

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Farm Laborers

EXCURSIONS

From Maritime Provinces

AUG. 17thAUG. 24th

Watch for Further Announcements

W. G. HUNTER, D. P. A. C. P. R. ST. JOHN N. B.

Cameroons Taken
By The French

(Toronto Mail.)

It is announced that French troops are now in possession of all the Cameroons, and thus the German flag is hauled down upon the last spot outside of Europe where it has been flying. There is no reason to doubt that the natives will accept the new order with satisfaction, for as a matter of fact while they have been better treated than any other natives in a German colony, they never wanted to be a German possession, and indeed fiercely resisted Germany's first attempt to establish her authority over them. The natives, we may take it for granted did not do much fighting for their white masters, and will be pleased if, when the war ends, they find themselves under the protection of France. There is reason to believe, however that they would prefer great Britain for to British missionaries and pioneers they owe most of their civilization and they have not forgotten the debt, which was acquired not so many years ago.

It is believed that the Cameroons were discovered about 1470 by some Portuguese explorers, who gave the country the name Cameroes, which means shrimp, from the great number of the small prawns which were found in the great estuary that is one of the predominating features of the coast line. The Spanish version of the name, Camerones, was taken up by English navigators, and by them converted into Cameroons. The Portuguese, however, obtained no foothold in the Cameroons, and the first glimpse of civilization, the natives, called the Dualas, received was obtained from French, Dutch and English slave-traders, who used to occasionally visit the country. It is said that to this day, in the interior, there is some slave trading, but this interior is probably one of the least known portions of the habitable globe, and in the opinion of Sir Harry Johnston, its thorough exploration is likely to lead to the discovery of some species of animal hitherto unknown.

Until about the middle of the nineteenth century the fierceness of the natives kept Europeans at a distance and had it not been for a number of the missionaries, chiefly Baptists, the Cameroons might to-day be in a state of absolute savagery. However, the British Baptist Mission which had established itself about 1840 in the island of Fernando Po, which is about twenty miles from the Cameroons, despatched some of their number to the unknown coast opposite. These missionaries were for the most part educated negroes from the West Indies. Notable among them was Joseph Merrick, who was a genius in African philology, and whose dictionary of the Isulu tongue is the standard authority on the subject. White missionaries followed the negroes, among them Alfred Saker, who more than any other man was responsible for civilizing the people of the Cameroons.

According to Sir Harry Johnston, by reasoning, by example and by teaching useful trades, he won over the Duala and the Isulu from the trade in slaves to the trade in palm oil, ivory, and other products of the country. He taught them to read, write and print their own tongue, to be good carpenters, brick-makers and bricklayers. He made their lives busy and contented and the Cameroons a safe place for the white man to travel in. British traders, as usual, followed the British missionaries, and they were followed in turn by Germans. In the eighties, when the scramble for African territory

was beginning, the Cameroons, perceiving that they were very likely to fall under the control of some European power, petitioned the British government to take them under its protection for knowing only the English language beside their own, and having dealings chiefly with British traders, they preferred that power to any other.

The request was graciously received, but the government was very deliberate about taking the necessary steps. Learning of what was going on, the German government sent out the explorer Nachtigal, and he by a ruse induced a petty chief at the mouth of the Cameroons River to sign a treaty. Then the German flag was run up. A week later the British consul arrived in a gunboat and virtually annexed the whole of the Cameroons. Put in the general settling of European ambitions which followed soon afterwards Great Britain declined to stand in Germany's way, and eventually the Cameroons were ceded to her. The native chiefs were furious, and for a year maintained warfare with the German force of occupation. Indeed, they continued to resist until British officials, in whom they had confidence, persuaded them to lay down their arms and accept their fate.

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To the Public:—

The subscription committee in connection with the Machine Gun Fund, consisting of George McPhail, E. W. Jarvis, E. W. Mair, C. M. Aughterton, James H. Gallagher and G. E. Balmann, begs to report that the above sum of \$1091.50 has up to this date been collected and is on deposit in the Bank of Montreal, Woodstock.

A few subscriptions are still outstanding and during the time the committee was at work they found several of our citizens absent from their offices and in some cases absent from town. Any unpaid subscriptions may be paid to any member of the committee, and should any others, who have or have not been called upon, desire to contribute the opportunity may yet be taken advantage of. All subscriptions will be promptly acknowledged.

G. E. BALMAIN,
Treasurer.

August 11, 1915

Feeling Pinch
Of The Blockade

London, Aug. 11.—A citizen of a neutral state, who lately visited Germany, in a communication to the Daily Chronicle, deals with the position of industry in that country. He says:

"It would be quite wrong to imagine that after the blockade of German ports all manufacturing were stopped. Practically the whole of the machine industry, iron foundries and steel works are fully employed, and doing a splendid business. They do not suffer from lack of raw material, as the whole of the ore reserves of Sweden are at their disposal. In addition to this, they can tap their own ores in the Dievenhofen and Saar districts, and the ores of Luxemburg and Langwy, in France.

"So far as coal is concerned, mines which used to compete successfully in the market of Scandinavia, Italy,

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W. L. ARCHIBALD, Ph.D.,
Next Term begins Sept. 8th, 1915.

France, Egypt, Denmark and Russia with English coal, have suffered heavily. After the war broke out nearly all of these mines came to a standstill, chiefly owing to the shortage of labor, but there has been a gradual revival and the output now is about half normal.

"The textile industries of the empire until July managed to keep up to something like their normal level. There has been a decrease in exportation, but the home demand for textiles has been very good owing to the total cessation of imports of foreign description. But since August 1 the manufacture of all goods from cotton yarn has been prohibited in view of the possible declaration of cotton as contraband of war.

"Since August 1 only orders for the army are allowed to be executed, but this will not give employment to one-tenth of the great body of textile operatives, and the greater part of the factories have been brought to a standstill. This has created a considerable amount of unemployment.

"The manufacture of ready-made clothing, which in normal times plays a large part in German industry, has been stopped for some time past owing to want of raw wool, from Australia and New Zealand. The wollen mills are at present restricted to supplying the army. Clothing is dear, but it would be still dearer were it not for the fact that there are several million men in uniform who do not require civilian clothing at present.

"One industry which has suffered acutely is the manufacture of toys. In and around Nuremberg and Thuringia millions of pounds worth of these toys used to be sent to other countries, but this export trade has now almost entirely ceased, and a number of factories have been closed.

"The great fur market at Leipzig, second only in importance to that of London, has come to a complete stop. It must, however, be well understood that German exporters are only now beginning to feel the pinch of the blockade. It was declared effective early in March, but under the pressure of American influence the English government allowed more than two months' grace, so that the complete stoppage of German exports hardly dates back as far as May 15 or even June 1.

"Now, however, the number of bankruptcies is advancing considerably, and great uneasiness is spreading in industrial circles, the more so because America's efforts to bring pressure to bear upon the English government to relax the blockade have entirely vanished."

Colonel Gordon E. Boyer

Gordon Edward Boyer, a most respected citizen of Fort Fairfield died at one o'clock Thursday afternoon, August 5th, aged a little more than 74 years.

Mr. Boyer had been in quite poor health for the past few years with kidney trouble, which at last developed in dropsy. However, he worked until the past few months, probably much of the time when he was in great pain and

physically unable to labor.

A short service was held at the home on Currier street Saturday forenoon, Rev. O. S. French officiating. The body was then taken by relatives on C. E. R. train to Hartland N. B., which for many years had been Mr. Boyer's home. There prayers were offered and an interment made in the McMullin burying ground at Mrs. Boyer's old home, the same afternoon.

The deceased was born in Victoria, Carleton county, N. B., July 17, 1841, the only son of the late Edward Boyer and Miriam Rideout. He was married January 11, 1893, to Miss Jane McMullin, of Hartland, who survives him. Two daughters were born of this union—Miriam Jennie and Ruth McMullin, both living in Fort Fairfield.

Mr. Boyer and family came to Fort Fairfield in May, 1903. For some time previous to that time Mr. Boyer had been a silent partner in the shoe-making firm of G. W. Richardson & Company of Fort Fairfield. After coming to Fort Fairfield he ran a shoemaking shop the most of the time, having followed that business a great part of his life.

Mr. Boyer was for over 40 years connected with the Canadian militia, in the 67th Battalion. He was a Captain at 19 years of age, and was afterwards a Colonel. He loved the work of the militia, being a particularly skillful and able officer.

Mr. Boyer was reared a Methodist. He was all his life a hard working man, thinking everybody was fair and honest, and in return giving square and honest dealing to all. He was a very quiet man, attending well to his own affairs, but was kindly and pleasant in his nature. Those who best knew his good qualities deeply regret to know of his long and great suffering that led to his death.—Fort Fairfield Review.

Red Cross Society

The ladies of the Woodstock Branch of the Red Cross Society wish to acknowledge and thank the following:

Watson Settlement Red Cross Society, 11 pairs socks.

Mrs. Walter Stone, 1 pr. socks.

Mrs. A. B. Connell, 1 pr. socks.

Mrs. J. R. Tompkins, 2 pr. socks.

Miss Evelyn E. Gallagher, 1 pr. socks.

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Miss Minnie Good, 2 pr. socks.