping along t... rise even by her... the steering rudd... out the torpedoes... not see. Then... elected himself... "The quartermas... do and was rescu... but the next mo... the engineer did... "But who rem... Mr. Clansman... number?" "Whom?" "The... "The man Fin... executive officer... He has saved th... drunk and new n... saved. To sav... "The great ebu... out the ship, an... since that night... of the gunn... they had saved... "It is a dang... thing to look a... head, and there... heathen below a... steamer with tr... each man, a fe... were mounted in... as the conse... "The mother o... and a v... ing upward from... "The man who... by them for the... least no compar... "The mother o... played the capit... ed on the bridge... "The man who... and heathen... "But after you... of Bronson. "Lo... to the upper... when, he cut ev... the greater sp... were as they look... "But so... "and you, too, i... the captain's grin... of great men. Wh... for having that bo... "The man who... Bronson... on the ethics of d...



Stirring Stories of the Sea

The Submarine

One of Morgan Robertson's Best Yarns About the Subconscious Finnegan

Copyright by Harper & Brothers.

(CONCLUDED)

able to report unofficially, but decisively, on the character of a long, low, destroyer type of craft that crept around the headland downstream, hovered a few minutes and then hurried seaward at thirty knots, followed by about half a ton of steel from the Argyll's six inch secondary guns.

"Russia scout boat," he remarked to the deck, then turned his glasses elsewhere on the smooth waters of the strait, where might appear some traces of his lost boat or his men. Late in the afternoon, when the tide had turned and gained its maximum strength, he called attention to something that glistened in the sun far over toward the other shore, and soon after he pointed out another such object just behind it, then another, farther out in the stream, then a fourth, far to the rear of them all.

"Torpedoes!" he called to the bridge beneath. "They've shot them out to lighten her."

He turned his glass around for a moment, then called again, "Man overboard!" and pointed dead ahead. Bronson came down to the bridge.

The man could be seen with the naked eye—a spartan, bearded fellow, who swam remarkably high out of water. But Bronson, after another inspection, stopped the comment on this by the quiet remark: "He's not swimming at all. He's riding a torpedo. Look out for it, gentlemen, for you'll find the safety gear unsecured from the detonator. That's my engineer."

Whitehead torpedoes, being standardized, are valuable to any craft carrying tubes, and boats were sent to bring them in, one of which brought also the bearded Russian engineer. Mr. Bronson translated his story.

"It was the quartermaster," he said, "who spotted up and moved the starting switch in the conning tower. He easily succeeded by my talking in a language strange to Finnegan that we were contacted."

"But did anybody drown?" asked Mr. Clouston eagerly. "Where's Finnegan? How did that man get out?"

"Some must have drowned," went on Bronson gravely. "The quartermaster got Finnegan out of the way and closed the hatch, and then she was bumping along the bottom, unable to rise even by her own motion against the strong rudder—hard up. They shot the torpedoes, but still she would not rise. Then they drew lots and ejected themselves one by one."

The quartermaster swam to a torpedo and was rescued by that scout boat, but the rest must have drowned, for the engineer did not see them."

"But who remained behind?" asked Mr. Clouston. "Who drew the fatal number?"

"Finnegan!"

"Fear did Finnegan?" groaned the executive officer. "Done for at last! He has saved thousands of lives when drunk and now must die, sober and instructed, to save a half dozen enemies!"

The sea echoed mentally throughout the ship, and men went to their sleep that night praying for the soul of the gentle and ridiculous old man they had loved.

But at daylight there were other things to think of. Sharp firing was heard, and there staggered around the headland below a large merchant built steamer with huge derricks fitted to each mast, a few small quick fire guns mounted in high places and barking as she came, the white naval ensign, and a volume of smoke belching upward from amidships.

She was alone, and she was perceptibly down by the head, proving that at least one compartment was filled.

"The mother ship, lieutenant," explained the captain as Bronson appeared on the bridge. "She carries our five submarines and a holdful of Whitehead torpedoes. Her friends are after her."

"After you, too, captain," answered Bronson. "Look there." He pointed to the upper end of the strait, where, far out over the gray sea, were two greater spots from each of which, even as they looked, came a twinkle of flame. "That scout boat has reported you."

"And you, too, lieutenant," answered the captain grimly. "She rescued one of your men. What will happen to you for leaving that boat?"

"The sea mines of Siberia for me," answered Bronson. "I am pondering on the ethics of desertion."

The captain glanced inquiringly at him, then said, "I will release you from parole if you wish."

"Thank you, sir. I accept the release officially, but will always maintain it personally between you and myself. But I am still pondering. I cannot desert yet. Please put me in irons."

The captain smiled. "No," he said. "You cannot escape."

Being a prisoner no longer under parole, Bronson left the bridge, and by this time two fountains of water had arisen on the smooth waters of the strait perilously near to the Argyll, proving that the men behind those twinkles of flame had the range.

Then two booming reports came over the sea, but the Argyll remained at anchor and waited.

The gunfire from behind the headland below had not ceased, and soon appeared, three miles out, however—the scout boat of the day before. She passed slowly across the opening, firing at the mother ship, but maintaining a safe distance. Then a three funneled, high sided, armored cruiser appeared in view, then a short, bulky battleship and another smaller cruiser. All directed their fire at the reeling mother ship, coming on in her smoke, her crew working at the heavy forward crane.

"Only three submarines on her deck," remarked the captain as he viewed her through his glass. "She has left two of them somewhere. I wonder if they're near by."

And now the two ships coming on from above, the battleships evidently, changed their fire from the Argyll to the other, and their range finders were good, and their aim was good, and the shell that they sent were heavy, and when one lifted a shower of water over the whole slanting deck of the mother ship the Argyll acted.

She was caught in a trap, but that unarmored, unprotected mother with her five small ducklings needed her care, and, lifting her anchor, she steamed out to meet her, the secondary battery silent while, but the after turret guns belching at the two ships at sea, the forward ones at the battleship, the two cruisers and the scout.

And her range was good and her range finding excellent, and the shells she sent so much heavier than those sent at her that with a little more time she might have saved that distracted mother, for the two cruisers and the scout withdrew from range as fast as their horsepower would admit.

But the battleship remained broadside to the target, flame, smoke and pointed steel coming from her turrets, and every fountain of water raised by these pointed steel shells closer to the reeling mother ship than the last, until finally one struck her in the stern and raked through her length. She separated into fragments.

It was not an instantaneous explosion. Beginning at the stern, she seemed to split in two, while a line of rising flame and smoke traveled forward. Then the two sides disintegrated and sank. The masts leaned—one forward, the other aft—and fell. A cigar shaped submarine boat swung high at the forward derrick went high in air and fell into the turmoil below, while two others, lifted sideways from the shattered halves of the hull, whirled end over end and fell into the sea.

Up and out from this riot of destructive forces came a huge expanding cloud of black and yellow smoke, while over the sea, echoing and reverberating against the wooded shores of the strait, went a crashing continuity of sound as of a repeated drum call of artillery.

Every Whitehead in the hold had exploded separately, and when the cloud had thinned there was nothing left of the mother ship but a few floating fragments of wood and, showing for one instant before it sank, the round conning tower of a single submarine.

And now the Argyll received the gunfire of the three ships, one but a mile below her, the other two, breast to breast, coming down the strait. The cruisers and the scout boat were still going. They seemed to be agitated, smoking hard from their funnels and flying numerous small flags in different combinations. The battleship they had deserted, though weaker than the Argyll, steamed boldly into the strait, and, as she was already close enough, the latter stopped her engines and drifted with the tide. Then the two ships above slowed down, and the Argyll in the center, there ensued one of the hammer and tongs, give and take conflicts from which the big English battleship had ever emerged victorious, because no shell was made that could penetrate her eighteen inch armor and no armor that could withstand her thirteen inch shells.

Bronson, gloomy of face, appeared in the conning tower, where the imperturbable captain and his aide had taken refuge from the storm of steel. He waited until the captain had drawn his eyes from a porthole, then said:

"Your master-at-arms will not confine me, captain."

"Are you still pondering on the ethics of desertion?" asked the captain, again giving his eye to a porthole.

"The probable is unsolvable," said Bronson. "By the laws of honor and of Russia I should be fighting against you; by the laws of nature and blood I should be with you. There are penalties for violation of law."

"What do you mean?" asked the captain, without looking around.

"I notice that your fighting top batteries are silent."

The captain paid no more attention to him, and Bronson climbed the ladder that led up the mast to the lower top.

It is an axiom in the world's navies that no man may live through an action in a fighting top, and Bronson, aloft with the dead, could not but have been impressed by the sight of the fall of the lower Russian ship's foremasts, tops, guns, dead men and living, and the small signal yard to which, even as the masts crashed down, small flags were ascending. But the ship went on, a man now exposed on her forward bridge waving a wigwag back and forth until abreast of the Argyll.

And now, though her heavy shells still came toward the big, invulnerable Englishman, it was noticeable that her whole secondary battery of quick fire and machine guns was directed astern at something which only Bronson, high in air with a pair of service binoculars, could make out.

"A submarine!" he called. "They're running away from it! Now it has lived!"

Gunfire on the upper ships suddenly ceased, and the Argyll's captain and aids came out of their refuge to see these two, with a furious turmoil of water at their sterns, backing and turning in their lengths. The wigwag had told the news.

"There it is again!" shouted Bronson excitedly. "It's up for a peep around. Now it's under again."

Professional excitement and enthusiasm are excusable, even when aroused over the performances of an enemy. Bronson, who had gone aloft to die, had a new interest in life.

"The mother boat must have dropped one somewhere," said the captain, "or else it's the one they had hoisted when she blew up. Just in time too," he added calmly as a crash sounded and a quiver went through the ship, while a cloud of smoke and splinters went up from the stern.

A shell from the lower ship had struck.

"Steering gone, sir," called a quartermaster from within the conning tower.

"Thought so," remarked the captain. "We're hit in our weak spot. We're helpless, but praise God for that submarine! Look at them go!"

The two backing and turning Russians had straightened around. The other, still waving the wigwag from her bridge, had passed them and was leading the parade. Behind was an occasional glimpse of a small, circular conning tower, which appeared for only an instant, and then dived.

The big, helpless ship swung slowly around, steering after a manner, with her twin screws, but helpless to maneuver. Yet her batteries were intact, and she continued her hammering blows on the fleeing ships. The submarine's conning tower now seemed to be approaching the Argyll, which had swung end on to it. Then it dived again.

"She's coming," said the captain. "I wonder if she fired a torpedo."

"Don't think she got near enough," answered one of the lieutenants.

"But consider the moral effect of these boats, captain. She frightened away the scout boat and the cruisers. They went away signalling."

"Yes, but each boat is worth a whole fleet until fighting begins. She has frightened them all away. Here she is again."

The small conning tower again arose, a hundred yards ahead.

"Ship ahoy!" yelled a man standing knee deep in the water ahead of the ship. "Why d'ye run away fur? Hey, ye brass bound, murtherin' sons of a coddish a-rishocracy! Lemme out o' this contrapshon! D'ye hear me, blast yer eyes!"

"Finnegan!" yelled a chorus of voices from gunports and apertures, and the beloved name went through the ship. He began dancing about in the water, shaking his fist and reviling his officers profanely and unkindly and rebuking them for their heartlessness in running away. Then the captain spoke.

"He's drunk," he said, an expression of awe and wonder on his smoke stained countenance, "and still an instrument of Providence. But how did he raise that boat alone, and how did he get drunk?"

As the small submarine boat came abreast men on the main deck went over after Finnegan. Yelling and shouting joyously, they pulled the profane and abusive old man off into deep water and held him up, finding him at last an inert and lifeless load on their hands. Then a howline was lowered, and he was pulled aboard.

But in the confusion in the water no one had noticed that one man had climbed up the spluttered deck of the submarine, floundered along to the tower and entered it. It was only when the noise of the hatch snapping down came to their ears and they saw the small conning tower disappear before their eyes that they suspected who had entered the boat.

But as to how Finnegan had raised the boat they did not learn from him. He knew nothing about it, he finished, when the surgeon had revived him. Months later the explanation came in a letter, part of which the captain read to his officers.



Baking Day in Grandmother's Kitchen

GRANDMOTHER did her baking in tin kitchens set before the fire. Sometimes she baked a sponge cake in an iron kettle, browning the top with hot coals heaped on the lid. On baking day the kitchen was filled with delicious fragrance because Grandmother made her cakes and pies with old fashioned brown sugar.

Gone are the cranes and bellows and tin kitchens but we still enjoy Grandmother's favorite dishes. Mince pies, plum puddings, cakes and many sweets and beverages are much better made just as she made them with soft brown sugar. It is easy to get both the recipes and the sugar with which to make them up. Lantic Old-Fashioned

Brown Sugars come in three kinds—Light, Brilliant and Dark Yellow—and are for sale by grocers throughout Canada. Brilliant Yellow is particularly good for baking. Grandmother's Recipes have been reproduced in a delightful little book which we will send to you for a 2c. stamp to cover cost of mailing.

Lantic Old Fashioned Brown Sugar

is put up only in 100-lb. bags with the well-known Lantic trademark from which your grocer will serve you any quantity you require. Our booklet tells you among other things how to keep brown sugar fresh, moist and ready for use.

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

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited Montreal, Que.

"I was released from parole, you remember," said the letter, "and took a chance that Finnegan had weathered; that's all. Fifteen torpedoes going out did not lighten her enough, but five men, nearly a thousand pounds more, going out did the business, and she must have floated up with Finnegan."

"He only had to start the motor, but the water wash in her destroyed her trim. That is why she dived so often. He turned on the oxygen too, and I nearly suffocated before I got things straight."

"Oxygen," murmured the surgeon. "That's what made him drunk."

"Will you give me a crust of bread and a cup of water, mum?" "Certainly, I'll fix you up a nice lunch. But why didn't you ask for something more substantial?" "I'm a student of human nature, mum. It's mighty seldom that I strikes anybody what's mean enough to give me just a crust and a cup of water."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

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

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

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

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

CHRISTIANS, ONWARD GO

OF in danger, oft in woe, Onward, Christians, onward go, Bear the toil, maintain the strife, Strengthened with the Bread of Life!

Let not sorrow dim your eye, Soon shall every tear be dry; Let not fears your course impede, Great your strength if great your need.

Let your drooping hearts be glad; March in heavenly armor clad; Fight, nor think the battle long, Soon shall victory wake your song.

Onward then in battle move; More than conquerors ye shall prove; Though opposed by many a foe, Christian soldiers, onward go!

HENRY KIRKE WHITE. (Born March 21, 1785; died October 19, 1866.)

A TOTAL LOSS

Archbishop Magee, of New York, after staying at a hotel, had an extortionate bill presented to him by his host, who, after receiving payment, solicitously inquired if his lordship had enjoyed the change and rest. "No, I have had neither," replied the Archbishop. "The waiter had the change, and you've had the rest."—*The Argonaut.*

"Miss Howles studied singing 'abroad.' How considerate of her."—*Baltimore American.*

Caller—"Here are some verses I wrote. What ought I to get for them?" Editor (after glancing over lines)—"I am an editor, not a magistrate."—*Boston Transcript.*

The author of this story is a clever chap. "That so?" "Yes, it takes brains to sell such rot."—*Judge.*

Ann—"She said that she had to get some warm clothes for winter." Nan—"How hopelessly out of style she always was!"—*Buffalo Express.*

Your colleague never has to retract statements. "What he says," replied Senator Sorghum, "doesn't make enough difference to warrant the expenditure of time necessary to correct it."—*Washington Star.*

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.



Every Man

Who works around machinery or in places where he is liable to cut, scratch or burn himself should always have handy a jar of

Mentholatum
A Healing Salve
Invaluable also for
Sore and Tired Feet

Sold and recommended by the leading druggists in the Maritime Provinces.

2 sizes—25c and 50c
Send 3c in stamps for a generous size sample.

The Mentholatum Co.
Bridgeburg, Ont.
10-6-17.

MENTHOLATUM

The Beacon
A Weekly Newspaper. Established 1889.
Published every Saturday by
BEACON PRESS COMPANY
WALLACE BROAD, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Total parts of Canada, per annum \$1.50
To United States and Postal Union
Countries, per annum \$2.00
If payment is made strictly in advance a
discount of 50 cents will be allowed in
the rate of annual subscription.

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

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, March 16th, 1918

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[March 7 to March 13]

DURING the week under review the triumph of the Central Powers, on the Eastern front was further extended, the effect of which will be to alter materially the future conduct of the war.

In the Western campaign no changes in positions were effected, though very great activity prevailed over the whole front. Trench-raiding continued to be a prominent feature in the hostilities, but the Germans also made local drives in considerable force in Flanders, in the Champagne, and especially on the Meuse.

In all cases the drives were repulsed by the Entente Allies, with heavy losses to the enemy.

Of the changes that took place on the Eastern front it is not possible to speak with any accuracy or in detail, the news transmitted during the week being so meagre. Further details of the humiliating peace imposed upon Roumania were received, and it is realized that that unfortunate country is now bound hand and foot by an implacable foe.

Finland, too, would seem to have come under the iron heel of the Prussian military tyrant, the Aland Islands having been occupied by a German naval force; the German troops have also landed on the mainland. For the present, then, the German domination of Finland is assured. How far the Teutonic advance into Russia has extended and is to be continued is not apparent; but as Petrograd has been abandoned as the capital of the Bolshevik regime, it is altogether likely the city will be made headquarters for the Germans, until such time as they are able to take Moscow—a not very remote possibility. It was reported during the week that Teutonic forces made an unopposed advance through Bessarabia to the Black Sea port of Odessa, the most important port in Russia, and one of the finest cities in the world. The advantages gained by the Central Powers on their Eastern front during the period under review were very great indeed.

While there was considerable activity in the Italian campaign during the week, in spite of the weather conditions, especially on the lower Piave, no alterations in battle-fronts were effected. Aerial operations marked the week's progress, Venice coming in for bombardments, and Naples was also bombarded from the air for the first time.

No changes were reported in the Balkan campaign, though some activity prevailed. In Mesopotamia the Turks retired further on the Euphrates, yielding to the steady pressure of the British.

In Palestine General Allenby's forces made steady and continuous progress astride the Jerusalem-Nablous road, a road which extends over 35 miles northward from Jerusalem, and parallels the River Jordan, from which it is distant about 15 to 20 miles to the west. The British troops are meeting steady and strong opposition by the Turks, but they continue their progress nevertheless.

Air raids by all belligerents formed a conspicuous feature of the week's military operations. Those in Italy have been mentioned. Two raids were made on Paris within the week, the first being on the night of the 8th, resulting in some loss of life and destruction of property. A second raid was made, the largest that has yet taken place, on the 11th, resulting in 34 people being killed and 79 injured, and much material damage was done. England was raided again on the night of the 7th, some of the German air planes reaching London, where the bombs dropped did much damage to residential quarters, and 11 persons were killed and 6 injured. Another raid was made on the Yorkshire coast, on the night of the 12th, the aircraft used being zeppelins. Hull was bombed, and some of the zeppelins went even further inland. The damage done and the casualties resulting had not been announced at time of going to press. The Entente raids on German towns were numerous during the week, but the extent of the damage inflicted had not been definitely announced or ascertained.

British, Allied, and neutral shipping destroyed by German submarines and mines again kept at a high figure during the week, but the details have not been published in many cases. Under "News of the Sea" we have given all the cases reported in the daily papers of this week that have reached the office up to noon on Thursday, but owing to disorganized mail service consequent on recent storms, some of the usual papers were not received.

Any further cases reported therein will be printed next week.

It cannot be pretended that the week's war news brought any sort of comfort to the sympathizers of the Entente Allies, but nothing transpired to make them feel anything like despair or despondency. The Russian debacle was revealed more completely than before, and the situation thereof will be much worse before an improvement can be effected. The Bolshevik faction seemed to be triumphing over the other factions into which the unhappy country is divided; but the Conference of Councils which was to have been held in Moscow on the 12th was postponed to 14th, so it is necessary to wait a little longer to see if an arrangement can be made by which a union of parties will be effected. The anticipated intervention of Japan in Manchuria and Siberia had not taken place. None of the Entente Allies would wish to see Japan intervene except with the consent of the Russian government, otherwise the Russians might join forces with the Germans as some of them have always been willing to do. Anything may yet happen as to Russia, but it is wisdom to hope for the best and be prepared for the worst.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

We print in another column the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature on Thursday, 7th instant. Dr. J. E. Hetherington, M. L. A. for Queens, moved the address in reply, and Joseph Michaud, M. L. A. for Madawaska, seconded it. The addresses were highly commended. The mover and seconder were followed by Hon. James A. Murray, leader of the opposition, who was followed by Hon. W. E. Foster, the Premier. The debate was continued on Friday and not resumed till Tuesday, the storm of Sunday dislocating travel and preventing the attendance of members on Monday. We hope to be able to give a brief summary of the proceedings of the Legislature from the beginning of the session to date in our next issue.

Parliament at Ottawa opens on Monday next, March 18.

"TELL IT TO THE MARINES"

ARMADA OF DECOYS

SECRET OF THE NAVY'S WOODEN SHIPS DISCLOSED

A DUMMY FLEET

GERMANS FOOLED AND TRAPPED INTO DOGGER BANK BATTLE

From time to time in the earlier days of the war whippers of mysterious dummy naval ships and their doings were prevalent, and much curiosity was manifested about them. The secret has been kept well, and it is only now that it is possible to lift the veil on the activities of this silent, jovial armada.

NOT ONE REAL WEAPON ON BOARD.
Daily Express Correspondent,
NEW YORK.

The amazing and jealously-guarded secret of how a British squadron of fourteen wooden battleships, armed only with wooden guns, deceived the Germans for seven months in the North Sea and decoyed them into the Dogger Bank disaster is now disclosed here for the first time.

The story is told by an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve who was actually on board the "flagship" of the squadron, and the New York Times, in giving the astonishing narrative to the world, describes the conception and execution of this idea of the "Suicide Fleet" as the "biggest trick" of the war.

A brief foreword states: "British censors kept the secret of the dummy fleet until a few days ago, when a cablegram brought word that the Admiralty no longer objected to publication of the facts."

The officer-eyewitness story follows:— From a White Star liner to the flagship of the British "Suicide Squadron"—the grey armada which never mounted a single gun nor fired a shot, yet patrolled the North Sea, keeping the German navy huddled behind its minefields, and played an important rôle in the battle of Dogger Bank—this was my experience in doing my bit for the Allies.

No such colossal war jest has been played on an enemy since the days of the Trojan horse. The British Admiralty tantalized the German navy with mysterious manoeuvres of a wooden squadron, some of the vessels made of barn lumber, and the Germans were completely baffled for months by the unexpected number of their enemies.

MOCK TURTLES

The wooden ship without a single real weapon aboard—British Navy men called them "mock turtles"—helped Britannia rule the waves during the first year of the war, and the Germans never once suspected that they were sought but what they seemed. The foe did not catch onto the joke even when one of their submarines sank a dummy at the Dardanelles, where it was serving as a mail ship for the Allied fleets.

They announced and rejoiced that a British battleship of the—class was sunk by one of our submarines, although the huge guns and turrets of the Dreadnought floated for days!

I never dreamed that I was soon to serve in the flagship of the squadron.

The whole secret came to me through the company depot officer when he offered to transfer me to that service. I accepted, and was ordered to report for duty at a tiny Scotch town on the North Sea.

The "special service squadron," made an appalling show of fighting strength as it lay at anchor in the little land-locked harbor which was its base. I wondered if the tale that they were dummies were not a farce for the consumption of spies.

Never have I seen warships with appearance more genuine. Grey monsters they were, with double turrets fore and aft, from which great guns protruded; wicker masts with crow's nests, and gaunt naval bridges towered above decks stripped for action, and anti-aircraft guns and range finders pointed in every direction.

All of them had steam up, as if ready to dash to sea. Not in my twenty years at sea have I gazed on a more formidable squadron if the eye alone were judge.

LOGS FOR GUNS

On board, the joke was evident at once. The fighting turrets were little wooden barns, with bare rafters inside. The great guns were logs, graduated from a sawmill tapered and bored in exact imitation of naval cannon.

Not a single gun aboard. We could not have sunk a rowboat.

The deck was covered with tightly stretched canvas, painted grey to represent the smooth steel deck of a man-of-war so that reconnoitering aeroplanes would be deceived.

Antiquated merchantmen of about 9000 tons burden, unfit for sea traffic in ordinary times, were the material out of which the Admiralty constructed the squadron. The flagship, however, was a better bottom than the others.

The ironical part of her history was that she was a captured German boat, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

Serving in dummy warships did not mean that our duties and discipline were shams likewise. The same rigid system prevailed as in the vessels we were made to libel. Gun drills were our only immunities. The men had to drill with lifeboats and race with the crews of other ships when in port. At specified intervals we all had to effect a landing on a supposedly hostile shore and charge up a hill in life-belt and collar. Encumbered with the heavy equipment, we fat fellows had a tough time of it, always reaching the top too jaded to hurt a toad and too late to serve even as reinforcements to our comrades.

THE COMMANDER

Commodore Haddock, who commanded the squadron, had been for years before the war captain of the White Star Liner Olympic. He was assisted by both merchantmen and naval officers, the latter directing the manoeuvres of the squadron.

We never knew where we were going or where we were when out of sight of familiar landmarks. Like other squadrons of the British Navy, we were continually joining and quitting the Grand Fleet, where it lay at its base ready to dash to sea at any moment.

It was the men of the Grand Fleet who named as the "Suicide Squadron"; to them it was no small thing to venture out upon the sea unarmed and defenceless in the garb of the submarines legitimate prey. Sometimes, upon quitting the main fleet, we left one or more of our own squadron and brought out an equal number of the "real boys" exactly like them.

The Grand Admiral of the British Navy on board a dummy flagship sounds like German satire, but it was a fact on one occasion. When we learned that Sir John Jellicoe was coming with his steel marvel of a flagship to inspect our poor, benighted dummy, we grinned.

The entire crew was drawn up at attention on deck when the admiral's launch touched at our companionway. On the aft deck he stopped and turned to the group of officers behind him, addressing our commodore. "What ship do you represent, sir?" he asked quickly.

"The Ajax, sir," replied Haddock. "Then that boat doesn't belong there, sir," returned Jellicoe, pointing to a small skiff suspended amidships.

In some embarrassment the commodore ordered it to be removed immediately. Jellicoe turned his attention elsewhere, and finally, after expressing approval of the dummy as a whole, departed.

One could hardly realize that we were the most harmless ships afloat in those troubled times and that the effective weapons aboard the leader of the battle line consisted of two toy rifles which their owners kept for sea birds.

Whenever we put to sea a fast steam yacht always went ahead to scout for us, and many times during the seven months in which I served in the dummy fleet we had submarine alarms from the scout, but never a close call.

NEWS FOR BERLIN

But some of our movements were reported in Berlin, although our identity or fraudulent appearance was not known or disclosed.

So when the German Admiralty frequently announced during the summer of 1915, "Our naval scouts sighted a squadron of British warships which fled at our approach," the neutral world, well knowing the British naval traditions, smiled at Teutonic simplicity. This tale was regarded as merely one of the many circulated by official Germany for home consumption.

But it was probably true, although the Germans themselves knew no more than

the rest of the world that those British vessels declined battle because they couldn't fight, and were "warships" only to the eye.

In the battle of the Dogger Bank it took the Admiralty experts themselves to discover what we really did in the spanking of Germany's prize squadron. David Beatty's famous squadron of battle cruiser led by the Lion, at that time the last word in the naval achievements, was inside Harwich or thereabouts, and not discernible to scouts in or over the North Sea.

The dummy fleet was manoeuvring about one hundred miles north of that point, in easy view, and experts deduce that the German scouts saw us and reported the way clear for another raid on the English coast. When the Germans came out, Beatty appeared at uncomfortably close quarters and offered them a better sport, for which they seemed to have little relish. In the running fight that followed the Blucher made port in Davy Jones' locker before the discomfited visitors reached their minefields.

WORLD FAME

Two of our dummies attained world notice, and even then nobody guessed that they were not real ironclads. One was detached for "foreign service," and with one small gun set up on her deck, was ordered to relieve a cruiser then hanging off Nantucket. The real war vessel was sent away upon business that evidently required real guns.

Another dummy was sunk, and thus inadvertently gave "comfort" to the enemy, although her loss hardly affected the odds on the sea. It was after the special squadron had been discontinued that No. 14 came to grief. The remainder of her consorts had been permanently interned at Belfast.

Before disbanding, however, we were told that the Admiralty considered the dummy fleet a success, inasmuch as the Dogger Bank episode was in part our achievement.

Though there is no official authority for the theory, it is possible that the Germans, when they reported having sunk the British battleship Agamemnon, referred to the dummy ship No. 14. At any rate, the sinking of the Agamemnon was denied by the British, and the Germans undoubtedly thought No. 14 was a real war vessel—at least, for a day or so after they torpedoed her.—London Daily Express, Feb. 6.

SEALING FLEET DEPLETED

St. John's, N. F., March 12.—It was a greatly-depleted Newfoundland sealing fleet which started yesterday on its annual hunt in the waters off Labrador coast and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Like everything else in which sea-going craft are concerned, this industry has suffered severe losses from the war. The crack steel steamships which had largely replaced wooden vessels, and which were the most efficient ice-breakers in the world, were taken over for war purposes. Two of the best of them are now at the bottom of the sea.

The Florizel was swept on the rocks off Cape Race during a storm last month, while her sister ship the Stephens, was sunk by the German submarine U-53. The "wooden wall" fleet, nevertheless met with considerable success last year. The decrease in the number of pelts obtained was largely offset by increased value of the product. Seal oil, formerly a little noticed by-product, came into demand for use in the manufacture of munitions. Durable gloves for men in the trenches and in the air are now manufactured from the skins.

SPRING New Coats

We are showing a very exclusive line of the latest in Women's Coats. Those who pick first always get the best. Our assortment this season is the best yet. Being Coat Specialists, Customers are finding out it pays them to select from us.

C. C. GRANT
ST. STEPHEN

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

THE BEACON Mailing List is corrected to MARCH 12, and subscribers are requested kindly to examine the date on the address slip on the paper or wrapper to see if the date is correct. The date is that to which a subscription is paid, and on which a new one is due. No receipt is required for a renewal, the change in the date being an acknowledgement of subscription received. Should no change be made in the date within two weeks after a remittance for renewal has been sent, kindly notify the office by Post Card. The safest way to remit money is by Post Office Money Order or Postal Note. PLEASE EXAMINE THE DATE ON THE ADDRESS SLIP OF YOUR PAPER, AND IF IN ARREARS KINDLY REMIT PROMPTLY.

BEACON PRESS COMPANY

TO MEET BRITAIN'S WAR COSTS

London, March 9.—The House of Commons late last night agreed unanimously to the vote of credit of £800,000,000 moved yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Andrew Bonar Law. This brings the total of the votes of credit during the war to £16,842,000,000.

"It is not an absurd paradox to say that the more we save the sugar now, the sooner we will taste the sweets of victory."

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

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

EDGAR HOLMES SHOE STORE
131 WATER STREET EASTPORT, MAINE.

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

These cool days warn us to
Get Ready for Winter
LOOK THESE OVER
Perfection Heaters
Burn Kerosene; Economical, a gallon lasts a long time. Safe, simple to operate, easy to keep clean. Try heating with oil for a change.



FLASHLIGHTS
We are well stocked with Bulbs and Batteries.

Shingles
We have just received a large and well assorted stock of shingles. We can supply your wants in Builders' Material, glass, paints and oils, nails, paper, and prepared roofing.

J. A. SHIRLEY
Hardware, Paints and Glass

Remember this! Paint insurance on your buildings is just as important as fire insurance.

Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes

Fire may never come, but the deteriorating effect of the weather on buildings of every kind is certain, unless protected by paint.

Unprotected wooden surfaces crack and become open and porous, then decay and rot starts. This means expensive repairs, which can all be avoided by the regular use of paint.

Examine your buildings now—A little money spent in painting at once may save you much larger expenditure a little later.

Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared, is the ideal paint for outside use. It is made of the purest and best materials, thoroughly mixed and ground by powerful machinery according to special formulae, the result of years of experiment and experience in paint making.

G. K. GREENLAW
SAINT ANDREWS

C. C. GRANT
ST. STEPHEN

Advertising Pays---Try a Beacon Adv.

Social
Miss Elena G. on Friday night, the Business Coll.
Mrs. W. Vernon delightful sewing home of her parents, Hibbard, for Mrs. Friday, March 8.
Mr. G. S. Grimm York on Monday.
Miss Gene How river friends.
Miss Alice Sh. the guest of Mrs. Mr. Allen K. G. arrived on Saturday.
Mrs. F. P. Barna to her home by a Mr. Hector Ric from his vacation.
Mrs. Ray Brewen in Mascarene parents, Mr. and Mrs. The Y. W. P. A. Thursday evening.
Miss Ethel McL. St. Stephen and is Mrs. Gus Rigby.
Mrs. G. W. Babb day from a visit to Mr. Archie Kenn friends in St. John. Pte. Vincent M. from Fredericton.
Mr. and Mrs. Ha ing the remainder Hotel Brice, Nice, Fr. ing been ordered the he was suffering from Mrs. Wm. Amos tertained their Sun Tuesday evening.
Miss Amelia Ken for a visit to Atlant The Women's Can their monthly meeti Thursday evening. turer will be Dr. Kie The Bridge Club r Lamb on Wednes Lamb was the hold Mr. and Mrs. G. Wednesday for St. they will go to New Mrs. Albert Shaw h member of the Pr Society.
Mrs. Herbert S. E New York and other Mr. and Mrs. Robe to New York to spend The Hon. Marg left yesterday aftern will be a guest at the —Montreal Herald, M

ON SHOR
Sunday's storm, wh heaviest that has be year, blocked the S traffic and there we along the line. A st engines behind it Monday night to cl roads between here especially heavy and deep drifts in which the crew had to w They put in a very ha did not reach St. Geo day morning. The immense snow drift thirty feet long. The engines arrived at St afternoon at 1.30 o leaving there this mo encounter no difficult up the line as last nig severe. On account of this way from St. Ste leave West St. John t graph, Mar. 13.

FIRST AND SECON UNITS
Ottawa, March 6.— nounced, through the Office, that the fol arrived safely in Eng Infantry—Saskatch bec. 2nd Quebec, Ne 249th Winnipeg Battal unit, Western Onta Ontario unit, Manitob Scotia units.

A Word
IN the mon ber the s very bus a somewhat our customer tage if they printed mat months. It than to find a busy season DON'T SALES BOO THE RIGHT

Social and Personal

Miss Elena Greenlaw left for St. John on Friday night. She is going to attend the Business College there.

Mrs. W. Vernon Lamb entertained at a delightful sewing party and tea at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hibbard, for Mrs. Herbert S. Everett, on Friday, March 8.

Mr. G. S. Grimmer returned from New York on Monday.

Miss Gene Howe has been visiting up-river friends.

Miss Alice Short, of Calais, has been the guest of Mrs. Orlo Hawthorne.

Mr. Allen K. Grimmer, of Fredericton, arrived on Saturday.

Mrs. F. P. Barnard has been confined to her home by a severe cold.

Mr. Hector Richardson has returned from his vacation.

Mrs. Ray Brewer, who has been visiting in Mascarene, is staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bismark Dick.

The Y. W. P. A. will hold a Revue on Thursday evening, May 2nd.

Miss Ethel McLaren has returned from St. Stephen and is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Gus Rigby.

Mrs. G. W. Babbitt returned on Saturday from a visit to Fredericton.

Mr. Archie Kennedy has been visiting friends in St. John.

Pte. Vincent McQuoid has returned from Fredericton.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayter Reed are spending the remainder of the winter at the Hotel Brice, Nice, France, Mr. Reed having been ordered there by his doctor, as he was suffering from bronchitis.

Mrs. Wm. Amos and Miss Russell entertained their Sunday School classes on Tuesday evening.

Miss Amelia Kennedy left on Tuesday for a visit to Atlantic city.

The Women's Canadian Club will hold their monthly meeting in Paul's Hall on Thursday evening, March 21. The lecturer will be Dr. Kierstead.

The Bridge Club met with Mrs. Vernon Lamb on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Lamb was the holder of the highest score.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Grimmer left on Wednesday for St. Stephen. From there they will go to New York.

Mrs. Albert Shaw has been made a life member of the Presbyterian Mission Society.

Mrs. Herbert S. Everett has gone to New York and other American cities.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Loring have gone to New York to spend a few months.

The Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy left yesterday afternoon for Ottawa and will be a guest at the Government House. —Montreal Herald, Mar. 9.

ON SHORE LINE

Sunday's storm, which was one of the heaviest that has been experienced this year, blocked the Shore Line for all traffic and there were many large drifts along the line. A steel plow with two engines behind it left the West Side Monday night to clear the line. The roads between here and St. George were especially heavy and there were frequent deep drifts in which the plow was stalled and the crew had to dig themselves out. They put in a very hard night's work and did not reach St. George until 9.30 yesterday morning. They encountered one immense snow drift ten feet high and thirty feet long. The plow and its two engines arrived at St. Stephen yesterday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock. A train is leaving there this morning and expects to encounter no difficulties on the journey up the line as last night's storm was not severe. On account of the train coming this way from St. Stephen no train will leave West St. John this morning. —Telegraph, Mar. 13.

FIRST AND SECOND QUEBEC UNITS REACH ENGLAND

Ottawa, March 6.—It is officially announced, through the Chief Press Censor's Office, that the following troops have arrived safely in England: Infantry—Saskatchewan unit, 1st Quebec, 2nd Quebec, New Brunswick unit, 249th Winnipeg Battalion, Central Ontario unit, Western Ontario unit, Eastern Ontario unit, Manitoba, Alberta, and Nova Scotia units.

A Word Of Advice

To Our Customers

In the months of June, July, August, and September the staff in the BEACON printing office is very busy. In March, April, and May there is a somewhat slacker time. Now, we wish to say to our customers that it will be greatly to their advantage if they will send in their orders at once for any printed matter they will require in the summer months. It is better to have the printing on hand than to find yourselves short when your (and our) busy season arrives.

DON'T SEND AWAY FOR YOUR COUNTER SALES BOOKS; WE SUPPLY THE BEST AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

BEACON PRESS COMPANY

Local and General

The Red Cross Society has much pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the receipt of \$3, the gift of Mrs. John Peacock, Pinehurst, N. C.

The BEACON is pleased to see Mr. H. G. Browning back in St. Andrews after a long absence in the province of Quebec. Mr. Browning intends to open his shop here again, and will do plumbing and repair work.

We are requested to state that the surprise party held for Corp. George Grant, and which was referred to in last week's BEACON, was not got up by the Pythian Sisters, but a few of Corp. Grant's friends, among whom were several Pythian Sisters.

The J. W. A. will hold a Food Sale in All Saints' Church Schoolroom, on Saturday, March 23rd, at three o'clock. The proceeds are to enable the Juniors to meet their pledges. Part of the proceeds will be used for patriotic purposes.

The Y. W. P. A. will hold a St. Patrick's Cobweb Party in Paul's Hall on Monday evening, March 18th at seven thirty o'clock. Admission five cents. Strings ten cents.

St. Patrick drove the snakes out of Ireland. Help the boys who are driving the Huns out of France. The Y. W. P. A. is sadly in need of funds, as one hundred dollars has been donated to the Convalescent Home at Fredericton for a bed in memory of the St. Andrews boys who have fallen in the war. At present the treasury contains a dollar and five cents.

GIRLS' BRANCH, WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, ALL SAINTS CHURCH

At the 6th Annual Meeting of the Girls' Branch of the W. A. of All Saints' Church, which was held at the Rectory on the evening of Tuesday, March 12th, the following officers for the coming year were elected.

- Hon. President Mrs. Elliott
President Gladys Horsnell
1st Vice Pres. Hazel McCurdy
2nd " Mary Holt
Recording Sec. Mina Pendlebury
Corresponding Sec. Winifred McCurdy
Treasurer Sadie Stinson
E. C. T. Treas. Alice Wilson
Thank Offering Treas. Mabel Elliott
Self Denial Treas. Phyllis Johnson
Leaflet Sec. Hazel McCurdy
Dorcas Sec. Mrs. Elliott

Gladys Horsnell and Mina Pendlebury were chosen as the delegates to represent the Girls' Branch at the Annual Meeting of the Women's Auxiliaries in St. John in April, and in case of either of these delegates being unable to attend the meeting, Bessie Wren and Hazel McCurdy were appointed as substitutes.

A very interesting paper on the missionary book "Inasmuch" was read by Mina Pendlebury, and at the close of the meeting refreshments were served.

KHAKI CLUB

The girls of the Khaki Club have been keeping up their work for the boys in the trenches very well indeed, and are able to report that the following finished work has been packed and forwarded: Care of Sgt. Harley Grimmer, 3rd Canadian Base Depot, 13 prs. mittens and 5 prs. socks; care of Lieut. Harry Marshall, of the Second Pioneer Battalion, 13 prs. socks. The Food Sale held by the Club in Stinson's Cafe proved most successful and realized for the Club funds the sum of \$18. As the Club has more than twenty regular members, who are all energetic workers, and has also several workers who are not members, its needs in the way of money to purchase materials are quite large, and donations from those who are interested in the work will be very gratefully received and thankfully acknowledged, and may be paid to the Treasurer, Mabel Elliott. Parcels are sent to the trenches weekly, and any donations of gum, cakes of chocolate, etc., will be very acceptable. This is surely a good opportunity for the school boys, who are not doing any knitting, to help out those who are.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY SHIPBUILDING IN NOVA SCOTIA

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

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

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

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

OLD TIME HUMORIST DEAD

Boston, Mass., March 9.—Charles Follen Adams, one of the last of the humorists of a generation ago, died suddenly at his home in the Roxbury district yesterday. He was seventy-six years of age. Through his "Leedle Yawkb Strauss," and other German dialect poems, Mr. Adams was widely known. His first attempt in dialect verse appeared in "Our Young Folks" in 1872. The rhymes were entitled "The Puzzled Dutchman," and made something of a hit.

DEATH BATTALION WOMEN IN HALIFAX CANDY SHOP

Halifax, N. S., March 8.—Two members of the Russian women's "Battalion of Death" have settled in Halifax and found employment in a candy store, after difficulties with the immigration laws which caused their confinement in jail for four weeks. They are Miss Anna Bathciche, a private in the battalion, and Miss Ella Danske, a nurse, who came here as waitresses on a ship from Archangel after the battalion had been disbanded.

BOOTH FISHERIES FINED IN THE WEST

Seattle, Wash., March 13.—Federal court decrees were issued to-day ordering dissolution of the so-called "fish trust," the five alleged company members of which were indicted here in July, 1914, on charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Booth Fisheries Company of Delaware, and the San Juan Fishing & Packing Company, of Seattle, two of the defendant companies, were also fined the maximum amount, \$5,000 each. Fines of \$1,000 each were imposed on the three other defendant companies.

INTEREST ON AMERICAN LOANS TO ALLIES

Washington, March 8.—The interest rate on loans to Allies has been raised from 4 to 5 per cent, as a result of the recent increase in rates on certificates of indebtedness from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

Credits to the Allies now amount to \$5,734,400,000 and \$4,386,400,000 has actually been paid out. Of the \$348,000,000 unpaid balance, \$137,000,000 is still credited to the Russian Government, although no demands are being presented by Russian officials for payment.

MEMBERS OF NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS

Ottawa, March 11.—One-third of the members of the new House of Commons are lawyers. Of the remainder, one-sixth are farmers; one-tenth each physicians, merchants and manufacturers, and one-fourteenth brokers and agents. The occupations are: barristers, 73; notaries, 4; conveyancer, 1; publishers and journalists, 11; educationists, 2; manufacturers, 23; lumber operators, 7; contractors, 2; merchants, 22; brokers and agents, 17; plumber, 1; railway conductor, 1; land surveyor, 1; military officers, 4.

In addition to the four members who are designed as officers or soldiers, there will be about a dozen others in the House who have served in the war.

SLUMP IN APPLES

At the present time there are about thirty vessels being built from Hantsport to Yarmouth, as follows:

Table listing shipbuilding projects: Hantsport (2), Bridgetown (1), Annapolis (1), Port Gilbert (1), Weymouth (2), Bellevue Cove (3), Groesses Coques (1), Church Point (1), Little Brook (2), Saulnierville (1), Mategan River (4), Salmon River (1), Yarmouth (2).

Besides this five more are expected to be built at Hantsport and one more at Weymouth. These vessels range from 250 to 400 tons, a couple only reaching up to 900 tons. Owing to the activity of the portable saw mills in the woods, practically all the large timber that existed in the old days of wooden shipbuilding, has been cut down, so that only small vessels now can be constructed.

There appears to have been a slump in the apple trade. Late in the Autumn speculators rushed the prices up until local dealers made sales as high as \$5.50 a barrel for No. 1 fruit for sale in the Ontario markets. These prices could not be realized there and the contracts were cancelled so that present apple prices range from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per barrel. 50,000 barrels of inferior fruit have been purchased by the Food Controller for evaporation purposes. The C. P. R. has shipped over their line west, about 400,000 barrels. There are still in the Valley awaiting sale or shipment 100,000 barrels. —St. John Globe.

FINANCES OF CANADA

Ottawa, March 7.—Canada's net debt stood at \$1,010,780,470 on February 28, an increase during February of \$13,251,273. The total gross debt of the dominion on February 28 was \$1,996,393,359. Total assets were \$985,612,889.

War expenditure during February declined, as compared with the figure for the same month last year. Last month it was \$19,494,711; in February 1917 it was \$23,285,988. Total war expenditure for the eleven months period to the end of February was \$207,849,726.

Revenues show an increase. In February, 1918, the revenue was \$21,225,872, as compared with \$17,513,473 in February of last year. Expenditure on account of consolidated fund was \$11,323,497 in February of the present year, in comparison with \$12,581,954 in February, 1917.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

London, March 7.—For the first week of March British casualties were 3,343, the lowest of any week for several months. The official report for the week ending to-day follows:

- Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 63; men, 628.
Wounded or missing—Officers, 179; men, 2,473.

The lowest previous week for several months was the last of February in which there were 3,571 casualties. The total casualties for February, a low month, was 18,961.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS

Madrid, March 8.—The Spanish cabinet, recently reconstructed by the Marquis de Alhucemas, who in addition to being Premier held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, resigned to-day.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL

St. Andrews, N. B.

A. KENNEDY & SON, PROPRIETORS

Beautifully Situated on Water Front. Near Trains and Steamboats.

Closed for the winter. Will reopen in June.

Rates quoted on application.

THE ROYAL HOTEL

LEADING HOTEL AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

Conducted on European Plan in Most Modern and Approved Manner

NEW GARDEN RESTAURANT 200 Rooms - 75 With Bath

THE RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., PROP.

HAY! In store and to arrive 20 tons nice, bright, clean Hay; will make low price for cash

J. D. GRIMMER

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

FISH VALUED AT \$18,000

Boston, March 12.—The fishing steamer Seal reached here to-day with 304,500 pounds of haddock and cod, valued at \$18,000. Fishermen said it was the largest single catch of fresh fish ever landed at a New England port. The steamer was on the fishing banks two weeks.

DILLON LEADER

London, Mar. 13.—John Dillon, M. P. for East Mayo, was yesterday unanimously elected chairman of the Nationalist party, succeeding the late John E. Redmond. The motion to elect Mr. Dillon was made by Joseph Devlin.

John Dillon was born in 1851, son of the late J. B. Dillon. He was educated at the Catholic University, Dublin. He is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. He married a daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Mathew. He was first elected for East Mayo in 1885.

OBITUARY

Mrs. ADA CLERKE MELVIN St. Stephen, N. B., March 13.

After an illness of several weeks, which she bore with great courage and fortitude, Mrs. Ada Clerke Melvin, passed quietly away on Monday evening. She was the widow of the late Capt. David A. Melvin, and a sister of the late Charles H. Clerke. She was a woman of many fine and generous traits of character, and had many friends, who sincerely regret her death. She leaves one brother, Mr. William E. Clerke, one nephew, Dean Clerke, and three nieces, Mrs. Robert Blakesley, of Philadelphia, to whom she was greatly attached and who was with her during her illness, Mrs. John Derby, and Miss Noe Clerke, of Boston. The funeral services will be held from her late residence in Union Street, St. Stephen, on Thursday afternoon.

THINGS du look mighty serious

fur ther risin generation jest now fur I hear that ther is er grate scarcity of castor ile. When I wer a boy, seems ter me ther wer ther main thing muther fed ter me. But ther castor ile they have nowadays don't taste lik it useter. Betsy Jane wer givin the children er dose all aroun ther tutther day when I wer over and ther wer no ramping roun free-fer-all fight like ther useter be when ma guv us our castor ile rations. I wanted ter know if she wer sur she had ther castor ile bottle and she showed me and sur enough it was Wren's Sweet Castor Ile. She had got it up et Wren's jest ther day. Out uv curiosity I tasted it, and I'll be blowed if it didn't taste real good to me. Wer talkin' ter Rollins about it and he tells me that this childhod necessity is gettin mighty scarce.

Sez ther before ther war ther ther castor ile was made mostly from beans ther cum from India. It seems ther now they ain't growin so many uv them kind uv beans and ther is all kinds of trouble gettin what they do grow over here because ships is so scarce. Also these ere flying machines hev got ter have castor ile for axle grease or they don't wark rite. Sur looks as though ther risin generation wer goin ter be cheated out uv its share of castor ile.

IN THE EVENINGS HE KNITS

Napoleon, N. D., with 600 inhabitants has a man who is editor, auto agent solicitor, Red Cross, and Y. M. C. A. chairman, phone company manager, president of the school board, J. P., U. S. agent and linerman. Five hundred and ninety-nine other inhabitants are released for war work.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Try a Beacon Adv.

MAKE A PUMPKIN PIE WITH CANNED PUMPKIN IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE H. J. BURTON & CO.

H. O'NEILL UP-TO-DATE MARKET Dealer in Meats, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc. ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

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

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

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

ADVICE TO FARMERS

BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FREDERICTON

TO THE FARMERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Lord Rhonda wrote the other day: "The food wanted by mankind does not exist. The word 'shortage' is not strong enough for the situation. To put the matter bluntly, the whole world is up against a nasty thing, familiar to the people of India, called 'famine'."

Herbert Hoover has said: "It is my belief that food will win this war; starvation or sufficiency will in the end determine the victor." And who will be the victor?

"I fear," declared Lloyd George, "the disciplined people behind the German army, the rationed family and the determination of wife, and sister, and daughter, and mother to stand and starve so that their fighting men may be fed—I fear it more than the Imperial army itself."

The importance of food in the war today is fundamental. It is a species of ammunition, a fuel for fighter, absolutely essential alike for the efficiency and energy of the soldiers and the endurance of the civilian population. The food industry is a war industry. Its workers to-day have the importance of shipbuilders and munition producers. Will our farmers and the women of our homes give to our brave soldiers in their noble cause that loyal support that Lloyd George tells us the German people are extending to their Imperial army in its brutal attempt to conquer the world?

The Allied nations have exactly the same right to our food supplies that we have to the protection accorded us by their men and means on the western front. At last there is complete unity in Allied strategy, the men and resources are being used wherever they are most needed, and our food supplies must be placed unreservedly into the service of our common cause if we are to avoid defeat.

The Allies may be starved into submission. Always food-importing, their home production has decreased greatly during the war. The wheat and rye crop of France is less than one-half her pre-war yield, that of Belgium, Italy, neutral Europe is far below normal, and yet bread is almost the entire food of their poorer classes. The sugar crop of France has fallen to one-third its normal amount; in Italy it is a partial failure, and the Allied nations are excluded from the sugar supplies of Germany and central Europe. In meats and fats they have almost a famine. Their herds have been slaughtered until reduction cannot go much further if the children are to have the indispensable supply of milk. Their hog shortage is over 33,000,000, and yet fats are peculiarly the foods of fighters, containing as they do, in the same amount twice the energy of starches or sugar.

These nations and even the neutral nations of Europe are upon strict rations. Great Britain has reduced the individual consumption of sugar per annum from 92 to 26 pounds, and France to 13 pounds; even the rations of the soldiers have been reduced. Mr. Hoover declares that they "have made the most drastic reduction of consumption. There is actual privation among their women and children; there is starvation in Belgium."

The shortage in ships is even more serious than the scarcity of food. The Germans seek to sink the world's ships to an extent that will cut off supplies from the Allies and starve them into submission. "All we have to do," says Hindenberg, "is to hold firm and the submarine will win the war." A year of submarine warfare has destroyed over 1,000 ships, or more than 6,500,000 tons, and nearly three times the amount built within that time. And yet the need of ships for the transportation of supplies and men is greater than at any other time in the war, while the tonnage is probably not more than three-quarters the pre-war amount, and its destruction is still proceeding faster than its construction. More ships, more food, more men; these are our imperative needs.

(1) There is wheat in Australia and sugar in Java, but the submarine has deprived the Allies of these distant markets. They are practically confined to North America, and are limited to wheats, meats, fats, sweets, or other concentrated foods. This continent must save the Allies nations from defeat by starvation.

(2) The Allies have the ugly alternative of using ships to bring the reinforcements and munitions instead of food; or to import foods from distant markets at the sacrifice of needed reinforcements. It is a dilemma of food or soldiers with the danger of defeat from hunger, or by the greater armies of the enemy unless we come to the rescue. Three voyages from Europe to Canada can be made in the time of one from Australia. Instead of going to Australia or Java for wheat or sugar let the vessel make one to Canada for food, and two to the United States for men and equipment, and it may be possible to supply both food and men and save the situation. Germany organized her farms and her kitchens and has warded off starvation. Will the products and consumers of New Brunswick support our heroic army?

(3) Our food control is not a species of charity but an imperative duty, and our Government another year may not

Mildred's Linctant Relieves Neuralgia

hesitate to commandeer our western wheat for war purposes. It may say to us, "You can grow wheat, it is disloyal for you to bake your bread out of the wheat needed by the hungry populations of the Allies; if you want bread you must grow it." To be absolutely sure of wheat bread another year we must produce the wheat, and to be self-sustaining this province must increase its crop five fold.

(4) It is a patriotic duty to grow more wheat, coarser grains, pork, and other live stock another year, and, in addition, it is thrift. Armies require enormous supplies of animal products, the world's supplies are nearly exhausted, so that prices for these commodities will be high for several years. The Food Controller has limited the packer's profits, and has fixed the millers' and middlemen's profits on mill-feed in order to encourage increased production of live stock. He is urging our farmers to grow more hogs, as these animals are more prolific, contain more edible meat in proportion to bone, are ready for market at an earlier age, and produce more fat in the meat, than any other animal.

In growing wheat our farmers produce their own bread and feed for their live stock. They are also assured that the price for home grown wheat will equal the western price for the same grade, plus the cost of transportation. We should increase our total production in New Brunswick another year. The Dominion and Provincial Governments are helping the farmer to secure additional labor, seeds, fertilizer, and capital. Ford tractors are to be imported, and capital should be provided for worthy farmers on reasonable terms. Mr. E. A. Schofield, President of the Provincial Committee, is interesting business men in production, and is urging them to aid the farmer by advancing capital on fair terms, or by assuming part of risk. The opportunity and responsibility must ultimately rest with the farmer himself; without doubt he is short-handed, but the needs are imperative and he must work a little harder this year than usual, and use methods perhaps that he would not follow under normal conditions.

The loyal farmer will show his patriotism in his production, he will do his bit on the farm by increasing his output, or by substituting for these crops which generally give him the greatest profit crops most essential for the war, because most needed as a food supply. Wheat and potatoes may compete somewhat, and a patriotic farmer may reduce his acreage of potatoes and increase his sowing of wheat. Potatoes are perishable, bulky, not well fitted for export, and can be substituted for bread at home only to a partial extent. At the present costs of production potatoes may not be much more profitable another year than wheat. At \$3.00 a barrel to the producer the price to the consumer in St. John, Montreal or Toronto is 50 cents a peck, with far less food value than an equal expenditure in flour at present prices, and too high to secure the desired consumption. It is safe even on the best potato farms to grow a certain amount of other crops, and this year it is a patriotic duty.

The Department of Agriculture is able to supply our farmers with seed wheat, oats, and barley of high quality, and at prices considerably below that of reliable seed houses. The wheat has been purchased through the Dominion Seed Commissioner. It is of the Marquis and Red Fife varieties, thoroughly cleaned, guaranteed for germination, and bagged and laid down, it will cost about \$3.00 per bushel. One essential for increased production is high grade seed. Persons wishing to secure seed from the Department may place their orders with their County Councillors.

Each farmer should do his best on his farm, and co-operate to increase the production in his locality. Local Food Committees in different centres of the province are organizing to increase production. The conservation and increased production of food is the great work before the people of Canada to-day. Its achievement is the imperative call of loyalty and duty. It is our opportunity to unite with our soldiers in their fight for victory.

LOBSTER REGULATIONS TO BE CHANGED

Ottawa, Mar. 7.—An important change in the lobster fishery regulations for that portion of the maritime provinces coast west of Halifax harbor has been made by order-in-council, the naval department announces to-day. This change consists in the establishment of a size limit of nine inches for lobsters and will become effective at the end of the present fishing seasons. The announcement states that, while the regulation may have the effect of closing the canneries, it will, in a few years, put more money in the pockets of the fishermen, as well as conserve and build up the industry. In the past the practice has been to ship lobsters nine inches long and over to the United States live lobster markets, and send the small ones to the canneries. This practice, however, has been telling on the supply of lobsters which has been declining from year to year. Lobsters do not lay eggs until they are about nine inches long, and the number of eggs produced increases rapidly with the size of the lobster.

Kindly Man—"Sonny, you'll be a great man some day." Bright Boy—"That's what some one told father when he was a little boy."—Buffalo Express.

THE HOME GARDEN

STARTING LONG SEASON VEGETABLES INDOORS

There are some factors, such as Essentials of Gardening, Planning the Garden, Varieties, Seed Supply, etc., which ordinarily, should be considered first. But since some of our readers may desire to prepare for some long season vegetables by starting seed indoors—and that start must be made immediately—we must consider that subject at once—and treat of the other later.

Our average garden will contain comparatively few celery and tomato plants, and early cabbage and cauliflower, and they may be bought from the local florists or growers early in June. However, those who wish to do so, may raise their own plants of these vegetables by proceeding as follows:

The seed box or flat, which is kept in the house, is the most practical device for the home gardener to use for this purpose. It should be not deeper than three inches, from 12 to 14 inches wide and about 20 to 24 inches long. Finnan Haggie boxes answer the purpose well. Place a layer of about 1 inch of gravel or cinders in the bottom of the box—and then fill to the top with garden soil. A finer seed bed may be procured by first passing the soil through a small sieve of about 1/4 inch mesh. Press the soil down firmly with a small piece of board. Cross-furrows of the box, mark shallow drills or furrows, 1/2 to 3/4 inches deep, and 2 inches apart. Sow about 8 seeds to the inch in the row and cover nearly level with the surface pressing the soil slightly with the hand to firm it. Celery seed should not be covered more than 1-8 inch. Water a little and set in a warm light place, preferably just inside a sunny window. Give water from time to time, enough to keep the soil moist but not wet, but not enough to leak through the box. If the box is in a window, after the plants are up turn the box each day to prevent them growing in one direction towards the light.

When the plants are 1 1/2 inches high, thin out to 2 inches apart in the row. This gives them space enough to make a strong stocky growth. If you want to keep the plants which are thinned out, set them two inches apart each way in similar boxes or "flats." When the tomato plants are about 5 or 6 inches high thin out to 4 or 5 inches apart in the flat. The plants thinned out may be set, one each, in berry boxes. Then when finally planted into the garden, the bottom of the box is cut away and the box sunk in the soil in the permanent location. This gives the plants an excellent start as the soil around the roots is not loosened or disturbed. When the cabbage and cauliflower plants begin to grow again after first thinning out, thin out and transplant again 3 1/2 to 4 inches apart each way. Leave the celery plants at 2 inches apart. Further directions on the after handling of these plants will appear later.

For the seed, a packet of each vegetable should be plenty. The following varieties are recommended: Tomatoes—Alacrité or Early Jewel. Cabbage—Early Express or Jersey Wakefield. Cauliflower—Early Snowball or Dwarf Erfurt. Celery—Golden Self Blanching or Perfected White Plume. Brussels Sprouts (handle same as cabbage) Amager Market. Peppers (handle same as tomatoes) Chinese Giant. Get seeds "tongue" up by a well known reliable firm. See that the packets are stamped 1918. Celery seed, particularly, is practically worthless if more than a year old. Label the rows of seed planted with name of variety and date. Approximate time required for germination, Celery, 10 to 20 days. Cabbage and Cauliflower, 5 to 10 days. Pepper, 9 to 14 days. Tomato 6 to 12 days.

THE NEED FOR GREATER HOME GARDEN PRODUCTION

The necessity and importance of the vegetable garden has never been so urgent or marked as it is now. The food supply must be increased by every means at our command, and city, town and village dwellers, can and must help to swell that increase.

The situation is extremely critical. The civil population of France has exactly three day's supply of food. Italy, if anything, is worse off than France. The British Isles are on rations. Unless the people of the North American continent put every atom of their strength and resources into an unparalleled and prodigious effort for the attainment of the uttermost production of which they are capable—unless they do this—and do it now—the civilian population of our Allies in Europe faces—famine—disease and death; and our own brave Canadian soldiers and those of the United States, must bow to the victorious force of the German Arms.

We must increase our production and consumption of wholesale vegetables and eat less of the foodstuffs so urgently needed overseas, such as flour, meats, and sugar. Here is the opportunity for the garden owner in city, town, or village. Vegetables should hold a more important place in our daily food, for they have much better food and tonic value than their present consumption, in comparison to that of other foods, would suggest. Vegetables produced in your own garden, because they will be fresh, should be

superior to those from the store or the market. Peas and some other vegetables deteriorate rapidly after they are picked. Sweet corn loses much of its sugar content in a day. The best varieties are not always obtainable in the stores or market, because some of them are tender, hard to handle, poor shippers and deteriorate rapidly. The superiority of home grown vegetables should lead to a greater consumption of them—with a corresponding saving of the foods needed so much for export. Potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions, and beans, especially, may be used to advantage more freely in a variety of wholesome, nourishing and palatable dishes, with a consequent saving of flour, meat and dairy products. Individual and concerted effort towards this end is an essential contribution to winning the war.

The above is introductory to material that will appear regularly in these columns on the production of vegetables in the home garden, the soil and its preparation, planning and planting the garden, varieties to grow, methods of culture, etc.

ANNUAL HAY AND PASTURE CROPS

(Experimental Farms Note)

Taking Canada as a whole, annual hay pasture crops are generally used as supplementary crops and are therefore of secondary importance as compared with hay or pasture crops of a perennial nature, such as alfalfa, clover, timothy, etc. There are districts however, especially in the Prairie Provinces, where annual hay and pasture crops are rather important. This is especially the case where the supply of natural prairie hay and pasture is scant, and in districts where on account of light precipitation cultivated perennial hay and pasture crops, yield comparatively small returns.

It is not our intention to give any detailed account of the various annual hay and pasture crops that are grown in the different parts of the Dominion. We simply wish to call attention in a general way to their importance, the more so the indications are that it may be in farmer's interest to use annual hay and pasture crops to a greater extent the coming season than ever before.

When it comes to the question of what kinds of annual hay and pasture crops are likely to prove most profitable, we would first of all give this advice: Do not take a chance with crops that are not sufficiently well known.

Especially during the last few years, a number of southern forage plants have been widely advertised as gold mines for

Canadian farmers. Their wonderful yields and excellent qualities in general have been vividly described and, as a result, quite an interest has been taken in them. The forage plants referred to may be all what they are claimed to be in the south, but when they are grown as far north as Canada, their yielding powers are generally sadly disappointing. Some of them may have some value in certain very restricted localities and may be used for special purposes but, generally speaking, their general usefulness is very limited.

It is our opinion that, at present, we cannot afford to take any gambling chances with crops that we are not sure will prove successful. And really, there is no necessity for doing it, as there are a large number of annual crops that are known, excellent for pasture in Canada. Suffice it to mention that various grain crops may be used very successfully as supplementary hay and pasture crops, either alone or mixed with peas or vetches. For certain districts and under certain conditions, varieties of millets may be used for hay, especially when spring sown crops for some reason or other have failed to catch satisfactorily, and, as a pasture crop, rape is one of the most profitable annual crops for all round purposes.

In cases in which there is some doubt as to what kind of annual hay or pasture crops is likely to give the best results under certain conditions and for certain purposes, please write Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or the nearest Dominion Experimental Station.

"I tell you, young man, we need brains in this business." "I know you do, sir; that is why I am offering you my services."—Baltimore American.



Women War Workers

Women who are unaccustomed to hard work, such as work in a munition factory, are subject to aches and pains in the sides and back, Rheumatism or Lumbago, constant headaches, swollen joints or urinary troubles, if so, profit by the example of other women war workers and take Gin Pills. Your money returned if you say you are not benefited.

Hundreds of women would have had to give up their patriotic work had it not been for

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Perhaps you have had personal experience of these distressing symptoms—pains in the sides and back, Rheumatism or Lumbago, constant headaches, swollen joints or urinary troubles, if so, profit by the example of other women war workers and take Gin Pills. Your money returned if you say you are not benefited.

Gin Pills are sold at 50c a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. U.S. Address: No-Dru-Co., Inc. 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 112

Distribution of Seed Grain 1918

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

The Department of Agriculture has ordered 56,000 bushels of oats and 18,000 bushels of wheat. Oats will be sold for \$1.32 per bushel, in bulk, car lots, or \$1.38 in bags in car lots laid down.

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FREDERICTON, N. B.

We Carry in Stock

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF

Light and Heavy HARDWARE

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

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

T. McAvity & Sons LIMITED

Saint John, N. B.

HOW TO USE WHEAT FLOUR

New recipes for experimented with housekeeper has but it is not necessary time recipes. Go any kind can be conservation aims fourth wheat substit some of the sugar think milk is not but it is not, alter the food value. V whey, potato water used for the liquid grains than wheat nourishing, but u light.

BUCKWHEAT 1 cup liquid (each) 1 teaspoon salt 2 teaspoons fat 1 tablespoon sugar 2 cups buckwheat 1 cup bread flour 1 cup cake flour water (add to the sugar, salt, and add the yeast. Add and set in a warm double in bulk. Be a greased pan. Wh bulk bake in a mod fifty minutes.

Scald the milk or the sugar, salt, and add the yeast. Add and set in a warm double in bulk. Be a greased pan. Wh bulk bake in a mod fifty minutes.

OATMEAL 1/2 cup liquid 2 teaspoons salt 1 tablespoon sugar 1 tablespoon fat 1 yeast cake dissolved in warm water 1 cup uncooked 2 cups flour

Heat the liquid to over the oatmeal, which have been mixed this mixture has cooled in the dissolved yeast flour in portions, knead when too stiff must be stiffer than is used, or the baked moist and of a coarse dough to rise in a cool little more than knead it and shape it greased pans and allow a light touch with a hard, be allowed to form a loaf while it is rising vented by rubbing little fat.

CORNMEAL 1 1/2 cups liquid 1 1/2 teaspoons salt 1 tablespoon sugar 1 tablespoon fat 1/2 yeast cake soft 1/2 cup corn meal 2 1/2 cups flour

Pour the 1 1/2 cups of sugar, fat, and corn meal mixed together, gradually until it Cook for twenty minutes heat in a double the meal to cool to softened yeast and knead thoroughly. must be very stiff or baked loaf will be too coarse texture. Allow double in bulk, then leaves. Allow it to least double in bulk

RICE FLOUR

Best

Best for

BOVRIL

Aids the Digestion
of Food

HOW TO USE SUBSTITUTES FOR WHEAT FLOUR IN RAISED BREADS

New recipes for war breads are being experimented with constantly, and every housekeeper has her own favorite one; but it is not necessary to find new war-time recipes. Good recipes for bread of any kind can be made to conform to food conservation aims by using at least one fourth wheat substitute, and by omitting some of the sugar and fat. Many people think milk is necessary for good bread, but it is not, although it of course adds to the food value. Water, milk and water, whey, potato water, or rice water may be used for the liquid. In using part other grains than wheat, the loaf will be as nourishing, but usually not so large or light.

BUCKWHEAT BREAD

- 1 cup liquid (milk, water, or half each)
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons fat
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 2 cups buckwheat flour
- 1 cup bread flour
- ½ yeast cake dissolved in ½ cup of water (additional)

Scald the milk or boil the water. Add the sugar, salt, and fat. When lukewarm add the yeast. Add the flour, beat well, and set in a warm place to rise until double in bulk. Beat well and pour into a greased pan. When again doubled in bulk bake in a moderate oven for about fifty minutes.

OATMEAL BREAD

- ½ cup liquid
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 tablespoon fat
- ½ yeast cake dissolved in ½ cup lukewarm water
- 1 cup uncooked oatmeal
- 2 cups flour

Heat the liquid to boiling and pour it over the oatmeal, salt, sugar, and fat which have been mixed in a bowl. When this mixture has cooled to lukewarm stir in the dissolved yeast. Then add the flour in portions, kneading it with the hand when too stiff to stir. This dough must be stiffer than when all white flour is used, or the baked loaf will be very moist and of a coarse texture. Allow the dough to rise in a covered bowl until it is a little more than doubled in size, then knead it and shape it into loaves; place in greased pans and allow to rise again until a light touch with the finger makes a slight dent. A hard, dry crust should not be allowed to form over the top of the loaf while it is rising. This may be prevented by rubbing the surface with a little fat.

CORNMEAL BREAD

- ½ cups liquid
- ½ teaspoons salt
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 tablespoon fat
- ½ yeast cake softened in ½ cup liquid
- ½ cup corn meal
- 2 cups flour

Pour the ½ cups of liquid over the salt, sugar, fat, and corn meal, which have been mixed together, and heat the mixture gradually until near the boiling point. Cook for twenty minutes. This can be done best in a double boiler. Then allow the meal to cool to lukewarm, add the softened yeast and the flour in portions. Knead thoroughly. This dough also must be very stiff or the interior of the baked loaf will be too moist and have a coarse texture. Allow it to rise until double in bulk, then knead and shape into loaves. Allow it to rise again until at least double in bulk. This bread does

not expand after it has been put into the oven, so it must rise as much as desired before baking. It should be baked in a moderate oven for 45 minutes to one hour.

RISE BREAD

- 1 cup liquid
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 tablespoon fat
- ½ cup uncooked rice
- ½ cups flour
- ½ cake yeast softened in ½ cup lukewarm water

Pour the cup of liquid boiling, over the uncooked rice which has been thoroughly washed, and cook in a double boiler until the rice is soft and dry. Add the sugar, salt, and fat. Let this cool until lukewarm, then add the softened yeast. Work in the flour gradually and knead for about ten minutes. The dough should be considerably stiffer than when all white flour is used. Allow it to rise to twice its original bulk. Then knead it again, mixing in more flour if the dough has softened much in rising. If the dough is too soft the baked loaf will be very moist and of a coarse texture. Any flour added at this stage must be worked in thoroughly, however, to prevent getting an uneven texture in the finished bread. Shape the dough into a loaf and let it rise again until it has doubled in bulk. Bake for three-quarters to one hour in a moderate oven.

GARFIELD REDUCES SPRING COAL PRICES

Washington, March 9.—Regulations designed to prevent coal hoarding, and at the same time insure the filling of household needs for next winter during the summer months, were published by the Fuel Administration to-day, in announcing an average reduction of thirty cents a ton in the retail price of anthracite coal for domestic use. The reduced price will apply for the six months' period from April 1 to September 1.

Although no reduction in bituminous coal was made to consumers, the Fuel Administration began a revision of soft-coal prices at the mines, with the idea of applying a new scale before the beginning of the coal year April 1. Mine revisions already announced show sharp reductions in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Montana.

The Administration also ordered a penalty reduction of fifty cents a ton in the price of coal which is found to contain a large percentage of impurities. The announcement states that the penalty is part of a plan for organizing an inspection system to enforce the mining of clean coal.

Under the inspection system, coal condemned by the Fuel Administration for lacking preparation or because it contains a high percentage of slate or other impurities, will be sold below the fixed Government price for the mine. This order becomes effective March 11. The inspection system will be operated through the district representatives of the Fuel Administration.

Fuel officials say that during the past winter much of the output of bituminous coal reached the market containing a large percentage of impurities.

"Your husband has been talking to those pretty young girls for almost an hour, and you don't seem to mind it at all." "Not a bit. So long as they are willing to listen to his nonsense, I don't have to."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Belle—"George proposed to me last night." Nell—"His friends bet him that he couldn't stay sober long enough to avoid doing anything rash."—*Baltimore American.*

GRADUATED WAR TAX ON INCOMES

THOSE ENJOYING HIGHEST INCOMES WILL PAY LARGEST AMOUNT

If the income war tax law, about to be applied, did nothing more than cause a national stock-taking, it would serve a most useful purpose.

The taking of an inventory of one's resources invariably induces a desire to save and a desire to save when translated, as it very frequently is, into a determination to save, means getting on with the war, as well as happiness all around. This process, first an inventory of one's resources, then a desire to save, applied to every unmarried person, or widow and widower without dependent children, receiving an income of \$1,500 and over, and to all other persons receiving an income of \$3,000 and over, will unquestionably result in a large proportion of cases, in a determination to save. And that means more general prosperity and renewed national strength.

But a national stock-taking is only incidental, of course, to the chief purpose of the income war tax, which is to provide revenue for the prosecution of the war in as equitable a manner as possible. The tax is to be graduated, according to one's ability to pay. Those who are in receipt of only a living wage or salary will not be called upon to pay; those enjoying the highest incomes will be called upon to pay the greatest amounts, and the great body of income receivers between, will be called upon to pay in their due proportion.

Moreover, the purpose of the act is to distribute the burden equitably among all classes. By way of illustration, the farmer will be required to add to the value of the home-grown products which his own family consumes. This places the farmer on a plane with the salaried man, the value of whose services is wholly represented in the income received and against which he must charge all his living expenses.

Canada has established a war record that is the envy of all the World. It is certain that the Canadian people will run true to form in answer to this latest call of their war government.

FOOD VALUE OF POTATOES

CANADIANS WHO EAT THEM FREELY CAN HELP TO SAVE WHEAT FLOUR

People who wish to help in food conservation should consider potatoes as a partial substitute for wheat flour. Potatoes are the chief staple of the semi-perishable foods. Canadians do not eat their fair share of potatoes even in normal times. We have been largely a wheat, beef, and pork consuming people. These staples are now required for overseas and it behooves us to substitute other foods for them whenever possible. We consume, perhaps, two and one-half bushels of potatoes per capita, per year, or about one-third of a pound per day—equal to one fair-sized potato. In some European countries one pound per day per capita is consumed, and in some districts four pounds per day, and nearly twenty-five bushels per year.

Despite the increase in price since the war, potatoes are still among the cheapest of foods. One pound of roast beef costs ten times as much as a pound of potatoes, and twenty per cent. of beef is bone. Three and a third pounds of potatoes supply 1,000 calories of energy, at a cost of less than 10 cents, while about 2,500 calories are required for full grown persons working indoors. That is to say, if all foods were as cheap as potatoes we could live on 25 cents a day. Healthy men have lived and worked for months on a diet of nothing else than potatoes, oleomargarine and a little fruit. Potatoes contain protein of the very best kind. They also contain mineral salts which neutralize harmful acids in the body. The food material in potatoes is 98 per cent. digestible.

Canadians have large supplies of potatoes, carrots, onions, and turnips and by consuming these vegetables freely, they can economize with bread.

More than 300 ways of cooking are known. They combine well with many flavors. They can be used to economical advantage with meat and fish, in stews, croquettes, hash, chowders, meat pies, etc. One half a cup of mashed potatoes and two cups of flour make a bread mixture that helps the flour go farther.

Good cooks know the ways of using potatoes are various—boiled, steamed, lyonnaise, baked, chipped, fried, hashed brown, creamed, escaloped, stuffed, au gratin, and scores of combinations.

Canada has plenty of potatoes and, although the price is high compared to normal times, it is not high in comparison with other foods in war time.

Esau purchased the mess of pottage. "I thought I could get a pound of sugar with it," he explained.—*Life.*

"Send me a ton of coal." "What size?" "Well, a two-thousand-pound ton would suit me, if that's not asking too much."—*Life.*

Bessie—"You don't believe every bit of scandal you hear, do you?" Helen—"Oh dear, no; but if one keeps repeating it, it seems to help a lot."—*Judge.*

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere



The Morning Cup well begins the day.

KING COLE ORANGE PEKOE

The "Extra" in Choice Tea



THE CANADA FOOD BOARD SAYS

Maple sugar and maple syrup production come as the first attack in the greatest production campaign for 1918. The call for food of all kinds comes to Canada, and all Canada, east and west, to save the situation must produce this year as never before.

The first crop of the year, in Eastern Canada at least, and in parts of Manitoba and British Columbia as well, is secured by tapping the sugar maples. The season is due to open in Essex County, Ontario, the most southerly point in Canada, about March 20, and gradually the spring will creep north and east, spreading across the older part of Ontario into the Eastern Townships of Quebec and on to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The sap running season will last in each section until the leaves bud—about three or four weeks. The greatest use a farmer can make of that sap-running period, if he has a sugar bush on his farm, is to turn in with all the help he can command or persuade and make a couple of hundred dollars worth of sugar. It will cost him some firewood, it is true, and in some districts of Canada cordwood is getting mighty scarce, but the farmer has to consider that this is an exceptional year. We have had a great world shortage of cane and beet sugars. Canada has not suffered as some countries, but the demand for sugar is greater than ever known. Britain is on a sugar ration of two pounds per month, France one and one-tenth pounds per month, and Italy one pound per month.

The Canadian Market has hitherto absorbed 75 per cent. of the Canadian sugar maple production. The United States takes all we can send and would gladly take more. Western Canada is a growing market where the pure maple sugar and maple syrup of the East are highly esteemed. In the big cities of Canada it has been hard to get pure maple sugar and syrup, and the demand for the pure products has for years exceeded the supply. The United States offers an unlimited market. And, further, the American people have been asked to conserve cane and beet sugars and reduce the consumption of sugar candies. The greatest consumers of candies in the world are forced to find substitutes. Maple sugar is a wholesome substitute and popular wherever introduced.

The people of Britain and France have lately been made acquainted with the Canadian sugar. The Canadian soldiers have introduced it. Thousands of pounds have been sent to the front by the Red Cross, and the knowledge of maple flavor

MARK PACKING DATE ON TINS

Ottawa, March 7.—Mr. A. McGill, Chief Dominion Analyst, has reported on 275 samples of canned fish collected in all parts of Canada. Of these samples, 166 were salmon, the most generally used canned fish. Of the salmon samples, 110 were found to be good and sound; seven showed softened flesh, but nothing to indicate decomposition. These samples, the report says, were probably several years old. Three samples were spoiled by decay. In eighteen samples the tin was slightly corroded, and the contents stained with iron. These, too, were presumably several years old. In this connection the report remarks that it is much to be desired that the date of packing should be marked on the tin.

Of thirty-nine samples of sardines reported on, in only one were the contents spoiled by decay. Of 20 samples of herrings, fourteen were found to be in good condition. In six samples the tin containers were more or less blackened, but the contents were sound. Of nine samples of lobsters examined, all were found to be in good condition.

"These crowded street cars are spoiling my oratorical style." "How can that be?" "Every time I put my arm into the air to make a gesture, I paw around as if I were reaching for a strap."—*Washington Star.*

MARK PACKING DATE ON TINS

"Waiter, how can I tell if this is a ham sandwich?" "There's a label pasted on the rice paper, sir."—*Buffalo Express.*

REGAL FLOUR

Best for Bread
Best for Cakes
Best for Pies
Best for all Household Baking

CAREFULLY SEALED
IN GERM PROOF TUBES

PURITY OATS

BRINGS TO YOUR TABLE
THE DELICIOUS NUT LIKE
FLAVOUR OF THE FAMOUS
ALBERTA OATS

MANUFACTURED BY
Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited



THE first recorded police interference with a soap-box meeting occurred over two hundred and fifty years ago. The offender on that occasion was William Penn, who, together with a friend, was arrested for unlawfully and tumultuously assembling a crowd...

Recorder: Sir, you are a troublesome fellow, and it is not for the honor of the court to suffer you to go on.

Penn: I have asked but one question, and you have not answered me, though the rights and privileges of every Englishman be concerned in it.

Recorder: If I should suffer you to ask questions till to-morrow morning you would be never the wiser.

Penn: That is according as the answers are. I desire no affront to the court, but to be heard in my just plea; and I must plainly tell you that if you will deny me over that law which you suggest that I have broken, you do at once deny me an acknowledged right, and evidence to the whole world your resolution to sacrifice the privileges of Englishmen to your arbitrary and sinister design.

Recorder: Take him away. My Lord, if you take not some course with this pestilent fellow, to stop his mouth, we shall not be able to do anything to-night.

Naturally, a court so constituted would try to pack the jury. Fortunately the Judges allowed one independent man to come on to this hand-picked body, a citizen by the name of Bushel, who gave them a peck of trouble before he was through.

Penn (addressing the jury) said: "If the ancient, fundamental laws were not maintained, who can say he hath right to the coat on his back? Certainly our liberties are openly to be invaded, our wives ravished, our families ruined, and our estates led away, in triumph by every sturdy beggar and malicious informer, as their trophies, but our forfeits for conscience' sake. The Lord of heaven and earth will be judge between us in this matter."

Recorder: Be silent there.

Penn: I will not be silent in a case wherein I am so much concerned and not myself only, but many ten thousand families besides.

After lengthy deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of speaking in Gracechurch Street." This verdict naturally did not satisfy the Honors. So they began admonishing that leader of insurgency, Bushel.

"You are a factious fellow. I'll take a course with you!" "You are a factious fellow; I will set a mark on you, and while I have anything to do in the city I will have an eye upon you!" were some of the remarks addressed by the court to this obdurate person. The Recorder vowed he would have a verdict or see the jury-men starve. But no other verdict could be got but that of "Guilty of speaking in Gracechurch Street." So Penn was fined, for want of other authority in the Lord Mayor and his colleagues, forty marks because he hadn't taken his hat off in the courtroom. Thus was soap-boxing legalized for future Hyde Park orators.—New York Evening Post.

THE OTHER INVASION OF RUSSIA

THE present drive of the Germans has not infrequently been compared with the disastrous march of Napoleon to and from Moscow. The comparison is in many respects obviously invalid. Yet there is a curious similarity in the hopes of Napoleon of obtaining food from Russia and the present German hopes of securing supplies for their people. Bonaparte has stated this week that the Germans will be disappointed. The disappointment of Napoleon is one of the grimmest ironies of history.

By the middle of June, 1812, Napoleon had assembled for his campaign into Russia some 450,000 troops—80,000 of them cavalry—on the line of the Niemen. He had determined to make his allies supply the men; and out of 363,000 who on the 24th of June crossed the Niemen, no less than two-thirds were Germans, Austrians, Poles, or Italians. The crossing was made in terrific heat. Men died of sunstroke. The crops being still green and nothing else available as forage for the horses, an epidemic of colic broke out. In ten days the mounted army had lost upwards of one-third of their strength. At the end of five weeks, after several engagements, the army had fallen from 420,000 men at the outset to 229,000. They had traversed only 200 miles.

They were continually harassed by the Russians, who marshalled a force of some 150,000, but avoided direct battle. In the middle of August the Russians were defeated at Smolensk. At Borodino Napoleon was able to oppose only 128,000 men to the Russian 110,000; 25,000 French and 38,000 Russians fell, and the Russians withdrew. Napoleon entered Moscow. The next day a great fire began in the city, and, continuing for two days, drove the French troops out into the country. Napoleon determined on retreat.

The Russians under Kutusov pursued the French, but did not give direct battle. The Cossacks contented themselves with hanging on the flank, molesting the French, and picking off stragglers. The wreck of the Grande Armée, now not more than 50,000 strong, reached Smolensk on the 9th of November. Before the retreat was over, Napoleon had lost five-sixths of his entire army.

There is a popular impression that the snow and the cold compassed Napoleon's defeat. These helped to make the disaster worse, but actually the frost came a little later than usual that year. Not until the 8th of November did the cold at night become sharp. The real problem was the food supply. Napoleon had compelled Prussia to furnish immense supplies of food and forage, payment to be settled in the future; but the problem was transport. On the 29th of June a vast storm made the roads almost impassable. It would appear that Napoleon had calculated on the horses being fed mainly on the country, or he would not have laid stress, as he did in his letters, on the crops being grown. This expectation was not fulfilled. Fodder, bulk of all supplies, was the most difficult to bring to the front. Horses died by the thousands.

There soon followed a shortage of food for the men. Poniatowski, commanding the Fifth Corps, complained that his men could get neither pay nor bread. Soldiers fell to pillaging. Napoleon's orders were severe enough, but ineffective. Armed men would not starve if they could get food by force.

It is probable, in the opinion of most historians, that Napoleon had provided enough, but the supplies could not be kept within reach of vast masses of troops on the move. Lithuania was eaten bare. A four-day halt at Vilna was most probably to allow supplies to be brought up. Requests produced nothing. The peasants, supposing themselves to be freed from their masters by the new régime, refused to work at the harvest. Continual marauding, due to troops passing through without receiving proper supplies or being kept under thorough control, had destroyed most of the resources of a region naturally bare, besides alienating all classes of the inhabitants.

When the French arrived at Moscow, the Russians had swept the district well-nigh barren; and, though the Grand Army feasted for a fortnight on dainties and drink, yet bread, flour, and meat were soon very scarce. In vain did the Emperor seek to entice the inhabitants back; they knew the habits of the invaders. When the retreat began, the soldiers had no bread left and no brandy, though some few may have still had scanty remnants of their private plunder. Most of the beasts brought to supply meat had been killed and eaten; there was not the slightest possibility of replacing them. The best food obtainable was horseflesh, and as hour by hour, horses broke down, hungry throngs rushed at them, disputing the carcass with the packs of dogs or wolves that hung about the line of march. Those who wandered away in search of food never came back. In eight days of the definite retreat the corps who formed the major part of the army had been reduced by more than 40 per cent. of their strength.

Misery had engendered reckless brutality in some sufferers; callous selfishness in many more. The lack of food from the first, gradually becoming worse until it became actual starvation, forced the men, as one historian, H. D. George, hints, "to have recourse to the most disgusting expedients." When men fell helpless by the wayside, they were stripped by their comrades before the breath was out of their bodies.

It was not till near the end—November—that the cold set in. Drifts of snow blotted out the landscape. The wandering columns often lost the road, and thousands forthwith ended their miseries. The temperature dropped to 35 degrees below zero. Slowly the truth had begun to dawn on Napoleon, in the words of his biographer, Rose, "that Moscow is not the heart of Russia, as he had asserted to de Pradt that it was. Gradually he sees that that primitive organism had no heart... and that his march to the old capital was little more than a sword-slash through a pond."—New York Evening Post.

MRS. L. G. FORD, AMERICAN POETESS, VICTIM OF GERMAN AIR RAID

London, Mar. 11.—The bodies of Mrs. Lena Gilbert Ford, an American poetess, and her son, 30 years old, were discovered today in the wreckage of a house destroyed in the German air raid last week. In this house twelve persons were killed. Mrs. Ford was author of "Keep the Home Fires Burning," one of the most popular of the English war songs.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

March 15.—Nero, Roman Emperor, died, 37; Richard Burbage, English actor, friend and contemporary of Shakespeare, died, 1619; Caroline L. Herschel, English astronomer, born, 1750; James Madison, fourth President of the United States, born, 1751; Gustavus III of Sweden assassinated, 1792; West Point, New York, Military Academy founded, 1802; Victoria, British Columbia, founded, 1802; Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, died, 1861; Devastating Hurricane at Samoa Islands, 1889; Duke of Cambridge, cousin of Queen Victoria and Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, died, 1904.

March 17.—ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Stoic and Roman Emperor, died, 180; Thomas Randolph, English poet, died, 1635; Philip Massinger, English dramatist, died, 1640; Bishop Gilbert Burnet, English historian, died, 1715; Earl of Macclesfield, English statesman, died, 1764; British troops evacuated Boston, and Washington entered the City, 1776; Ebenezer Elliott, English "Corn Law Rhymer," born, 1781; David Dale, Scottish philanthropist, died, 1806; General A. N. Kuropatkin, Russian military commander, born, 1848; Clara Morris, American actress, born, 1848; Mrs. Jameson, Irish authoress, died, 1860; Reciprocity Treaty between British North America and the United States terminated, 1866; Princess Patricia of Connaught born, 1885; Prince Bismarck resigned the German Chancellorship, 1890.

March 18.—Edward, K. W. S. Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, died, 1745; Repeal of the Stamp Act, 1766; Laurence Sterne, English divine, author of Tristram Shandy, died, 1768; John C. Calhoun, American statesman, born, 1782; Ambrosio O'Higgins, Irish Viceroy of Peru, died, 1801; John Horne Tooke, English political writer, died, 1812; Grover Cleveland, twenty-second President of the United States, born, 1837; Princess Louise, (Dowager Duchess of Argyll), born, 1850.

March 19.—Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, British naval commander, died, 1796; Dr. David Livingstone, Scottish missionary and African explorer, born, 1813; Sir Joseph Banks, English botanist and President of the Royal Society, died, 1820; Sir Richard Burton, English orientalist traveller, translator of the Arabian Nights, born, 1821; Octave Thanet (Alice French), American novelist, born, 1850; Relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), 1858; William Jennings Bryan, American statesman, born, 1860; Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, born, 1861; Duke of Westminster, English capitalist and patron of sport, born, 1879.

March 20.—Publius Ovidius Naso (Ovid), Latin poet, born, 43 B. C.; King Henry IV of England died, 1413; Sir Isaac Newton, English philosopher and mathematician, died, 1727; Neal Dow, Maine prohibitionist, born, 1804; Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian dramatist and poet, born, 1828; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, born, 1834; Dr. Thomas Walker, St. John, N. B., physician, born, 1840; Louis Kossuth, Hungarian statesman and patriot, died, 1894. Empire War Cabinet first met in London, 1917.

March 21.—St. Benedict. Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, born, 1274; Archbishop Cranmer burnt at Oxford, 1556; Johann Sebastian Bach, German musical composer, born, 1685; Henry Kirke White, English poet and hymn-writer, born, 1785; Duke of Enghien executed by order of Bonaparte, 1804; Baron La Motte-Fouqué, German poet and novelist, author of Undine, died, 1843; Robert Southey, English Poet Laureate, died, 1843; Albert Chevalier, English comedian, born, 1861; Princess Louise married to Marquess of Lorne, 1871; Duke of Connaught appointed Governor-General of Canada, 1911.

March 22.—St. Anthony Vandeyke, Dutch painter, born, 1590; Edward Moore, English dramatist, born, 1712; Jonathan Edwards, American Calvinistic theologian and preacher, died, 1758; Duke of Cambridge, cousin of Queen Victoria, born, 1819; Rosa Bonheur, French animal painter, born, 1822; J. W. von Goethe, German poet, died, 1832; Brig.-Gen. H. H. McLean, M. P. for "Royal," N. B., born, 1856; Sir Edwin Arnold, English poet and journalist, died, 1904.

March 23.—St. Benedict. Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, born, 1274; Archbishop Cranmer burnt at Oxford, 1556; Johann Sebastian Bach, German musical composer, born, 1685; Henry Kirke White, English poet and hymn-writer, born, 1785; Duke of Enghien executed by order of Bonaparte, 1804; Baron La Motte-Fouqué, German poet and novelist, author of Undine, died, 1843; Robert Southey, English Poet Laureate, died, 1843; Albert Chevalier, English comedian, born, 1861; Princess Louise married to Marquess of Lorne, 1871; Duke of Connaught appointed Governor-General of Canada, 1911.

March 24.—St. Benedict. Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, born, 1274; Archbishop Cranmer burnt at Oxford, 1556; Johann Sebastian Bach, German musical composer, born, 1685; Henry Kirke White, English poet and hymn-writer, born, 1785; Duke of Enghien executed by order of Bonaparte, 1804; Baron La Motte-Fouqué, German poet and novelist, author of Undine, died, 1843; Robert Southey, English Poet Laureate, died, 1843; Albert Chevalier, English comedian, born, 1861; Princess Louise married to Marquess of Lorne, 1871; Duke of Connaught appointed Governor-General of Canada, 1911.

THE WORDS "BOLSHEVİK" AND "MENSHEVİK"

To the Editor of the Times. Sir,—The question as to the meaning and origin of the words "Bolshevik" and "Menshevik" has been asked so often that it may interest some of your readers to know how they arose.

In 1903, at the second conference of the Russian Social-Democratic Party, when the methods to be adopted in regard to the revolutionary activity were under discussion, a sharp line of cleavage made itself evident. When voting took place there was a majority (Bolshevik) and a minority (Menshevik). From that moment the groups were called "Bolsheviks" and "Mensheviks." The choice of these words had nothing to do with their politics, nor are the terms, as many suppose, of German origin. The authority for the above explanation is a pamphlet by Dr. Charushin, published in Moscow in 1917. I am, yours truly, C. H. HAGBERG WRIGHT.—The Times Literary Supplement.

FUNERAL OF JOHN REDMOND

Kingston, Ireland, Saturday, March 9.—The body of John Redmond arrived here this morning and was conveyed by special train to Wexford, where it was buried in the family vault. At the most important stations en route groups of people gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed leader. Many distinguished men attended the funeral, including Henry Edward Duke, member of parliament for Exeter, and Lord Londonderry. The latter represented the Ulster Unionist members in the Irish convention. Lord Londonderry laid a wreath on the grave. Fully 30,000 people, who had come from all parts of Ireland, followed the coffin from the station to the Church of Immaculate Conception, where the requiem service was held. Among those present were General Sir Bryan Thomas Mahon, Sir Horace Plunkett, Sir Frederick Smith, and many others prominent in the Irish convention; officers of the British and American naval forces, and the Irish constabulary. The coffin was draped with the same Irish flag used at the funeral of the famous Irish leader, Parnell.

Bill—"Say, he can do some great work on that bass fiddle of his, and he never took a lesson." Gil—"No, but he used to put in a lot of time sawing wood, and I suppose that is how he got such proficiency in his action."—Yonker's Statesman.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure. CHAS. E. SHARP. Hawkshaw, N. B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

Many stenographers are satisfied with their Typewriting Machine just because they KNOW IT WELL! but if they've not used or tried a Remington they can hardly give a verdict as to its merits. A fair trial, say a week, would reveal its advantages of speed and convenience to employer and employee alike. A. Milne Fraser, Halifax, N. S.

ASSASSINATORS' NOTICE. ALL persons liable to be rated in the Parish of St. Andrews, are hereby requested to hand to the assessors or either of them, within thirty days a detailed statement, under oath, of their property and income, as required by law. Dated the twenty-second day of February, A. D., 1918. W. E. BRYANT, H. RANKINE, D. B. MCCOUREY, Assessors.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Port Canada Dock Railway Company will, at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick make application for the passing of an Act providing that the time limited for the commencement of the construction of the railway shall be extended for a period of three years, and the time limited for the completion of the railway shall be extended for a period of two years respectively from the expiration of the times provided for the commencement and completion of said railway by Chapter 73, 5 George V., 1915, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Port Canada Dock Railway," St. George, N. B., February 7th, 1918. G. W. MARSH, For the Provisional Directors of said Railway Company.

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the estate of George D. Grimmer, late of the Town of Saint Andrews, deceased, are requested to submit the same duly attested for payment; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned executors. Dated St. Andrews, N. B., February 6, 1918. LLOYD D. MURRAY, HAZEL C. MURRAY, Executors.

WANTED immediately a Foreman Printer to take charge of our Newspaper and Job Printing Office. Write or telegraph, stating qualifications and wages wanted. BEACON PRESS CO., St. Andrews, N. B.

I HAVE ready for delivery pedigree Angora Kittens, mitted paws, extra long hair. These are imported cats, very handsome; colors are orange, orange and black, orange and white, all white, and orange and gray. Mrs. E. F. MURRAY, Chamcook, N. B. Phone 60-21.

FOR SALE—Spruce Weir Stakes and Weir Brush. Apply HAZEN STUART, Bayside, N. B. 36-2w.

FOR Sale—A Motor Boat 40ft. long, 9 ft. wide, 54 in. deep, 10 h. p. Mianus engine. Boat and engine three years old. Boat has sails and anchors. Carrying capacity 16 hogheads. Apply to WALTER E. INGALLS, Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, 33-4wp.

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

MINIATURE ALMANAC

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

The Tide Tables given above are for the Port of St. Andrews. For the following places the time of tides can be found by applying the correction indicated, which is to be subtracted in each case: Grand Harbor, G. M., 18 min. Seal Cove, 30 min. Fish Head, 11 min. Welshpool, Campo., 6 min. Eastport, Me., 8 min. L'Etang Harbor, 7 min. Lepreau Bay, 9 min. 15 min.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. CUSTOMS

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

INDIAN ISLAND. CAMPOBELLO.

H. D. Chaffey, Sub. Collector. W. Hazen Carson, Sub. Collector. CHARLES DIXON, Sub. Collector. T. L. Trecarten, Sub. Collector. D. I. W. McLaughlin, Prev. Officer. J. A. Newnan, Prev. Officer.

SHIPPING NEWS. PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

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

For Sale ENGINEER'S TRANSIT THEODOLITE

New, Latest Pattern, with Zeiss Telescope and Trough Compass. Made by E. R. Watts & Son London, England. For Price and Particulars apply to BEACON PRESS COMPANY, ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

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

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

R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF. Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte: Circuit Court: Tuesday, May 8, 1917. Chief Justice K. B. D. McKeown. Tuesday, October 8, 1918. County Court: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year. Judge Carleton.

The Winter Term of The FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Opens Monday, Jan. 7, 1918. Pamphlet giving particulars of our courses of study, rates of tuition, etc., will be mailed to any address on application. Address W. J. OSBORNE, Prin., Fredericton, N. B.

BUSINESS MEN

Are just as anxious to discover and employ well trained and talented help as young people are to secure good positions. No better time for beginning preparation than just now. Catalogues containing Tuition Rates and full information mailed to any address. S. Kerr, Principal.

TRAVEL



Fall and Winter Time Table Of The Grand Manan S. S. Company Grand Manan Route Season 1917-18

After October 1st, 1917, and until further notice, a steamer of this line will run as follows: Leave Grand Manan Mondays at 7:30 a.m. for St. John, via Eastport, Campobello and Wilson's Beach. Returning, leave Turbul's Wharf, St. John, Wednesdays at 7:30 a.m. for Grand Manan, via Wilson's Beach, Campobello and Eastport. Leave Grand Manan Thursdays at 7:30 a.m. for St. Stephen, via Campobello, Eastport, Cummings' Cove and St. Andrews. Returning, leave St. Stephen Fridays at 7:30 a.m. for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews, Cummings' Cove, Eastport and Campobello (tides and ice conditions permitting). Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7:30 a.m. for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews. Returning same day, leaving St. Andrews at 1 p.m., calling at Campobello, Cummings' Cove and Eastport both ways. Atlantic Standard Time. SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Manager.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros., will run as follows: Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Company, Ltd., on Saturday, 7:30 a.m., daylight time, for St. Andrews, N. B., calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letite, Deer Island, Red Store or St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews, N. B., Tuesday for St. John, N. B., calling at Letite or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor, and Dipper Harbor. Weather and tide and ice permitting. Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., Phone, 2581. Mgr., Lewis Connors. This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. (7:30 p.m. during July and August.) Sunday School, 2:30 p.m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7:30. METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Hickey, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School 12:00 p.m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7:30.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Rev. Father O'Keefe, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Rev. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sundays 8:00 a.m. 1st Sunday at 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a.m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7:00 p.m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7:30.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. William Amos, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School after the morning service. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7:30. Service at Bayside every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock except the last Sunday in the month when it is held at 7 in the evening.

The Parish Library in All Saints' Sunday-school room open every Friday afternoon from 3 to 4. Subscription rates to residents 25 cents for two books for three months. Non-residents \$1.00 for four books for the summer season or 60 cents for four books for one month or a shorter period. Books may be changed weekly.

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE.

ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster. Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Money Orders and Savings Bank Business transacted during open hours. Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain, Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. In addition to the postage necessary, each such letter must have affixed a one-cent "War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the 5 cent rate applies do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Post Cards one cent each to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico. One cent post cards must have a one-cent "War Stamp" affixed, or a two-cent card can be used. Post cards two cents each to other countries. The two-cent cards do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces. Arrives: 12:30 p.m. Closes: 4:55 p.m. Mails for Deer Island, Indian Island, and Campobello—Daily. Arrives: 11 a.m. Closes: 12:30 p.m. All Mails for Registration must be Posted half hour previous to the Closing of Ordinary Mail.

Readers who appreciate this paper may give their friends the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of THE BEACON will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B., Canada.



GOVERNOR-G

The speech from the Governor-General Parliament is as follows: Honorable Gen. Gentlemen of the You have been a session of a new P of a world-wide concerns the libe and the destiny of whole world. Th and duties impose graver and more f ordinary course of Bearing with yo the people, and an ing spirit which ha the long and anxio sacrifice, I am c bring to the disc duties an unfinch the high cause in already borne so s WAR ISS After nearly fou still remains undec yet lies before us resolve, but we sh our hearts are s undaunted as the who hold our battl The Canadian Ex sustains its unbri gously achieved last session. Notwithstanding was anticipated in Military Service A forcements to ke strength have be purpose will be ma CIVIL SERV In order to exte present Civil Serv service and thus t pointments to the made upon the so further enabling le sary. In the mean adopted has been far as possible, t which will be plac MINISTRY O My advisers are necessity of a str policy of immig accompanied by su duce settlement up increased agric to aid in the devl resources. In pur the Ministry of Im zation has been es Council, and nec confirm this action TRAINING FO In connexion wi of our forces, my urgent necessity of and vocational try niers. Organize training to assis employment and them in the activi only important, bu ment of the Govern has been constitu invested with ne duties. Legislation will be submitted to