

FLEET FOOT Shoes on the Farm

For work and play—in the middle of the day—and when on pleasure bent.

For field, farm and wagon, wear Fleet Foot Shoes. They are far cheaper than leather—light, easy, comfortable—long wearing. For every-day wear, you will find them immeasurably better than hot, heavy, expensive leather boots.

When you're out for a good time, wear WHITE "Fleet Foot" Shoes. In fact, you must wear White Shoes this summer, to be well dressed. Dealers everywhere have "Fleet Foot" Shoes, in all styles for men, women and children.



INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE FRONT

Written by Private William Goodwin Giving Thrilling Account of Experiences in the Trenches

December 1, 1916. Somewhere in France. My Dear Wife: I received your ever welcome letter and needless to say I was glad to hear from you, and to know that you were getting along all right. I am at present real well and getting on as usual. As you have always wanted me to write you some news, I will try to give you a little idea of what has happened during my second trip over here to France and Belgium. You remember I wrote you when I left England. Well, after quite a long trip I arrived at Kemmel, Belgium, at about the same time as the 25th and 26th Battalions, from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The following day we were sent up to the trenches, and as I had previously been in the artillery it was a decided change for me. The Hunns were very quiet along this part of the line, but the continued crack of rifles and whizz of Hun bullets soon made me realize I was back at the front. After a time, the day parties of Engineers were detailed for night work. Then came the endless walking and creeping through mud and water. We always landed back to our billets soaking wet, cold and hungry. Believe me, it was nothing like home, to say nothing of some poor boy who was missing or killed. I have never yet gone up the line but the thought has come to me: "Who will it be tonight?" Our feelings can never be explained. Only those who have actually faced death hourly, day after day, and month after month, know what the strain is on the human mind.

I have not had a chance all winter long to see any of the boys from home whom I knew, and did not see any until we went to Rheingart. Byron and Forrest Falkenhan were the first. Poor Byron, I was up the line the night he was shot, but did not know it until next day. He was buried at Voormoozel, and thank God he has been avenged. More than one Boche has been killed by Bridgetown boys and not been buried. I did not see DeBlois and "Great" Anderson until later. We met by accident at Elzenwale, close to Voormoozel. We did not have time to talk much then, but next day you bet we had a good long talk about home. Of course, you know, this was at the Ypres salient, and it was a veritable hell-hole, if there ever was one. The machine gun fire was terrible, and the Hunns were sending over a lot of things which they had. Hardly a night would go by but we would get a raid on his front line, or he would on ours. For forty-eight hours at a stretch we would stand in all kinds of weather in Belgium mud and take our chances of being shot or lighting. Well, we fought, coming back with awful. When we would leave the trenches for over land, old Fritz would open up his machine guns, and then we would flop as quickly as we could. Some bullets grazed my helmet, and after that experience I think I can flop down quicker than any man living. Nearly every time going in or coming out, we would lose somebody, either wounded, killed or

and in hand to hand encounters, if the bayonet comes out of a man too hard, pull the trigger and it comes away easier. We left Albert at midnight. The bombardment was raging wild. The ground shook. The heaviest thunder storm I ever heard could not be compared to one second of that terrible bombardment of Courcellette and the Boche lines. We finally arrived at Walker's trench and dug bunk holes, and waited the word to go to the front line. The waiting in that trench and going up to the front line, I shall never forget as long as I live. At last the word was passed along to advance on the double. The first wave of infantry was over, our artillery fire increased, large shells and small ones were going over our heads with the rapidity of machine gun fire. By the time we were half way up we could see German prisoners coming in parties from two to one hundred or more. The trenches were full of lead, dying and wounded men—some of our own poor boys among them. The closer we got to the front line, or, rather, where the Boche front line was, the more dead we saw. Men mortally wounded and crazed would be lying in every direction, some crawling or trying to crawl away. No one can realize the horrors of this terrible war unless they have been actually here. Still we rushed on, stumbling into shell holes, or over the dead. We got there, but not all of us, and dug the trench. I never was so tired in all my life, nor had I ever worked so hard. An Engineer officer behind you and the Hunns bombarding in front has a tendency to make one work. It was truly a miracle that any of us returned alive. You came very near losing your husband that day, but not so near as you did a few days later, when the 25th and 22nd were holding Courcellette with hundreds of their men gone. What a terrible day and night that was. The Boche had a perfect range on it and kept up a constant bombardment with artillery and machine guns. It was at that place that DeBlois Anderson won his commission, not for one act of bravery alone, but many. In the presence of his officers and men and also in the presence of the enemy. Some would not be alive today were it not for his courage and bravery. An officer remarked the other day that DeBlois had won his V. C. four times over, and I don't doubt it for a minute. Anyway, I would rather salute him than any officer I know. I bet Mr. Anderson is proud of him, and he has every reason to be.

Now, I must close. I have used up my last sheet of paper, and then it seems as if I have really told you very little of what I would really like to go to a new part of the line. How glad we were, but little did we know that we were to go to the Somme, where the heaviest of the fighting was going on. We left Oudon, Belgium, early one morning for a long march; ten minutes rest every hour; five to eight hours per day. We had a fine time on the march. We marched for several days and stopped for a long rest at a brickyard, and Sunday we went to an open air meeting, and it was then the minister told us that we were going to the Somme, and also told us that the Hunns were killing people down there (pleasant). We started next day en route to the Somme, going part of the way by train. We marched for days, and to encourage us on the way every kilo would be marked on a stone with the words below: "Somme District." We arrived in Albert the first of September. Things were quiet in the city, only about eight or ten shells landing on it every day. But we could hear the continual boom day and night of the heavy artillery further up the line. The first day up convinced me that the person told the truth. Red Cross ambulances were going to and from the advanced dressing stations all the time, most of the wounded men, and the trenches here were in very bad shape. Every few yards there would be large places in them blown entirely away. The ground all over the danger zone was one mass of shell holes, and everywhere you looked you could see shells bursting. It was no uncommon sight to see dead lying around, and rifles and all sorts of war materials. But those few days previous to the "terrible 15th" were only the preliminaries. We were going through one of the greatest battles the world has ever known, except Verdun, and by what I have heard Verdun has not got much, if anything, on the Somme. The 15th of September was the day set for an advance of fifty or hundred yards. The object to be made was a sugar refinery directly in front of us, behind the Boche lines. Imagine what the refinery looked like that day when our eight-inch guns had placed three hundred shells into it the night previous. On the eve of going up, we were all called out and told we would carry 150 rounds, I shoulder rifle and 6 bags, and that we would accompany the infantry over and lay out and dig a trench at the Sugar refinery parallel with the Boche front line; and not to return until we had dug it. Also, any of us who were wounded, no matter how bad, we would go on with our war and never mind the wounds (Red Cross men are provided for that purpose only). Of course, we knew all about keeping our rifles loaded,

TAKING A HOLIDAY?

Then don't forget you will need some Zam-Buk. Nothing stops the pain of sunburn and draws out the soreness so quickly. Zam-Buk also ends the irritation of mosquito bites and is equally good for heat rashes, tender blistered feet, stiffness and aching muscles. As a "first aid," Zam-Buk is invaluable. It applied immediately an injury is sustained there is no danger of festering. All druggists and stores 50c. box.

ZAM-BUK

SOOTHING AND HEALING!

THE EUROPEAN WAR

CANADIANS DO A BIT OF BRILLIANT FIGHTING

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, June 3.—(By Stewart Lyon, Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press)—In what is officially spoken of as a minor operation, but which was really a bit of brilliant fighting involving careful preparation and a final swift attack, the Canadians early this (Sunday) morning captured the electric station southwest of Lens on the outskirts of the village of Collette, and a stretch of the enemy front exceeding a mile, with a depth at its greatest point of over eight hundred yards. The men who won this notable victory were veteran troops, who, six weeks ago, carried "the pimple" by storm. Their depleted ranks had been reinforced by drafts from England, and in this morning's engagement these troops proved their fitness to maintain Canada's reputation at the front.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED BY THE FRENCH

Paris, June 3.—Five heavy attacks were made by the Germans last night on the French positions on the Californie and Vaucelle plateau. The War Office today announced the complete repulse of all these assaults with heavy losses to the attacking forces. The text of the statement follows: "The enemy bombardment reported yesterday in the region of Craonne was extended and continued during the night with extreme violence, especially on the entire front of the Vaucelle and Californie plateau. The Germans finally launched five successive attacks with large effectives, of which three were upon the east portion of the Californie plateau and two upon the west portion and the Vaucelle plateau. The enemy was everywhere repulsed with important losses, notably in the region east of the Californie plateau, where the enemy assaulting detachments were

BRITISH RESUME THE DRIVE

With the British Armies in France, via London, June 3.—The infantry lull of several weeks was broken late last night, when under the light of a nearly full moon the British made an attack southwest of Lens and in the direction of that besieged city. The point of attack was due west of Avion, which is one of the southern suburbs of Lens, the latter being the centre of a mining district which sprawls for miles along the valley of the Souchez River. Most of last night's fighting was south of the river, although an advance post was established north of that stream. The British by early dawn had captured all the intended positions and were still fighting today along the Lens-Arras road. They had captured the electric power station just south of the river where the Germans had been established for many months and which was fairly stiff with machine guns. The station had been pretty well blown about by artillery fire, but was still a formidable fortification.

OVER 700 AIRPLANES BROUGHT DOWN DURING MONTH OF MAY

London, June 2.—The morning papers figure that 713 airplanes were shot down on the western front in May, of which 442 were German and 271 British and French. British headquarters admitted the loss of 86 machines, but as the French do not announce any war losses it is impossible to verify the inference that they lost 185. It is worthy of note that the estimate of 271 is compiled from the German official reports. The total air losses for April were estimated at 709.

WAR BRIEFS

The British in Palestine are at Gaza, about fifty miles from Jerusalem. The fourth U. S. Grant, grandson of President U. S. Grant, has enlisted as a private in the 7th New York Regiment. Gov. Whitman of New York, advocating increased production, said, "There are too many roof-gardens, and too few vegetable gardens in New York." These are shabby days for thrones which rely for support on the divine right of kings," says the New York Herald, with reference to the Russian revolution. Edison is reported to have invented a machine for detecting submarines. He is giving his whole time to the United States Government for war purposes. German papers make announcements which prove that the bodies of dead soldiers are being "rendered down" to secure oil and other products, and their bones are ground for fertilizing. Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, says, "We neutrals are more blockaded than Great Britain. Our vessels no longer leave our ports and business is paralysed. Exports are impossible." The London Times says, "The Newfoundlanders have had harder fighting than any other unit of the British army, and no troops, in proportion to their size, have inflicted greater losses on the enemy."

On May 28th, 1917, the Canadian losses were officially reported as follows: Killed in action, 15,329; died of wounds, 5,242; died of sickness, 1,240; presumed dead, 1,519; wounded, 63,556; missing, 2,857—a total of 89,843, of whom 23,339 are reported as dead, which is over 25 per cent.

One hundred million Freeman to serve Democracy; One hundred million Freeman Who spurn Autocracy; And by the love me cherish For the Land of Freedom's birth, Autocracy shall perish And Freedom reign on earth.

A stoker came to the surgeon a day after a North Sea engagement, with a bit of shrapnel in his head. The surgeon asked him why he did not come before. He replied, "I was too busy, sir, along of clearing that rubbish on the stokers' mess-deck." Another stoker, though hit four times by shell fragments, continued at it with a wheel. At last he said to the captain, "I am going off now, sir," and fell in a faint.

We have all heard of "letter chains." Somebody has started a "telephone chain." Every one who enters the chain promises to telephone to ten persons, asking each to do the same, for the purpose of soliciting them to become pacifists.

A German clergyman, in Saxe Weimar, quoted in a sermon the Imperial Dictum, "We must hold out!" The next night burglars broke into his house and took food, including hams and bacon, and left a card inscribed, "We shall now be able to hold out."

At the annual meeting in London of the B. and F. Bible Society, Premier Borden represented the British Empire, who was unable to attend. Premier Borden emphasized the fact that the ideals of a democracy must rest upon the collective consciousness of the people, and this consciousness must be based upon the book which the Bible Society circulates.

BRITISH SYSTEM OF OFFENSIVE IS WITHOUT A FLAW

London, April 28.—A number of the wounded Canadians who participated in the battles of the past fortnight on the western front have been brought back to British hospitals for treatment. Although the use of names is still forbidden, newspaper correspondents have been allowed to visit some of these men who are in hospitals near London.

The number of wounded arriving in England has thus far been very much smaller than has always been anticipated when operations of this magnitude were considered, and therefore the task of dealing with them has been much easier than was expected. A great spirit of confidence in victory pervades these men fresh from the trenches. This spirit is far more marked than it was in the case of the wounded men brought back last year from the battle of the Somme. Their confidence is contagious, for it is no more careless, haphazard confidence; it is a quiet, unassailable, indubitable spirit, based on what they have seen behind the British lines, as well as on what they have learned by going "over the top."

It is the confidence, not of the casual observer, but of the man who really knows. These men are invariably satisfied that the Allies' armies possess greater resources than the Germans, that the organization behind them is infinitely superior, and that, man for man, Germany can produce nothing to equal the French and British troops in morale, training, fighting efficiency, and staying power.

The popular conception of the returned warrior shows him pre-occupied exclusively with the conflict from which he has just emerged—the actual fighting. Some of the wounded men from Arras are like that, but others, and these the great majority, are mentally quite remote from the matter of combat and bloodshed.

Their minds are dominated by an odd, detached interest in some "side-line," some external manifestation of the fighting, such as the marvellously effective organization of the supply and medical departments, the color effect of the bombardment or the star shells, some characteristic feature of some French village, or some suddenly revealed angle of their enemy's character.

"The one western ranchman, who is in hospital with a shell-shattered shoulder, is greatly preoccupied with his memory of the wonderful scenic effect of the German star shells, which he calls 'the Boches' distress signals.'"

"They sent up thousands of these," he said, "just before dawn, when they realized, all too late, something of the magnitude of our attack. These screaming cries for help, coming from all parts of the horizon, made you think the whole world had gone mad. It was the most wonderful fireworks show I have ever seen."

A Canadian private, who was in the attack on Vimy Ridge, was impressed chiefly with the perfect manner in which the attack was executed.

"The organization was perfect," he said. "The attack was so rapid, so smoothly and swiftly launched that my own wave, the second and the two lines behind us, were actually on the ridge, that famous bloodstained vantage ground, before the enemy barrage opened. From that point on, the German shells fell behind us only, and their gunners showed extraordinary wild and erratic gunnery."

"Only for a few minutes at the start of the plunge were their machine guns really effective. We were all over them in the twinkling of an eye, and everyone of the men that manned those 'Emma Gees' was either dead or doing well—that is, a prisoner.

"The Germans did not show much fight where I was. The first one I pinned was so astonished that he hardly got his bayonet up. As for the second one, I have seen month-old recruits put up a better show than plenty of 'evidence that they know the right way to use a bayonet."

"Of course, a large part of the credit for the dazed condition of the Germans is due to our artillery. Their trenches were just a mass of craters. We walked right through to our company objective which was their third line, and we cleaned it right up—no German left standing."

"We ought to have stopped right there, and it was bad soldiering not to do so. But we could see Germans scuttling away from the far slope, and simply broke away and hit it up for those retreating enemies for all they were worth. I was hit during this pursuit, and crawled back up the slope to a dressing station."

A Canadian sergeant, who was a real estate man in a Great Lakes city before the war, expressed great admiration for the technical side of the British performance.

"It was a great push," he said, and the reason of it in my opinion is that nothing was left to chance. It was an assured success before it began. My battalion had done the whole thing over and over again behind the lines. I have been studying organization in business ever since I was a boy, but I never dreamed of a 'more perfect' organization than has

PURITY FLOUR

Milled especially for particular cooks—those who want "MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

"BUY-AT-HOME" CAMPAIGN

HOW A DOLLAR CIRCULATES

Spend a dollar with your home merchant and you will have an opportunity of spending it again soon.

Spend a dollar away from Bridgetown and that dollar is forever out of circulation as far as Bridgetown is concerned.

Spend a dollar in Bridgetown for shoes, the shoe man spends it at the drug store, the druggist spends it at the grocery store, the grocer spends it at the dry goods store, the dry goods man spends it with the butcher, and the butcher owes you an account, and is now able to pay you, because you spent a dollar in Bridgetown.

You sold the butcher an insurance policy, or you were his lawyer, or his doctor, carpenter or painter.

That dollar bought seven dollars' worth of goods while it was coming back to you. Seven men besides yourself made a profit on that dollar.

This question of "BUYING IN BRIDGETOWN" is much more than mere loyalty to home merchants—it resolves itself into a matter of whether or not one will reduce or increase their chances to accumulate money, or have less money or more money to spend.

Every dollar sent away from Bridgetown simply reduces the chances for profit for the man who sent it away.

Looking at it from a hard-headed, business view-point, it is good, common business sense to spend your money where you have a chance to get at least a part of it back.

Now will you "BUY IN BRIDGETOWN"?

The Local Merchant Can Serve You Best

Copyrighted, T. H. Curry

A SIDELIGHT IN THE COST OF LIVING

An interesting sidelight on the reason for the high cost of living appeared recently in the Toronto World. Its place of origin was Port Hope. It appears that a farmer entered the place of business of a carriage dealer and announced that he wished to purchase a buggy. When told the price was \$90, he said: "My father bought a buggy exactly like that for \$60, 20 years ago." The dealer remembered the sale also, and said: "Your father turned in 300 bushels of corn to pay for it. I will do better for you than I did for your father. You bring in your 300 bushels of corn and I will let you have in return one \$90 buggy, one \$75 wagon, one \$20 suit of clothes, one \$20 dress, one \$5 baby dress, one crib, one \$3 box of cigars, \$10 worth of sugar, \$10 worth of coffee, \$10 worth of tea, \$100 worth of gasoline, \$17 worth of lubricating oil." The total figured up \$365 as the present value of 300 bushels of corn. It is stated that the farmer climbed back into his motor car, with the words, "I guess I haven't any kick coming on the high cost of living. Send out the \$90 buggy."

CASTORIA

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

With a view to very materially "doing their bit" for Canada by devoting some time to helping the work of cultivation throughout the Dominion the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association have moved a resolution to each give a week or more of their vacation to farm work.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DAVIS' ESSENCES

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

The Weekly Monitor
ESTABLISHED 1873
AND
WESTERN ANNAPOULIS SENTINEL
Published Every Wednesday

Address all matters of business and
make all money orders payable to
The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1917
EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED
SOLDIERS

On June 30th, 1915, the Military
Hospitals Commission was organized
by Order in Council of the Canadian
Government; and on November 30th
of the same year the Returned Sol-
diers' Employment Committee of
Nova Scotia was organized as a Com-
mittee of the Military Hospitals Com-
mission. Representatives of this
committee were appointed in each
County of the Province, through
whom information could be obtained,
and to whom communications could
be sent on all matters connected with
the work of the Commission. The fol-
lowing gentlemen consented to act as
representatives for the County of An-
napolis: Mr. W. G. Clarke, Warden;
Mr. F. R. Fay, Magistrate; Mr. M. E.
Armstrong, M. D., Chairman of the
Bridgetown Board of Trade; Mr. F.
W. Harris, Barrister; Mr. E. Bentley
Merchant.

It was soon found that the work of
the Commission should be extended
beyond the matter of providing em-
ployment for the returned soldiers at
a first contemplated. It was soon
arranged to extend the benefit to men
who had enlisted but had not pro-
ceeded overseas. Then the matter of
vocational re-education was added to
meet the cases of men who would not
be able to engage in their former oc-
cupations. Then it was determined
that the Commission should under-
take the work of providing employ-
ment for able-bodied men who would
return at the close of the war.

A revised Order in Council of Oc-
tober 12th, 1915, presented the work of
the Commission as follows:— To
deal with the provision of hospital
accommodation and military con-
valescent homes in Canada for offi-
cers, non-commissioned officers, and
men of the Canadian Expeditionary
Force, who return invalided from the
front, and for officers, non-commission-
ed officers and men invalided
while on active service in Canada,
Bermuda or elsewhere.

The Nova Scotia Committee wish it
to be distinctly understood that they
are ready to assist all returned men
in every possible way, "even in mat-
ters other than employment."

When a transport arrives in Halli-
fax the men are met, not only by a
medical officer and the military au-
thorities, but by a Welcome Com-
mittee. The Red Cross Society looks
after those who belong to the Mari-
time Provinces, and the Dartmouth
Citizens' Committee looks after those
going to the depot in Quebec and to
points farther West.

For the benefit of the sick, a large
and commodious hospital has been
erected at Pier No. 2, on the unit sys-
tem. There are eight units, each of
which can accommodate forty per-
sons. Ordinary sleeping cars, here
converted into hospital cars, in-
to which, when necessary, the sick
can be carried in on stretchers,
through doors made in the side.

Including the patients suffering
from tuberculosis, now numbering
about 100 persons, in the Kentville
Sanatorium, there are at present 283
men in the Convalescent Homes in
Nova Scotia, and when arrangements
are completed at Pine Hill, Halifax,
and in the Moxham House, Sydney,
there will be accommodation for
about 400 more.

As an illustration of the wide out-
look of the Committee, we may refer
to the case of a Russian. He was
given full pay and free transportation
to his home in Woodstock, N. B.
The Committee afterwards found
that the man was in Bridgewater,
stranded, and in need of medical at-
tention because of epileptic fits. The
man explained that he lost his money
and ticket and walked to Bridgewater.
He was taken back to Halifax, the
Red Cross Society providing a
ticket. The doctor's bill was paid
and he was sent to the Military Hos-
pital for treatment.

The following is an extract from a
letter, which shows that the men ap-
preciate the efforts made in their be-
half:—
"Am greatly obliged to you in look-
ing after my interest in getting the
employment. It makes me feel
proud of the little Province in which
I live, to know there is such a Com-
mittee to look after returned soldiers.
I have a good trade as a stone-cut-
ter, and have my old place to go to as
soon as I get in shape."

We gather these particulars from a
pamphlet, respecting the work of the
Committee, published by order of the
Provincial Government.

THE STORY OF A U-BOAT

It seems impossible to get to the
bottom of all the instances of Ger-
man deception, lying, chicanery, and
wanton cruelty. Almost every day
brings to light some dark and re-
volting scheme which, as it has been
intimated, must take the palm from
Alva and his Generals in their dia-
bolic work in the Netherlands in the
sixteenth century. The story of this
U-boat furnishes an illustration. In
the early period of the war this sub-
marine was at work along the coast
of the British Isles. But when Italy
declared war upon Austria she was
taken to pieces in a German port,
shipped overland by wagons to an
Austrian port on the Adriatic, put to-
gether and sent under Austrian flags
to sow mines along the Italian coast
to destroy Italian warships. Thanks
to Italian vigilance, these mines were
captured and destroyed before they
could do any damage. This was done
while Germany was supposed to be at
peace with Italy, and the Kaiser was

making efforts to keep Italy out of
the war and professing much friend-
ship for her. Subsequently this U-
boat was engaged in the same work
of sowing mines to entrap the Italian
warships, but the mines were again
detected and destroyed. Again, still
supposed to be an Austrian boat, she
went on the same mission to help the
Arabs against Italy. At last she
struck one of her own mines outside
a much frequented Italian harbor. A
loud explosion was heard, and she
was seen to break in two and then
disappear. Now, after nearly a year,
she has been fished up by the Ital-
ians and is proved to be the same
German boat which was at first on
the British coast. The officers drown-
ed in her were all Germans. The
captain's body was found in the con-
ning tower. He had evidently per-
formed the danger and had given the
order, "Back full speed," and the
lieutenant had turned the indicator to
these words. But it was too late, and
in a moment they met their tragic
fate. English, French and Greek
flags were found on board, ready for
deception, as might be determined;
and the name had been changed.
And all this, remember, while Italy
and Germany were supposed to be at
peace. The Italians, who fished her
up, are refitting her and will use her
with another enemy submarine, rais-
ing some months ago from the bottom
of the Adriatic, as a help to the Ital-
ian navy. Whatever may be her his-
tory as an Italian boat, she will not
use false colors to deceive any nation
with which Italy is at peace.

HIS LIFE FOR ANOTHER

An English boy at the front saw a
soldier near him who seemed very
old. He asked, "What is he mad-
der?" The man replied that he had
just heard that his little girl was very
sick and he could not get leave of ab-
sence. The boy went to the officer
and asked if the man could not get
leave instead of himself. The man
got leave and the boy remained. The
latter, in writing to his mother, said
he knew she would be very sorry at
her disappointment; at the same time
he felt sure she would think he did
right. A few days later the mother
received a telegram announcing that
her son had been killed. The bishop
who mentioned the incident in a ser-
mon remarked rightly that it was a
magnificent and noble sacrifice.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY BEFORE
CONSCRIPTION

Invitation to Young Men to Join the
24th Railway Construction
Draft, Western Nova Scotia, Un-
der the Command of Lieut. L. H.
Putnam, Bridgewater, N. S.

The attention of all young men in-
tending to enlist before conscription
comes into effect, and who are doubt-
ful as to what unit they should join, is
directed to the 24th Railway Con-
struction Draft. This draft especial-
ly invites experienced railway men,
organising of conductors, brakemen,
assistants, firemen, Engineers. Al-
so axemen, bushmen, lumbermen and
all men familiar with logging, lum-
bering, or railway operations.

The Pay and Allowances

Private, \$1.10 per day; dependent
20.00 per month; children extra.
L-Corporal, \$1.10 per day; depend-
ent, \$20.00 per month; children extra.
C-Corporal, \$1.20 per day; dependent,
\$20.00 per month; children extra.
Sergeant, \$1.50 per day; dependent
25.00 per month; children extra.
Clothing, food, and transportation
free.

There is little doubt but that when
the new regulations come into effect
large numbers will be enrolled.
Those who join first are the ones to
whom rapid promotion is likely to
come.

This draft will proceed overseas
immediately 60 men are obtained.
Join today, thus getting in ahead
of conscription.

L. H. PUTNAM, Lieut.,
C. 24th Railway Construction Draft,
Western Nova Scotia,
Wolfville, June 1, 1917.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Via Canadian Government Railways
to Manitoba and the Canadian
North-West

Choice of Routes—Through the "Clay
Belt" Country

Second class reduced fare excu-
sion return tickets will be sold from
Maritime Provinces every Wednesday
from the Province of Quebec every
Tuesday, up to and including Octo-
ber, to Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon,
Calgary, Edmonton and numerous
other points in the Canadian North-
west. These tickets will be good to
return within two months of date of
issue, and full particulars can be ob-
tained from any Ticket Agent of the
Canadian Government Railways.

Home seekers' tickets reading via
Canadian Government Railways
through Quebec will be good for stop-
page at Stations, Doucet, Que., Hearst,
Ont., and intermediate points, while
tickets routed via "Transcontinental
Line" will permit stop-over at Coc-
hrane, Ont., Hearst, Que., and inter-
mediate stations, with the additional
privilege of side-trip tickets (if de-
sired) from Cochrane to Canadian
Government Railway Stations east
thereof, to and including Doucet,
Que., at special low fare.

The above stop-over and side-trip
privileges are arranged in order to
enable passengers for western points
to visit the famous "Clay Belt" of
Quebec and New Ontario—a rich
farming country opened up by the
new line of the Canadian Govern-
ment Railways. Those interested
will be forwarded copy of booklet
"Notes by the Way—Quebec and
West," describing that territory. 21

There are 10,079,500 men in the
United States between the ages of
twenty-one and thirty, according to
the report of the Census Bureau
made. All of those men were re-
quired to register for military service
on June 5, but while all of them are
subject to draft and any of them may
be drafted, only 500,000 actually will
be called to the colors by the first
draft. There are 4,554,000 married
men among those included in the
total number of serviceable age, and
it is understood that none of these
men will be included in the first
draft.

U-BOAT VICTIMS IN NORTH
SIDNEY

(North Sydney Herald.)

With seven men who formed the
crew of the torpedoed schooner Moni-
tor, Capt. Joe J. St. John's, her
commander, passed through here last
Friday on his way home to the An-
cient Colony. In conversation with
a representative of The North Sydney
Herald, this daring young Newfound-
land mariner told of his thrilling ex-
perience.

rather expected to run into one
of these inferior underwater boats,"
said Capt. Legg to The Herald, "but
I fared pretty lucky until the 25th of
April. We took a valuable cargo of
fish to Italy from home, and were on
our way from Italy to Cadix, where
we expected to take cargo of salt for
St. John's, when the thing happened.
"It was a dandy afternoon, but a
dead calm overtook us; and while we
were next thing to drifting, about
about forty miles off from Monte
Carlo, one of our men who was on the
lookout, said he thought he observed
a strange looking craft about four
miles distant. I took the glass, and
discerned the stranger. At first I
thought it was one of the French or
English destroyers, but my mind was
soon set at rest on that score.

"I was only a brief period before
the U-boat was within about a mile of
us. Then loomed out of the water
what we could feel the wind it made.
It was an order by a Britisher to show
our colors, I hoisted the British flag,
Bang! went another shot, and we
ducked our heads, so close did the big
projectile come to us.

"That settled any doubts I had
about the identity of that devilish
craft, and I gave the boys orders to
get the boats ready. Just then an-
other shot whizzed that close to us
that we could feel the wind it made.
It no doubt was a hurry-up order.
We were soon in the boats, and one
of the boys in my dory (the mate and
two others taking the lifeboat) said
he forgot some tobacco. I told him
to go and get it, as I felt we might
need all the comfort we could get.
Then the Hun ordered me to row over
to where he was. First he asked
what nationality and where we came
from. I told him we were Britis-
hers and belonged to Newfoundland.
After giving him the ship's papers, he
lemanded that I hand over to him all
charts, etc. I suppose he thought I
would give him the papers furnished
us by the Admiralty, but I turned
them in my cabin the moment I dis-
covered that we were in the hands of
the German. I told the gruff German
commander that he might allow me
the small charts in my possession so
that I would have no trouble in mak-
ing land in our open boat, but he will
with oath cut short my request.

"After taking all we had, the sub-
marine steamed over to where the
Monitor was drifting and tied along-
side. They went on board and re-
mained fully an hour, during which
they ransacked every part of our
craft and took every pound of stores,
and even some canvas I had extra.
Then they placed bombs in the ves-
sel and in a few minutes we saw her
go to pieces.

"We had an all night row, reaching
Monte Carlo about noon on the fol-
lowing day. And I tell you we were
a pretty tired and sore lot of men.
While we were in the latter part
that afternoon the crews of a French
and an American vessel arrived, both
meeting the same fate as ourselves.
And in each case the Hun pirate rob-
ber took every pound of foodstuff from
their craft before sending them to
the bottom. During our stay in
France and in England we were
treated royally by the authorities and
others."

Capt. Legg and crew left here Sat-
urday night for St. John's. The
schooner Monitor was owned by Phil-
ip Templeman, M. L. A., of Newfound-
land, who purchased her from Capt.
Jerome Macdonald, of Gloucester, a
year ago, paying \$14,000 for the ves-
sel. She was partly insured.

CHURCH'S APPRECIATION OF
REV. A. N. MARSHALL

(Canadian Baptist, May 10.)
Rev. A. N. Marshall, B. A., has been
highly esteemed during his ministry
at Walmer Road, and at a special
meeting on Wednesday night, May
10, a number gave expression to
their feelings in the following words:—
"The officers and members of the
Walmer Road Baptist Church, Toron-
to, upon the conclusion of six months
of special ministry by Rev. A. N.
Marshall, B. A., occasioned by the
absence of our pastor on special duty
at the great war, desire to place on
record our sincere appreciation of Mr.
Marshall's services while occupying
the Walmer Road pulpit. His mes-
sages on Sundays and at mid-week
meetings have revealed a man of un-
usual power, of deep insight into hu-
man nature and spiritual truth, who
possesses a unique manner of arrest-
ing attention and producing convic-
tion. In Mr. Marshall we have found
a rare combination of the preacher
and the teacher; the evangelist and
the expositor, the mystic and the
pragmatist, and throughout all a
same, winsome, gracious personality
that helps and uplifts the old and the
young alike. For his successful min-
istry at Walmer Road we thank God,
and we now invoke the divine favor
in him and his future work."

(Mr. Marshall is now occupying the
pulpit of a church in Ottawa.—Moni-
tor.)

LIFT YOUR CORNS
OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells how to loosen a tender corn or
callus so it lifts out without pain

You reckless men and women who
are pestered with corns and who have
at least once a week invited an awful
death from lockjaw or blood poison
are now told by a Cincinnati author-
ity to use a drug called frezone,
which the moment a few drops are
applied to any corn or callus the sore-
ness is relieved and soon the entire
corn or callus, root and all, lifts off
with the fingers.

Frezone dries the moment it is ap-
plied, and simply shrivels the corn or
callus without inflaming or ever irri-
tating the surrounding tissue or skin.
A small bottle of frezone will cost
very little at any of the drug stores,
but will positively rid one's feet of
every hard or soft corn or hardened
callus. If your druggist hasn't any
frezone, he can get it at any whole-
sale drug house for you.

Preserve all
you can



Make the most of the sea-
son's fruit crop. Use only

Lantic Sugar
"Pure and Uncolored"
The best preserving sugar on
account of its high sweetening
power and "FINE" granulation
2 and 5-lb 10, 20 and 100-lb
cartons sacks 125
Ask your Grocer for
LANTIC SUGAR

EMPIRE DAY PROGRAM IN GRAN-
VILLE FERRY SCHOOL

Empire Day was observed in Gran-
ville Ferry School on June 1st, ac-
cording to the following program:
"Chorus, 'We'll Never Let the Old Flag
Fall.'"
Recitation, "As the Flag Goes By."
H. Mortimer.
Reading, "History of Empire Day."
G. Gillatt.
Recitation, "The English Channel
Flows." Leola Patterson.
Recitation, "The Ladies of the Maple
Leaf." Grant Reid.
Department, "The Garden of Roses." Primary
Department.
Song, "Waiting Tonight." R. Mills.
L. Patterson and Josie Amberman.
Recitation, "Three Wise Monkeys."
Frances Lamb.
Duet, "Good Luck to the Boys of the
'Allies.'" E. Baltzer and Cherry Fox.
Lesson on Flag. Miss E. Chipman.
Recitation, "A School Report." H.
Eaton.
Address, "Home Production." Rev.
H. J. Indoo.
Play Exercise, Primary Department.
Song, "Keep the Home Fires Burn-
ing."
Mr. Campbell's Letter.
Song, "The King Will Be Proud of
Canada."
Address, "Education." Rev. I. Brind-
ley.
National Anthem.

ANNIE I. ROONEY,
Principal.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. WALLACE RUMSEY
The death messenger has again en-
tered our community and claimed for
himself, after an illness of two
months, a bright, cheerful, and
pious woman, who was a devoted
wife and a mother of three children,
the late William E. and Hannah Fos-
ter of Central Clarence.

In her early life she held a public pro-
fession, and while attending school
at Wolfville Seminary, and united
with the Baptist Church in
that place. She continued to adore
her profession until called to join
that innumerable company of the
"just made perfect." Our departed
one was always a bright, cheery
woman and a glad hand for all with
whom she came in contact.

She leaves a mourning, sorrowing
husband and three daughters, viz:
Mrs. (Dr.) Thomasson and Mary of
Boston, Mass., and Amy at home.
The best children passed on be-
fore, and have welcomed mother on
the other shore. In the death of Mrs.
Rumsey, this has been the first break
in the family of seven children.

The funeral took place from her
late residence on Tuesday, May 29th, the
service being conducted by Pastor
Cobbitt, who spoke words of comfort
and assurance to those who had
gathered to pay their last respects to
the beloved one. Rev. J. H. Bay,
J. H. Balcom assisted in the service.
—COM.

GRANVILLE FERRY

June 4.
Mrs. E. R. Reid left for St. John,
Saturday, June 2nd.

Mrs. W. E. Fay returned from
Cambridge, Mass., Saturday.

Miss G. Gillatt, who has been
spending the winter months at West-
port, has returned to her home here.

Mrs. Fred Thorne, who has been
spending a few days of the guest of her
daughter, Mrs. J. E. Armstrong, re-
turned to Lower Granville, Monday.

Mrs. Sutherland and daughter, Miss
Sutherland, recently arrived from
Boston and will spend the summer
months at the home of Mrs. Suther-
land, mother, Mrs. S. McCormick.

Mrs. W. R. S. Eaton and little son,
Rupert, recently arrived from Mal-
den, Mass., and will spend the sum-
mer months at the home of her par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Avard L. Mills.

There was laid to rest in Wade-
ville Cemetery, Sunday afternoon,
May 27th, Herbert Ellsworth, beloved
son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dunn. The
wealth of floral tributes attested to
the esteem in which he was held.
Deepest sympathy will be felt for the
bereaved parents and brother. The
funeral services were conducted at
the home by Rev. H. J. Indoo and
Bridley. The deceased was a mem-
ber of the Methodist Church.

Following is a list of flowers:—Anchor,
Methodist Sunday School; crosses, four
little girls; crosses, Mr. and Mrs. R.
Chisholm; cut flowers, Howard and
Grant Reid.

Mimard's Liniment Co., Ltd.
Gentle—I have used your Mimard's
Liniment in my family and also in
my stables for years and consider it
the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,
ALFRED ROCHAV.
Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel
and Livery Stables.

A petition of 272 names was sent
last week from Middleton to Sir
Robert Borden asking for the pas-
sage of a Dominion Prohibitory Bill.

GRANVILLE CENTRE

June 4.
Miss Bessie Young is spending a
few weeks in Bridgetown.

Miss Stella Covert spent May 24th
at her home here.

Miss Nellie Troop is spending a
few weeks with her sister in Para-
disetown.

Miss Edna Gillatt of Centrelea re-
cently spent a few days with her
mother.

Miss Harriett Elliott of Windsor
spent last week with her aunt, Mrs.
John Dunn.

Mrs. C. E. Withers has returned
from a visit with her daughter in
Tupperville.

Miss Ruth E. Gillatt was a recent
guest with her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
David Gillatt.

The W. M. A. S. for the month of
June will meet at the home of Mrs.
B. I. Woodward, Upper Granville,
Thursday, June 7th.

Tuesday evening, June 13th, Rev.
Mr. Harley will preach in All Saints
Church. His message will be in the
interests of King's College.

Service in the Baptist Church, June
10th, morning and evening. At the
evening service the pastor will talk
for his subject, "The Elder Brother."

Miss Annie MacLean of Margare-
ville is visiting her sister, Mrs. Le-
vett. Miss MacLean was one
of the graduates this year at Mr. All-
ison University, taking her B. A. de-
gree.

Rev. C. W. Neish closed his labors
with the parish here Sunday, May
27th. He leaves many friends who
wish him success in his new parish
in P. I. The pulpit here will be
filled for a time by Rev. F. P. Great-
orex.

The "Choral Club," under the di-
rection of Prof. Morse of Annapolis,
gave a concert in the hall Tuesday
evening, May 29th, which was much
appreciated by those who made an
effort to get out, in spite of the dis-
agreeable weather. Following is the
program:

"Bells at Evening".....Class
"Stop for Kicking".....Class
Solo, "The Blacksmith".....V. A. Eaton
"Away, My Bark".....Class
Reading.....Miss Shaffer
"Before All Lands in East and West"
Solo, "Let Us Have Peace".....Class
West
"Come Seek the Bower".....Class
Solo and Chorus, "We're Bound to
Keep House".....Herman W. Calne
"Gracious Jehovah".....Class
Intermission
"Ring on Ye Village Bells".....Class
Solo, "The Admiral's Broom".....
Prof. Morse
Reading.....Miss Shaffer
"Great is the Lord".....Class
Duet, "Gathering Flowers in May".....
Misses Gladys Eaton and Hortense
Griffin.
"Praise Ye the Father".....Class
Duet, "What Is Love".....Class
Solo, "The Lord's Prayer".....V. A. Eaton
Solo, "Let Us Have Peace".....
Solo, "Winter Lullaby".....
Mrs. V. A. Eaton and Prof. Morse
Trio, "Softly Roam, Gentle Night"
"Forest Glee".....Class
"God Save the King".....Class
"God Save Our Splendid Men"

WEST INGLETSVILLE

June 4.
Mrs. Maomi Banks is spending a
few days at the home of Mrs. Ben-
jamin Whitman.

Mrs. Elmer McGill spent a few days
last week at the home of Mrs. Ada
Balcom, Clarence.

Rev. S. J. Boyce will preach at the
home of James and Isaac Durling on
Wednesday evening, June 6.

Miss Eva Banks visited her cousins,
Misses Grace and Jennie Daniels, of
Lawrencetown, quite recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Durling spent
Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
Parker Whitman, Bridgetown.

Mrs. May Frederick and little
daughter have been visiting her
sister, Mrs. John McGill, quite recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Millidge Beale of East
Ingletsville spent Friday with the
latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James
Durling.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Munroe and daughter, Mrs.
Reid Farnsworth, wish to thank the
many friends for their deeds of kind-
ness during the illness and death of
their husband and father, the late
Israel Munroe.

MEN WANTED

TO WORK ON FARMS

City and Town Men and Others not at present
Employed at Farming!

Are You Willing to Work on Farms

for varying periods during this season? If so, you are asked to register
your names either with Local Bureaus organized by National Service
Leagues, by Boards of Trade or other bodies, or with

The Farm Labour Exchange at Halifax

When writing state
When you can begin work
How many weeks you can work
What experience you have had in farm and other manual work
What wages you will expect

Many men are planning to spend their holidays on farms this
summer, but do not know where they are needed. Perhaps we can
help you. PLEASE REGISTER PROMPTLY.

Address all letters to
Secretary of INDUSTRIES AND IMMIGRATION
P. O. Box 689; Halifax.

Fishing Supplies

Of course your are going fishing.
When you look over your tackle and find you have
to sort up, let us fill your requirements from our well
assorted stock of the following:

Rods, Lines, Reels, Casts, Flies, Hooks,
Floats, Sinkers, Spinners, Landing Nets,
and Fishing Baskets.

Hardware, Ranges, and Kitchen Furnishing.

CROWE & MAGEE

Queen Street Bridgetown N. S.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
Ask to See Them
Serges, Suitings, Coatings
A splendid range of Black and White Checks
from 35c to \$1.75 the yard
New Curtain Materials
in Voiles, Scrims, Nets, Silkolenes, etc.
Cretannes and Art Satteens
in great variety of Patterns
Brass Extension Curtain Rods
extending from 30 to 54 inch. 15c to 20c each
STRONG & WHITMAN
Phone 32 Ruggies Block

CLARKE BROS., LTD.
BEAR RIVER, N. S.
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
British and Foreign Dry Goods
English and Scotch Suitings
Broadcloths Coat Sweaters
Irish Linens Steamer Rugs
Soap Shrunk Serges Ribbons
Fownes Gloves Laces
Boots, Shoes and Rubber Footwear

SCOTT'S
EMULSION
OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL
as a strengthening food and bracing
tonic to add richness to her blood
and build up her nerves before it
is too late. Start SCOTT'S
today—its fame is world-wide.
No Harmful Drugs.
Scott & Borne, Toronto, Ont. 16-4

What about Your Child's
Musical Future?
Will your child's playing be a joy to listen to, or
the other kind that no one wants to hear?
Lessons on a good Piano make the difference.
Just as a bad associate teaches bad habits, so a poor
Piano teaches bad sound habits.
Let your child learn music on a BELL PIANO,
one of Canada's best and oldest. Her musical education
will then be correct.
You can own one on easy terms. Ask about it.
Edison Phonographs Columbia Gramofones
N. H. PHINNEY
LAWRENCETOWN, N. S.

Ladies Come to us for Your
Springs Shoes
If you would like a pair made of the highest quality Kid, Patent or
Calf Leather and the newest styles. We would like to show you our
Bell Shoes in High Cut or Oxfords
They are the Best made in Canada
Priced \$4.50 to \$7.00
For Medium Priced Shoes we will show you our
famous KINGSBURY make, which have the
styles of best and wear well too
In this make we have High Cut Boots, Pumps, Oxfords and
Slippers.
Priced \$2.50 up to \$6.00
Then we have also, the cheaper grades which we are selling at a
price even lower than the wholesale price of today. They are
REAL BARGAINS.
At any price you wish to pay we give you the BEST VALUES.
J. H. LONGMIRE & SONS QUEEN STREET
BRIDGETOWN

