

MRS. PANKHURST'S APOLOGIA

MY OWN STORY. By EMMELINE PANKHURST. London: Eveleigh Nash. 7s. 6d. net.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Apologia, as we have called it, is, of course, in no sense an apology. Quite the contrary. It is an uncompromising and entirely unrepentant vindication of the whole policy of militancy thrown into the form of a vivid, but certainly not unbiassed, narrative of the distressing campaign which the writer is proud to have inspired and led. It is apparently addressed rather to American readers than to the writer's own country-men; and it may not be amiss to warn American readers that her psychology is not exactly normal, and that her narrative is very far from being dispassionate, impartial, or unprejudiced. Indeed, to do her justice, she does not for a moment pretend that it is anything of the kind. Towards its close she looks forward to the time when "the historian will be able to sit down in a leisurely fashion and do full justice to the strange story of how the women of England took up arms against the blind and obstinate Government of England and fought their way to political freedom." That is not exactly the way that we should describe the militant campaign, but we may let that pass. "I should like," continues Mrs. Pankhurst, "to live long enough to read such a history, calmly considered, carefully analyzed, conscientiously set forth. It will be a better book to read than this one, written, as it were, in camp, between battles." It will certainly be a very different book, written from a very different point of view. But Mrs. Pankhurst's "Own Story" will be for it a psychological document of capital importance.

Mrs. Pankhurst was bred in an atmosphere of revolt. One of her earliest public experiences was the trial and execution of the Fenians known to their apologists as the "Manchester Martyrs," and she seems to have made up her mind that they were martyrs at a very tender age. Indeed, she avows herself that her "development into an advocate of militancy was largely a sympathetic process." However much we may deplore the results of this process and deprecate the habit of mind and temper which it engendered, we cannot but do willing homage to the generous enthusiasms and self-sacrificing labours in the service of her sex which marked the earlier phases of Mrs. Pankhurst's public career. As a member of the Manchester Board of Guardians, and subsequently as Registrar of Births and Deaths for the district, she saw much of the seamy side of life, especially of the life of girls and young women of the poorer classes in Manchester. This part of her story will excite universal sympathy. It is told in the First Part of her narrative, entitled "The Making of a Militant." The other two parts are entitled "Four Years of Militancy" and "The W-[illegible]tion." The word "peaceful" becomes invested with a certain degree of irony when we find that it includes such peaceful proceedings as the mobbing of Ministers in the streets, the persistent and organized interruption of public meetings, and constant conflicts with the police, who of course are represented as for the most part brutal ruffians; and even the sinister word "Revolution" seems to be a little degraded when it is used to describe the latter-day orgies of aggressive and destructive militancy. But we must make every allowance for Mrs. Pankhurst's point of view, and bear in mind that according to her the Press has never done the militants justice nor told the whole truth about them. She has now told the whole truth, or what she believes to be the whole truth, about herself and her comrades, and her readers will judge it for themselves. They may regard it as a song of triumph or a tragedy of errors, according to their sympathies. To ourselves it seems a comedy so sombre as to make even Democritus weep and withal a tragedy so grotesque as to make even Heraclitus laugh. But, happily, the curtain is rung down for the present. "At the first alarm of war," says Mrs. Pankhurst, "the militants proclaimed a truce. So ends, for the present, the war of women against men." Let us hope it will never be renewed on the old unhappy terms.—*The Times Literary Supplement.*

THE MIND OF THE BEAVER

THE ROMANCE OF THE BEAVER. By A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE. *London*: Heinemann. 6s. net.

Among the animals which have moulded the face of the earth as we now see it the beaver takes a singular place. In total mass the work of the earthworm or the coral insect is doubtless superior, for the operations of the beaver are confined to narrow lakes and streams. But these lower creatures achieve their tasks by an aggregate of blind effort which has little of the constructive art displayed in the beaver's wonderful system of dams, canals, and ledges, which have profoundly modified the landscape in hundreds of swampy valleys in Canada, Newfoundland, and the Northern States.

Mr. Dugmore has written a fascinating and discriminating study of the beaver's methods and motives, and his book is enriched by an abundance of excellent photographs. The beaver is the largest of the rodents, except the clumsy South American capybara; and if it lacks the supreme adaptability of the grey rat, along its own widely specialized lines it has achieved even more remarkable results. Unlike the rat, its labours are of positive value to man. It is well known how the skin of the beaver and the drug produced by its glands were for many generations among the greatest prizes of the wilderness; but it is less often realized how for hundreds, and probably for thousands, of years the beaver colonies with their tree-built dams were preparing the surface of the land for agriculture. The "beaver meadows" composing some of the most fertile lands in North America form level terraces in the river valleys on the site of the pools held up by ancient dams. Autumn by autumn the soil and leaves borne down by the stream were caught and deposited in the dam-pool, until a wide floor of humus and alluvium replaced the rough and scrubby margins of the primeval stream. In Europe beavers have been dwindling for many centuries, and the evidence of their work is less clear. Mr. Dugmore is inclined to accept the view that the Old World beaver was no great dam-builder. But it seems far from impossible that many of the green alluvial flats along the courses of streams in various parts of Europe may be due to ancient beaver-dams, and not, as is usually supposed, to such natural or fortuitous obstacles as a reef of rock or a mass of timber and boulders piled by floods.

Probably it was from such an accumulation of timber felled by the beaver for food that the habit of dam-building first arose. Deep in the beaver's blood lay the rodent instinct, which developed in proportion to its keen and powerful incisors until it was able speedily and surely to fell large hardwood trees for the sake of the inner bark on which it feeds. It was an aquatic animal, like the musk-rat, which dwells in its own lodges, or our English water-rat, and it chiefly fed on trees by the sides of the streams. Trunks and boughs carried down stream, especially in flood-time, would sooner or later lodge and form the framework of a dam. Leaves and rubbish would collect in the crevices until the barrier was sufficiently watertight to form a pool above. At first this pool was probably inconvenient to the beaver, for it would flood the primitive bankside burrows in which he still sometimes lives. But presently he found that the large, still, and even pool had great advantages over the narrower stream with its fluctuating level. Animal intelligence is largely shown by the power to seize the suggestions of accident; and the beaver gradually developed the casual barrier of dead trunks and boughs into the large, elaborate and carefully-tended system of dams and canals which Mr. Dugmore so attractively describes. Beavers' canals are made for transporting wood more easily than by land, and the author states that some of them are more than 300 yards long. "Their comprehension of the entire problem of water supply and control is so altogether wonderful as to be almost incredible, and even so some people claim that they do not reason."

It is almost an offence against reason itself entirely to deny the name to the mental processes of the beaver, though to judicious naturalist, and certainly not the author of this book, will he be inclined to credit it with the full range of human understanding. These studies shape the right course between the Scylla of the purely mechanical explanation of animals' actions and the Charybdis of emotional anthropomorphism. Certainly, beavers have not the infallible guide of an unreasoning instinct; Mr. Dugmore shows, for example, how sometimes in felling trees they fail to make them fall clear, and so waste their labour. They are fallible, and fallibility is a quality of reasoning creatures. They also vary in skill; and if this difference is held to be simply the condition under which a mechanical natural selection is eliminating the inefficients, the same argument might equally be applied to [illegible]. Nor is it much to the [illegible] intellectual discredit that they go [illegible] cutting sticks and building useless dams when housed and fed in captivity. Such work is a natural exercise of their faculties, and no more absurd than for a prisoner of war to carve cherry-stones or make model engines out of matches.—*The Times Literary Supplement.*

STORY OF THE WAR

The Cause:	
GER	MAN
MAN	IA C
The Beginning:	
KAI	SER
SER	BIA
The Obstruction:	
JOF	FRE
FRE	NCH
The Assistance:	
KUL	TUR
TUR	KEY
The Assailant's Goal:	
RAS	CAL
CAL	AIS
The Journey's Finish:	
OST	END
END	ING
Home Again:	
BER	LIN
LIN	GER

THE FOLLY OF FIGHTING

"My greatest regret is that I have been the author of three wars in which thousands of lives were lost."—Bismarck.

"War is the trade of barbarism."—Napoleon.

"A good man never makes a good soldier. The worst man always makes the best soldier. The soldier is nothing but a hired, legalized murderer."—Napoleon.

"The military profession is a damnable profession."—Wellington.

"War is Hell."—General Sherman.

"Down with the army and navy. We do not need killing machines. We need only life-giving machines."—Jack London.

"They shall beat their swords into plough-shares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not rise against nation, nor shall men learn war any more."—Isaiah.

"Whenever there is war, the Devil makes Hell larger."—German Proverb.

"Cannons and firearms are cruel and murderous machines."—Martin Luther.

"O War, thou son of Hell."—William Shakespeare.

"War is a brain-spattering, windpipe-slitting art."—Lord Bacon.

"War is the devil's gambling game."—George Fox.

"War is the business of Hell."—Rev. John Wesley.

"There never was a good war or a bad peace."—Benjamin Franklin.

"The soldier is a hired assassin."—Victor Hugo.

"Napoleon was a great gambler, whose game was empires, whose stakes were thrones, whose table earth, whose dice were human bones."—Byron.

"War is the statesman's game, the priest's delight, the lawyer's jest, the hired assassin's trade."—Shelley.

"Thou shalt not kill."—Moses in the Decalogue.

"Take not up the sword, they that take up the sword shall perish by the sword."—Jesus the Carpenter of Nazareth.

"Providence takes no notice of which side is right or wrong in any war. Providence is always on the side of the heaviest artillery."—Napoleon Bonaparte.

"I confess without shame that I am tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine. Even success, the most brilliant, is over dead and mangled bodies, the anguish and lamentations of distant families appealing to me for missing sons, husbands and fathers. It is only those who have not heard a shot nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded and lacerated, that cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell."—Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

"I do not know of a war for the last 300 years that was caused by a soldier or by a soldier's ambition. All wars have economic causes. Without a single exception, all wars are wars for trade. These are all caused by bankers, merchants and business men."—The late Frederick Dent Grant of the United States army, at the peace congress in Chicago in 1909.

IMPERIAL OFFERINGS

[*The Times*, London]

A White Paper [Cd 7646], published on Tuesday, gives a further list of gifts from the Oversea Dominions and Colonies to Great Britain in connexion with the war. It is a continuation of the White Paper [Cd. 7608] which was issued in September.

The record of these gifts affords remarkable evidence that the first impulse towards sending aid in all kinds to Great Britain, felt throughout the Empire when its people realized that they were at war was no spasmodic or transient thing. It has continued with unabated energy. The record itself stands in the curt, clipped language of Colonial Governors sending announcements of these contributions by means of the cable-lines to the home government. It is not the less significant for the absence of all rhetoric. Throughout the White Paper there is hardly a touch of sentiment. But there are exceptions. One is the letter of King Albert of the Belgians to the Government of the Australian Commonwealth, conveying the thanks of his people for the gift of £100,000, "in grateful acknowledgement of the heroic services the citizens of that country (Belgium) have rendered mankind in defence of their national right to live in peace in their own country." King Albert wrote in reply that he was very much touched by this gift and very sensible of the generous assistance offered by Australia to Belgium *dans les pénibles circonstances qu'elle traverse.*

Another such instance of human nature breaking through the dry crust of official correspondence by telegraph is the letter written by Griffiths, Paramount Chief of Basutos:—

"I have the honor to ask your Excellency whether, as my king is engaged in fighting his enemies, I, his servant, would be doing well to keep aloof watching him being attacked by enemies!

"Your Excellency, as I am unable to be with my king in person, I beg to know whether I may show my loyalty, and the loyalty of the Basutos to his Majesty the King, by giving monetary assistance, to be raised by calling upon each Mosuto to pay a sum of (1s.) one shilling; which, when collected, I shall send to your Excellency to be forwarded to his Majesty the King as a contribution to the funds now being raised for the relief of sufferers by the war.

"I shall be glad, your Excellency, if you will kindly reply to this application of mine, as the Basuto and myself are grieved at seeing our King being attacked by enemies when we his servants cannot assist him.

It would be pleasant, too, to have had the text of the letter in which the Emirs of Northern Nigeria placed at the disposal of the Governor-General £38,000 from the Native Affairs Treasury Chest spring balances "as a contribution to expenses and losses of revenue and expenditure caused by war." These letters are described by the Governor-General in his telegram as "most loyal." They are being sent by post and evidently have not arrived in time for publication in this White Book. It is to be hoped that they will not be omitted when the next is published.

PROOFS OF PATRIOTISM.

But, dry as the medium through which they are brought to the notice of the British public, the gifts made by the oversea peoples of the Empire, here recorded, are a magnificent proof of the patriotism that inspires them. Some are the great gifts of great and wealthy people. Of such are the hospital ship presented by the women of Canada to the Admiralty, the £20,000 contributed by New Zealand to the relief funds, and Australian help for he Belgians. Others are equally notable, but a full catalogue of them is impossible.

The people of Australia, New Zealand and Canada, however, would be the first to say that it is not the size of the gift but the spirit of the giver that should be recognized. In that sense the contributions in kind made by the Crown Colonies all over the globe are just as worthy of notice. These colonies have poured into our lap the abundance of such plenty as they have to give. In this list are included the cocoa of Trinidad, the oranges of Jamaica, the arrowroot of St. Vincent, the sugar of Demerara, the guava jelly of Montserrat, the coffee of East Africa, and a hundred other offerings. The gift of a ton of butter by one family in Australia should not be passed over. Other colonies have contributed to the common cause in other ways. They have sent sums collected by public subscription to the Red Cross Fund, or have set themselves, by special appropriations from their revenue, to bear part of the Imperial burden that war must entail.

The whole record of these gifts, in short, is one which shows the unity of Britions settled in every far possession of the Crown. It is the record of a sustained effort to do their utmost for the common cause, and will be read by home-keeping people with a sense of grateful admiration for the spirit that animates the scattered detachments of our race.

BELGIAN RELIEF

Goods received by Belgian Relief Committee, St. John, from Charlotte County and vicinity, from Dec. 5 to Dec. 20, 1914.

Miss Jaceris, Grand Manan, 2 barrels, 19 boxes.
Miss Ruth Green, McAdam, 8 barrels flour, 9 cases canned goods, 1 bag beans.
G. W. Mason, McAdam, 6 cases.
St. Stephen, 1 case.
Ladies of Pocahec, 1 box
Rev. S. Gresmer, Oak Bay, 1 box
St. George, 1 case.
St. Stephen, 2 barrels.
St. Andrews, 1 bundle.
Miss Calder, Deer Island, 1 case.
Fairhaven, 1 box.

THE ENGINEER

MIDST maxims' click and rattle,
Quick-firers' crack and scream,
Dazed with the lust of battle,
Half blind with smoke and steam,
Men face the flying shrapnel,
And dare the bursting shell,
When every gun's a shambles,
And all the deck a hell!

But pent and caged, unknowing
Which way the fight incline,
I keep my engines going
Beneath the water-line.
No praise or blame to spur me
In this my hour of trial,
I stand and grip the lever,
I stand and watch the dial.

I know no battle-passion
To set my blood aglow,
I work in sober fashion,
But if we fail, I know
That boiled, or flayed, or stifled,
Or mashed amongst the gear,
I die, a 'mere non-combatant,'
An unknown Engineer.

J. H. K. ADKIN, in *The Spectator.*

THE AMHERST CONFERENCE OF THE MARITIME FORWARD MOVEMENT

THE FISHERIES

At the meeting at Amherst, December 17, of the Maritime Forward Movement, the subject of Fisheries was discussed. The following is the report of the addresses of Mr. O'Leary and Mr. Magee:

Richard O'Leary of Richibucto, discussed the fishing industry. He said the fisheries were one of our greatest assets, but he would deal particularly with the oyster and lobster fisheries. There had been a great destruction of the oyster fishery through the improvidence of the fishermen. A common-sense policy was greatly needed. The oyster beds had been depleted to nobody's benefit, and we were now importing oysters from the south, where they are protected and the beds developed. The New Brunswick government was now seeking to restore the fishery by planting and cultivation, as in the beds at Shemogue. On the success of that experiment much depended. Fishermen should take only the merchantable product from the beds, and this, with cultivation, would restore the industry. The lobster trade had been seriously injured by the war. Lobsters are now a luxury. The fishery yields $4,000,000, but while live lobsters are shipped to the United States the canned lobsters go chiefly to Europe. Fifty per cent. of the 1914 pack is still unsold. If to that is added this year's pack the prices must come down still lower. Mr. O'Leary advocated a respite for the lobsters for one year, except so far as the trade in live lobsters is concerned. Referring to the smelt fishery, Mr. O'Leary said that these fish have grown very scarce. In conclusion he advocated the separation of all matters relating to the fisheries from politics.

Fred Magee, of Port Elgin, also discussed the fisheries. He estimated that the fisheries of Nova Scotia were worth $9,500,000; of New Brunswick, $4,750,000 and Prince Edward Island, $1,250,000. Since 1870 our fisheries have yielded $500,000,000 in value. Mr. Magee submitted statistics to show the importance of the lobster industry and the very large number of persons employed in it, and the large amount that has to be paid out for supplies of various kinds. The canned lobster industry was started by Henry O'Leary, father of Richard O'Leary, in the year 1865. In 1873 the pack was 100,000 cases, in 1886 340,000 cases and in 1887 270,000 cases. It is now about 175,000 cases. Mr. Magee did not believe that hatcheries would benefit this industry. The thing to do was to protect the female lobsters. The lobster has become a luxury, and the trade is therefore affected by war or panic. The market in Germany, Austria and Belgium has been destroyed, and it is doubtful if any return will be received for some shipments made before the war began; while the English embargo on food has also affected the trade. The outlook for 1915 is therefore bad, and the packers do not know what to do. If the war is not over by March there will be no market for the pack except at low prices.

WOMAN WITHOUT VOICE IN WAR

At the Southern States Conference in Chattanooga recently, Miss Christabel Pankhurst of England said:

"Women are taking an increasing interest in international affairs. The time has passed when men had a monopoly in understanding international questions. The European war is an instance. Women's experience in the present conflict shows it is neither safe nor just to deprive them of the vote because they have to bear the hardships of a war which they had no part in bringing on and which they had no power to avert. Woman suffrage now is an established principle so far as the United States is concerned. With the western half of the country's territory already under the suffrage banner, it is impossible for any force to prevent the cause spreading through the entire country."

Miss Pankhurst is delighted with the suffrage victory in Nevada and Montana.

NORTH HEAD

Dec. 28.

The Rev. Mr. A. A. Hovey of the United Baptist Church will preach again at morning service January 3, and thereafter at evening and morning service alternately.

Two young men from Grand Manan in training with the Canadian Militia, returned to their respective homes for the Christmas holiday and to bid good-bye to their families. We wish God-speed to the young men, Mr. Benjamin Gaskill and Mr. Edison Hatt.

The Misses Nora and Myrtle Griffin have returned from a visit with their aunt in Portland, Maine.

The Sunday School concerts were a great success and well attended.

RICHARDSON

Dec. 28.

Murray Leonard of Boston is home for the Christmas season.

Several hogsheads of sardines have been taken through the Irish Channel this month. They were mostly sold to Connors Bros. at $10 per hogshead.

A cold wave held this island in its grip for three days, the mercury running down to 12 below zero.

The swamps are well frozen and a few men are now in the woods getting out next year's supply of wood and weir stuff.

Mrs. Jennie Simpson and her sons came home for the holidays. She is teaching in the Mills School, Fredericton.

The Christmas tree for the children of Lord's Cove Sunday School was enjoyed by a very large gathering.

LAMBERTVILLE

Dec. 28.

Mr. Edward Byron of Welshpool spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Will Martin.

Mrs. Hannah Leeman spent the week-end with Mrs. Harvey Leonard.

Misses Minnie and Ruby Thompson of Fairhaven spent the week-end with Mrs. Andrew Stuart.

Misses Alma and Maude Calder, and Master Edgar Calder, spent Christmas with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Butler, returning to their home at Fairhaven on Sunday.

Mrs. Ellen Stuart spent a few days as the guest of Mrs. Harvey Leonard.

GRAND HARBOR

Dec. 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Hatlie Young, of Port Elgin, are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. John Young.

Miss Ena Ganong, of Mountain Dale, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ned Cook.

Mr. Freeman Dakin and bride, of Bay Verte, arrived home on Wednesday, to spend the winter.

Christmas Day passed very quietly here, and the United Baptist social that was to be held Christmas night for the children, was postponed on account of the extreme cold.

The "Willing Workers" class of the United Baptist Sunday School, contributed $21.00 toward the Belgian fund.

Mr. Manford Young has arrived home to spend the winter.

Mr. James Ingersoll, Jr. has sold his house to John Wilson, and moved to Seal Cove.

The K. P. Band will have a concert and supper in the hall on Wednesday night. Proceeds for benefit of Band.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ingalls and son Hazen, and Miss Vera Murphy, spent Christmas at North Head.

WELSHPOOL

Dec. 28.

Manning Mitchell and Norman Lank have gone back to St. John, where they will be employed during the remainder of the winter.

Miss Anna Mitchell came home on Tuesday, last, to spend her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd Mitchell.

Mr. James Vennel, who broke his right arm and dislocated his shoulder, by falling through a trapdoor in Martin's store, Eastport, is being attended by Dr. Murphy of Eastport, Me.

Mr. Franklin Calder, who has been employed in St. John, came home last Wednesday to spend his Christmas vacation.

Mr. William Flockton, a resident of the Island, has recently gone to Boston where he will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carson and daughter Alice arrived home from Portland last week.

Mrs. Ebben Calder and daughter Goldie went to Bangor last week, where they will spend Christmas with their friends.

Everybody is glad to see Mr. Henry Mitchell's house going up so rapidly. Mr. Mitchell started his house about one month ago. Marvin Williams is helping with the building, but owing to the cold weather they could not make much headway last week.

Miss Marguerite Batson, who has been teaching in Bayside during the past term, came home on Saturday last. Miss Batson is going to stay home during the remainder of the winter.

Mr. Merril Stintson, of Northroad, is home for a short visit from the West.

Miss Edith Publicover, who has spent the past three months in Boston, is home for a short vacation.

Mr. Cleveland Mitchell, who is employed in St. Andrews, spent Christmas with his parents at Welshpool.

The young people have enjoyed the sliding immensely during the past week.

Mrs. Lillian Savage, of Wilson's Beach, was the guest of Mrs. Edward Lank, on Wednesday last.

Miss Emma Townsend was the guest of Mrs. Maurice Cline, of Wilson's Beach, on Sunday, last.

WILSON'S BEACH

Dec. 28.

A Christmas concert was held on Thursday evening in Jackson's Hall under the auspices of the Baptist Sunday school, an excellent programme consisting of dialogues, recitations and songs, was carried out, all of which were well rendered. Much credit is due Mrs. J. W. Mathews for the efficient way in which the children were trained. The sum of $22.65 was realized, which will be used for purchasing a pulpit for the church.

Miss Lillie Lord, of Deer Island, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Frank Lank.

Miss Emma Townsend, of Welshpool, is visiting Mrs. Maurice Cline.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Myers, of Eastport, Me., spent Christmas here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Newman.

Mrs. Frank Lank entertained a few friends at her home on Christmas night. A very enjoyable evening was passed by all.

Manford Newman is spending a few days with relatives at Lubec, Me.

Ralph and Woodford Jackson visited St. Stephen on Wednesday last, returning again on Thursday.

Blain Perry returned to his home in St. John on Monday, after spending the holidays with friends here.

Messrs. W. Osborne and W. Philips made a business trip to St. Stephen on Wednesday last.

Messrs. Ethelbert Savage and William Mathews made a business trip to St. John last week.

Norman Enos returned to St. John on Saturday, after spending the holidays with his parents here.

Mr. Allie Brown visited relatives in St. John last week.

Miss Elgina Babcock, of Boston, Mass., is visiting her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Babcock.

Mr. and Mrs. John Babcock, and son Arthur, are spending the holidays in St. John, the guests of Mrs. Mowry.

Miss Myrtle Newman is visiting friends at Lubec, Me.

Mrs. Ethelbert Savage spent the week-end with relatives at Welshpool.

Mr. J. Newman, of Eastport, Me., is spending the holidays here with his brother, Mr. Sewall Newman.

Mr. and Mrs. Gryvel Lord, of Deer Island, are the guests of Mrs. Lord's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Malloch.

Mr. Vernon Brown and daughters, of Lubec, Me., spent Christmas here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bart. Brown.

Miss Ruby A. Brown went to St. John by the way of St. Stephen on Wednesday, to spend the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Law.

Mr. Asa Brown spent Christmas with friends at Lubec, Me.

CUMMINGS' COVE

Dec. 28

Misa Alma Chaffey, of Eastport, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Conley and little daughter Alma, of Leonardville, spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Chaffey.

Miss Della M. Haney, of the Sentinel Staff of Eastport, spent Christmas here at her home.

Mr. Floyd, of Fairfield, St. John, arrived on Wednesday, and will spend the winter with his daughter, Mrs. Onslow Haney.

Miss Annie M. Holt our esteemed teacher is spending the Christmas holidays at her home in Pocabec. Miss Holt's closing Examination was worthy of the highest praise. A large number of visitors were present who thoroughly enjoyed the exercises by the pupils. A handsome fountain pen was presented to Miss Holt at the closing by our Secretary, Mr. Herbert Chaffey, on behalf of the parents and pupils. We are glad she is to return next term.

Mrs. Jack Ingalls went to Boston on Thursday last to meet her husband who has been in Mexico for the past few months. Mrs. Ingalls returned home by train the latter part of the week, her husband having sailed south again.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hooper and family have moved into their comfortable little home at Chocolate Cove.

Miss Lila Mosher is spending the holidays with relatives at Campobello.

Mr. Vincent Hooper, spent Christmas with his daughter, Mrs. Howard McKinney, at Woodland.

Mrs. Vincent Hooper who has been spending a few weeks with her daughter at Woodland, Me., returned home on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Simpson and little daughter Gertrude, of Lord's Cove, spent the Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hooper.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Haney and little daughter Hazel, spent Christmas with Mrs. Haney's mother, Mrs. Eliza Simpson, at Lord's Cove.

Mrs. Haynes, who has been spending a few weeks with Mrs. Florence Haney, returned on Monday last to her home in St. Stephen.

A number of young folks enjoyed a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beaney on Christmas evening.

Miss Kathleen Appleby, who has been spending a few weeks at Woodland, has returned home.

Frankie Fountain, who has been working at Woodland, Me., was home for the Christmas holidays.

LORD'S COVE

Dec. 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Buckman of Eastport are spending the holidays with Mrs. Bucknam's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lambert.

Hazen Lambert, who is employed in St. Andrews, spent Christmas with his mother, Mrs. Addie Lambert.

Mrs. Cynthia Lord will spend the winter with her son, Thomas Lord.

Miss Arla Lambert is in Eastport, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Clarence Stickney.

Stmr. Viking laid here over Christmas, enabling the mate, Thomas Barker, and Lincoln Stuart and Harold Felix to be at home on that day.

J. S. Lord of St. Stephen spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lord.

Aubrey Lambert, who has been employed in Portland, Me., for a few months past, is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Lambert.

A Christmas concert was given in the Baptist Church on Christmas eve, after which the contents of a heavily laden tree were distributed among both old and young. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and Christmas trimmings.

Mrs. Alfred Johnson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Seward Parker.

On Thursday evening a large company assembled at the Church to enjoy the concert and Christmas tree gotten up under the direction of Mrs. Jennie Adams, Miss Hazel Lambert, Miss Flora Barker and Miss Annie Trecartin. The church and tree were artistically decorated, and made a pretty sight. Solos were sung by Miss Flora Barker and Miss Hazel Lord. After the concert Santa Claus appeared and was given a hearty reception. Each child received a toy, candy, fruit and a useful gift.

Capt. and Mrs. James Stuart of Eastport spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. George L. Smart.

Mrs. Seward Parker had a Christmas tree in honor of her mother, Mrs. Alfred Johnson, on Christmas day.

Mrs. Hannah Leeman was the Christmas guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Leonard and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Stuart, the latter a grandson. Mrs. Leeman is past 80, and we hope she will be spared to enjoy many another Christmas.

Mr. Edgar Cook of Lubec, Me., is spending the holidays with his brother, Mr. Howard Cook.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

Thos. E. Wren, ... Collector
D. C. Kallar, ... Pref. Off.
D. G. Hanson, ... Prev. Officer

OUTPORTS

INDIAN ISLAND.
H.D. Chaffey, ... Sub. Collector

CAMPOBELLO.
A. J. Clark, ... Sub. Collector

NORTH HEAD.
Charles Dixon, ... Sub. Collector

LORDS COVE.
T. L. Trecartin Sub. Collector

GRAND HARBOR.
L. I. W. McLaughlin, ... Prov. Officer

WILSONS BEACH.
J. A. Newman Prov. Officer

Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, 9 to 1

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

December, 1914.

Entered Foreign.

22 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
26 Stmr. Grand Manan, McKinnon, Eastport.
" Stmr. Viking, Johnson, Eastport.
28 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
29 " " " Eastport.

Cleared Foreign

22 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
26 Stmr. Viking, Johnson, Eastport.
" Stmr. Grand Manan, McKinnon, Eastport.
28 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
29 " " " Calais.

SHERIFF'S SALE

There will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, at St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, on Monday, the Eighteenth day of January, 1915, at the hour of Two of the Clock, in the afternoon:

All the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, either at Law or in Equity that Wilford L. Randall, of the Parish of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, had on the 29th day of September, last past, or at any time, to the following described land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Parish of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte aforesaid, and more fully described in a deed bearing date December 19th, 1907, from Alice E. Stover to the said Wilford L. Randall, and recorded in Book 58, pages 255 and 256 of the Charlotte County Records, as follows:

"A certain message, now in the seizure and possession of the said Wilford Randall, situate, lying and being on Deer Island, in Fair Haven, so called, and known as the Post Office and lot at the Western part of George Simpson land, and joining on the Main Road, containing one half acre of land, be the same more or less, together with buildings and improvements thereon."

And also in a deed from Cornelia Watson to the same Wilford Randall, dated December 19th, 1907, and recorded in Book 58, pages 278 and 279 of said County Records, as follows:

"All my right, title, interest, use, claim and demand in and to the hereafter described premises, to wit:

A certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Deer Island, in Fair Haven, so called, and more fully described as follows: Beginning on the North East side of Main Road, at the Western corner of lands now owned by Capt. George Simpson, thence running North Easterly along and in said Simpson's line to a cross fence (about five rods more or less), thence running Northerly and Westerly along said fence to a small pale of bars, thence Southerly and Westerly, parallel with first mentioned line, to the said Main Road, thence Southerly and Easterly along the North East side of Main Road to the place of beginning, containing about one half acre of land, be the same more or less, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon."

The same having been seized and taken by me under and by virtue of an Execution lately issued out of the Charlotte County Court, at the suit of G. K. Greenlaw against the said Wilford L. Randall, endorsed to levy the sum of $239.24, with interest, Sheriff's fees, &c. &c.

R. A. STUART, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, Saint Andrews, N. B.
November, 11th 1914. 15.2 m.

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REDUCED FARES
Schedule in effect Nov. 26
INTERNATIONAL LINE
St. Andrews to Boston $5.25
St. Andrews to Portland $4.75

Leaves St. John Thursdays at 9.00 a. m. for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston. Returning leaves Central Wharf, Boston, 9.00 a. m., Mondays, for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

FRONTIER LINE

Leaves Calais at 12 noon, on Mondays, for Eastport calling at Robbinston and St. Andrews. Returning leaves Eastport at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesdays.

Main Steamship Line
$3.00 Reduced Fare to New York OCTOBER 1 TO APRIL 30

Passenger Steamship, North Land leaves Portland for New York at 6.00 p. m., November 24 and 28, Dec. 3, 8, 12, 17, 22, 26 and 31. Freight service three times a week.

St. John Ticket Office, 47 King St.
L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. & P. A., St. John, N. B.
A. E. FLEMING, Agt. St. John, N. B.
A. H. LEAVITT, Supt., St. Andrews, N. B. Eastport, Me.
C. B. Kingston, Commercial Agent, Eastport, Maine.

CHANGE OF TIME
Grand Manan S. S. Service
1914—Fall and Winter Season—1915
GRAND MANAN ROUTE

Leave Grand Manan Mondays at 7.30 a. m. for St. John, via Eastport and Campobello.
Returning, leave Turnbull's Wharf, St. John, Wednesday at 7.30 a. m., for Grand Manan via Campobello and Eastport.
Leave Grand Manan Thursday at 8 a. m. for St. Stephen via Campbellton, Eastport, and St. Andrews.
Returning, leave St. Stephen at 7.30 a. m., Fridays, for Grand Manan via St. Andrews, Eastport and Campobello.
Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrews.
Returning same day, leave St. Andrews at 1.30 p. m.

Atlantic Standard Time
L. G. 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 Warehouse Co., on Saturday, 7.30 a. m., for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letete, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letete or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting.

AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B.

'Phone 77; manager, Lewis Connors, Black's Harbor, N. B.

The Company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the Company or Captain of the steamer.

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