

# The Canadian St. Andrews



(1) On the Golf Links at St. Andrew's, New Brunswick.  
(2) Picture of a statue of St. Andrew erected on one of the local church walls. On the head is a robin's nest.  
(3) Residence of Lord Shaughnessy at St. Andrew's.

NEARLY everybody knows that golf was first played by the Scotch. A veteran devotee of the game, once said that Scotland's greatest contribution towards the welfare of mankind was the royal and ancient game.

Saint Andrew's By the Sea, New Brunswick, called after the patron saint of Scotland, is the home of many families of Scotch descent, and it is appropriate that the spot thus named should be possessed of golf courses as fine as any in the world. It is not exactly known when golf was first played at St. Andrew's, but the Algonquin Club came into existence in 1890. A club was firmly established here in 1895, and now St. Andrew's has the reputation of being the "Mecca of Golf." Hundreds of visitors from Canada and the United States flock hither annually and enjoy the glorious sport.

Golf is an invigorating game anywhere, but it is most delightful when played along the sea. At St. Andrew's there are two courses, a nine-

hole course 2,500 yards long and an eighteen hole course 6,000 yards long. Both overlook the sea, and are clad in a firm sward of velvet green. While resting on the course you can enjoy the view of the sea beneath, dotted with sailing vessels and motor boats, and little row boats that glide serenely over the waves. From the golf links you may watch the fishermen catch millions of sardines in their weirs that are set a few hundred yards, or less, from the shore. And old men and old women may often be seen gathering shell fish on the beach. It is a delight to listen to the continuous panting of the waves that expire on the red-tipped land—for the coast line is made of rocks and sand of rich deep red; and looking on it one might fancy that here in prehistoric times some great sea monster was killed and dried, the place with his blood. When a game of golf is ended it is pleasant to sit on one of these red rocks, or gather bunches of the lovely New Brunswick wild roses from the hedges, or rich bouquets of blue lilies in the marshy meadows. In July the fields are laden with a wealth of wild strawberries that tempt many to go berry gathering.

The climate of St. Andrew's makes the place an excellent holiday resort. The skies are seldom clouded, and the heat of the sun is tempered by the cool breeze of Passamaquoddy Bay. The most pleasant golf is not

all golf; a congenial atmosphere and environment are half the delights of the game, and the various other attractions at St. Andrew's are unique. The club house on the golf grounds is equipped with all modern conveniences; you may play tennis on the admirable grounds at the Algonquin Hotel. You may ride in a motor boat to Deer Island, you may hire a row boat, or bathe in the tranquil waters of Katie's Cove; and a game of bowling on the bowling green is a joyous pastime.

The late Sir William Van Horne, one of the presidents of the Canadian Pacific Railway, built a beautiful residence on an island in Passamaquoddy Bay, and his family still lives there in the summer season. Lord Shaughnessy, the Chairman of the C. P. R. Board of Directors, makes his summer home at Fort Tipperary, St. Andrew's, and takes a special interest in the progress of the place.

At St. Andrew's there is splendid sea fishing, and a lake near at hand furnishes some of the best bass fishing in Canada. And should the weather ever be rainy the Algonquin Hotel supplies bowling alleys, pool tables, English and French billiard tables, and a beautiful casino for dancing. Those who make St. Andrew's by the Sea their holiday resort once will do so a second time, for when you go away from it there is an allurement about the place that brings you back again.

## American Travellers Want Private Ownership

The Traffic Club of New York, with a membership of eleven hundred, of which the majority consists of users of the transportation systems of the country, has adopted the following resolution:

That Government ownership, management or operation of railroads is not conducive to economic efficiency, and that private initiative, enterprise and responsibility in the creation, extension, improvement and operation of the American railroads should as a matter of national policy be fostered and preserved.

That the extension of the present system of Federal control for a period of five years, or any extension beyond the limitation now prescribed by law of one year and nine months after the proclamation of peace, is earnestly opposed as prejudicial to the public interest.

That the recognized impracticability of continuing the Government operation of the railroads for twenty-one months after peace under the present law is a conclusive reason why the properties should be relinquished, and, that in view of the termination of hostilities, it should be the policy of the Railroad Administration to restore the integrity of individual properties and prepare for their return to the respective owners.

That the principle of reasonable, responsible and adequate Governmental regulation of transportation facilities is recognized and accepted, but that such regulation should provide for the encouragement, protection and development of the railroads.

That the Congress should promptly enact such revised legislation as will provide a uniform system of regulation in essential matters, safeguard the public interest, ensure adequate revenue to provide for equitable treatment of all questions affecting wages and working conditions of employees and attract sufficient capital to maintain and develop transportation facilities which shall meet the necessities of the commercial manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country.

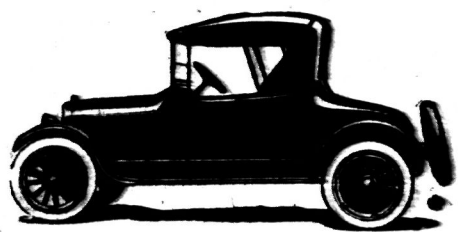
That energetic efforts should be exerted to accomplish the early return of the transportation systems of the country to the control and management of their owners, and the enactment of suitable legislation for the protection of the shipping and traveling public, the carriers and their employees.

## JARVIS REPAIR and SUPPLY GARAGE

### WE REPAIR

All makes of Motors, Cars, Gas or Gasoline Engines, Tire Pumps, Lights, Bicycles, Etc.

### Reo Car a speciality



We Handle—Tires and a large Trade Stock SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

E. W. ANDERSON, Proprietor

# Advertising Pays!

## Three Prime Virtues

—IN A PHOTOGRAPH—  
Artistic Quality, Permanency, and Likeness  
—OURS HAVE ALL THREE—

## MOORE'S STUDIO

MAKERS OF QUALITY PHOTOGRAPHS  
PHONE 183  
Norfolk St. Since.

## SONGS OF THE WAR

Cruelty of the Hun Silenced the Singers.

The great war has given to the world many poems of striking beauty and power, poems which for their own sake, and as for their associations, will long remain enshrined in the hearts of the liberty-loving people of the world; but of lyrics, in singable verse, there has been, as compared with other wars, a remarkable dearth. This is a fact widely recognized, and has been advanced to account for it, and among them none has seemed more reasonable than that which traces the cause to the methods which Germany introduced, almost from the beginning, into the conflict.

In the ranks of "The First Hundred Thousand," British lads, taught to believe in and to practice fair fighting, went as gallantly as knights of old into the fray, marching to the lit of "Tipperary," only to find that they were confronted by an enemy acting more like savages than like civilized men. Canadian lads, coming later, blithely singing their native airs, made a similar discovery. They, too, had been educated to believe that chivalry on the part of a foe might be expected, even in the tumult and heat of battle. Like their brothers from the British Isles, they were doomed to disappointment and to a terrible surprise. The foe had resorted to the cruelest, foulest manner of warfare the world had ever known. Vimy Ridge disillusioned them with regard to the character of the enemy. Poison gas changed their mood. While buoyancy continued, from first to last, to characterize the temperament of the Canadian soldiers at the front, and while songs continued to go around, the character of the situation, in the war zone and in the homelands, was not as to inspire the composer or the singer. It was noticeable that while "Tipperary" faded into a lyric memory with the more seasoned of the troops. They had seen that which made them thoughtful and determined, where they had been lighthearted and careless. This war was different. "Keep the Home Fires Burning," a song of higher appeal, came nearer meeting the heart-need of the majority.

The mood of the soldier found reflection in the attitude of the song writer and the singer. Many of the war songs failed less from lack of intrinsic merit than because of the indisposition of people not only touched personally, but horrified by the turn which German militarism had given to war. One may search far through the literature of the period without finding anything, in prose or verse, which will give a better idea of the soldierly sentiment shocked into protest by German methods of fighting than that which, strange to say, may be obtained from the closing lines of one of the most impressive songs of the war, "In Flanders Fields," by the Canadian officer, Lt.-Col. John McCrae, who himself became a victim of a treacherous enemy. These lines were in the nature of a summons to the still hesitating, and ran:

Take up our quarrel with the foe,  
To you from falling hands we throw  
The torch—be yours to hold it high.  
If ye break faith with us who die,  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders fields.

This was the mood, this the sentiment, which made it hard for soldier or civilian to sing as people sang in other wars. When the British, with the French, had faced odds in the Crimean War they could nevertheless sing in heartiness the rousing "Heights of Alma." In the darkest hours of the Sepoy Rebellion the whole British world joined in "The Campbells Are Coming." In the South sang with cheeriness "Dixie" and the "Bonnie Blue Flag" in defeat as well as in victory; and, whether going forward or retreating, the North had "John Brown," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "The Old Camp Ground," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "The Battle Cry of Freedom," and other songs, to lighten the weary four years. In all wars, save this latest, and let it be honest, last one, there has been inspiration for a multitude of melodists, minstrels, and composers; in this conflict, while poets have been moved, perhaps, to greater effort than ever before, with result that will be more fully appreciated as the years go by, it seems to have been, on the whole, a time for deep meditation and earnest resolution, rather than for singing.—Christian Science Monitor.

## Berlin's Narrow Escape.

Gen. Trenchard, in his report on the work of the Independent Air Force, makes an interesting revelation how Berlin narrowly escaped being bombed by a squadron under the famous airmen, Commander R. H. Mulock of Winnipeg.

"The 27th group was established in England," says Gen. Trenchard, "under the command of Commander Mulock for the purpose of bombing Berlin and other centres. This group only received machines capable of carrying out this work at the end of October. Although all ranks had worked night and day to get the machines ready for attacking Berlin, they only completed the work three days before the signing of the armistice."

Commander Mulock received the D.S.O. in 1916, the Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1918, and was twice mentioned in despatches.

## Banks in Paris.

The example of the Bank of Montreal in opening a branch in Paris is to be followed shortly, it is expected, by not only one but several other Canadian banks. The importance of this in the development of Canadian trade with France is too obvious to need explanation, especially in view of the share which Canada may justifiably hope to take in repaying the ravages of war.

# The Pussy Willow has Burst Its Buds and Falls Store is Radiant with New Spring Goods

## To Set Nimble Fingers Flying

Has come quite a gathering of stamped pieces all ready to be embroidered. There are covers for Card Tables—Breakfast and Luncheon Sets—Scarves—Pillows—Pincushion Tops—Children's Dresses and many other things which hand embroidery will adorn, all are most reasonably priced.

## Silk Hand Bags from New York

Saturday we expect to display a very fine showing of silk Hand Bags made of Black, Navy, Brown, Taupe, Moire, in several new deep odd shapes, entirely new \$3 to \$10.

## The New Spring Hat Need Not

### Be Expensive to be Smart

In Falls' Millinery Show Rooms there are literally hundreds of sweet becoming spring Hats of undoubted style at \$3, 4, and \$5. There are hats for all types of women from young girls to their mothers.

## Women's New Spring Suits and Coats show Much Variety

In Style, Material and in lowness of prices. Suits \$19.75 to 75.00. Coats \$19.00 to 65.00.

## Spring Frocks Have Come

They have beaten even the early crocuses here, and are ready for your choosing. You will see many attractive models in serge, Taffeta, Poplin etc. at \$10 to \$40.

## Take Good Care of Your Furs

Furs will not cost less next year. They will cost more. The Falls' Co. have for some time stored furs during the summer months. They are not able to do so any more. Had to use space for another purpose.

## Women's Spring Frocks

Frilly skirts and the quaint sleeves back half a century ago, but some of the collarless effects and the new draperies are decidedly 1919 on these new and charming gowns. Priced at \$18.50 to 35.00.

## New Dinner Sets Displayed in the Downstairs Store, in French and English Sets

The assortment is very large, and you can visualize our entire assortment and see one pattern beside another in a way that makes selection as easy, as it is satisfactory. The sets are priced at \$22.50 to \$125.00.

## Large Women's Night Gowns

The Night Gowns are Cambric and White Flannelette. Some are V openings and others high neck. Priced at \$1.98, 2.50 and \$3.75.

Saturday Night at 9 o'clock the Bugle Sounds the Closing Hour.

## New Lots and More New Lots of Boy's Spring Suits

Boys are hard on clothing we know this and provide for it. Buy your boy's new Spring Suit at Falls Men and Boys Store and you may depend on his getting the good of the money in the wear, and the suits are fine in fashion as well as powerful in material. — To fit boys to 13 years, \$5 to 15.00. To fit boys to 17 years, \$10 to 25.00.

## Airy Voiles Come Flying

There seems no end to the variations and colorings, and no end to their charm. They come in plaids and stripes in flowing patterns and in small, fine chaille designs. There's a splendid choice the yard 75c to \$1.50.

## Another Case of Mill Ends and Remnants

Practical lengths of desirable goods, you will find Ginghams, Prints, Lawns, Towelling, Wash Goods, Flannelette, Chintz etc. and every piece is much less than it would be were it bought from the piece.

## In the Down-Stairs Store at Falls!

Caseroles of Nickel plated pierced frames, 3 pint capacity, round shape. Priced at \$2.50 and 2.75.

Japanese Silk and Bamb o Lamp Shades in three shades and several pretty colors are \$3.50 to 8.50.

Water Sets are to be had, a pitcher and six tumblers, nicely decorated with wreaths, grapes etc. The set \$2.50.

There will be spring weddings and there will be gifts required. The downstairs store has an unusually attractive display of Dinner and Tea Sets, Cut Glass, Candlesticks in Glass and Mahogany. Colport China etc.

Customers are telling us daily that the Brooms we offer at 58c and 98c are equal to most Brooms at 75c and \$1.25. Very good whisks can be had for 15 cents.

Chamois Skins are selling at about of Half to-day's prices from 10c to 50c.

Laundry Soaps, etc., at Standard Prices.

Fels' Naptha, 10 for 85c. Comfort 12 for 98c.

Sunlight 12 for 98c. Old Dutch Cleanser 3 for 27c.

Bull Dog Ammonia 3 for 25c.

SPONGES—Three Unusual Values at 19c, 45c and 55c.

# H. S. FALLS

COMPANY, OF SIMCOE, LTD.