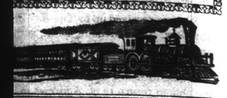
TRAVEL



CANADIAN PACIFIC

Direct Short Route
MARITIME PROVINCES
TO
Montreal and West
DAILY
Lv. HALIFAX, 8.00 a. m.
Lv. ST. JOHN, 5.40 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS TRAINS
BETWEEN
MONTREAL - TORONTO
DETROIT - CHICAGO
Electric Lighted Sleepers.
Compartment Cars.
W. B. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER.

FRONTIER LINE
Leave St. Andrews Tuesday and Saturday at 8.15 a. m., for Calais and Intermediate Landings. Return, leave Calais Monday and Friday at 12.00 noon. Leave St. Andrews 2.00 p. m. for Eastport.

INTERNATIONAL LINE
Leave St. John Wednesday at 9 a. m., Eastport at 2.30 p.m., for Lubec, Portland and Boston. Return, leave Central Wharf Boston, Monday and Friday at 9 a.m.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Steamships NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR.
Direct to New York.
Reduced fares in effect. $3.00 to New York. Reduced stateroom prices. Leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tues., Thurs., and Sat., at 6.00 p. m.

P. E. CHADWICK, Agent, Calais, Me.
A. H. LEAVITT, Supt., Eastport.
C. B. KINGSTON, Commercial Agent, Eastport, Me.

CHANGE OF TIME
Grand Manan S. S. Company
Grand Manan Route—Season 1915-16

After October 1, 1915, and until further notice, a steamer of this line will run as follows:

Leave Grand Manan Mondays at 7.30 a. m. for St. John, via Eastport, Campobello and Wilson's Beach.

Returning, leave Turnbull's Wharf, St. John, Wednesdays at 7.30 a. m. for Grand Manan, via Wilson's Beach, Campobello and Eastport.

Leave Grand Manan Thursdays at 8 a. m. for St. Stephen, via Campobello, Eastport and St. Andrews.

Returning, leave St. Stephen Fridays at 7.30 a. m. for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews, Eastport and Campobello.

Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrews.

Returning same day, leaving St. Andrews at 1 p. m., calling at Campobello and Eastport both ways.

Atlantic Standard Time
L. C. GUPTILL, Manager.
Grand Manan.

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 Letite, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letite 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.

CHURCH SERVICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Revd. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School, 2.30 p. m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST CHURCH—Revd. R. W. Weddall B. A., Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 12.00 m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30

BAPTIST CHURCH—Revd. W. S. Tedford, M. A., Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2 p. m. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7.30.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Revd. Father Meahan, D. D. Pastor. Services Sunday at 8.00 a. m., 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Revd. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sundays 8.00 a. m. 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a. m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7.00 p. m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7.30.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

George F. Hibbard, Registrar
Minerva P. Hibbard, Deputy Rgr.
Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Daily. Sundays and Holidays excepted.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF

Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte:—

CIRCUIT COURT; Second Tuesday in May, and First Friday in October.

COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.

Judge Carleton.

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

The Beacon

VOL. XXVII — SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1915 — NO. 25

SONG IN A DARK HOUR

THEY win who stay the longest,
They conquer who endure,
The nation is the strongest
Whose myriad soul is sure;
So flames Jehovah's writing
On this unbroken wall
Where we young chaps stand fighting
Pitch darkness over all.

Hours darker still shall find us
Face steadfast to the foe,
Death and defeat but bind us
To strike the master blow;
Ever fights well the Briton,
But better, best of all,
As History has written,
With back against the wall.

Away with doubt, misgiving,
Distrust, and gloomy dread,
The valor of our living
Makes answer for our dead;
They took the foeman's smiting,
We see the foeman fall;
And still flames that red writing
On our unbroken wall.

Let Panic, devil-dowered,
With Schism scheme and plan,
In darkness plots the coward
But fights the valiant man;
And all the wrongs we're righting
Shall feel our vengeance fall
Thrice harder now we're fighting
With back against the wall.

Good lads and stout as ever
Were bred in British Isles
Are raised this day, and never
Shall yield to pagan wiles;
Unmoved they hear the clamor
Of souls that sneak and crawl,
Biding their hour to hammer
The foeman from the wall.

Courage! they cannot break us,
Bulgar, and Turk, and Hun;
What, shall these lepers make us
Turn on our past and run?
Run? They shall flee like cattle,
Scatter and reel and fall,
When we rush out to battle
From our unbroken wall.

—Harold Begbie, in *London Express*.

THE BALKAN STATES AND THE WAR

(Concluded from last week.)

WHEN the Balkan War ended with great success for the Bulgarian arms, King Ferdinand made the grand mistake of his life—though he is now repeating it on a much larger scale. He tried to grasp too much—not content with what he had won from Turkey, he determined to polish off Serbia also; but the result in the second war with Greece and Serbia was to deprive his country, which had fought and suffered most, of a good part of the legimate fruits of their victory. The Treaty of Bukarest took into account far more the claims of a fresh and unblooded Rumanian army, or of a still vigorous Serbia and Greece, than of an exhausted and decimated Bulgaria. For many months the King, to whose initiative the disastrous second campaign was due, was absent from his capital at his Hungarian estates, and rumour played freely with the word "revolution." Ferdinand weathered that storm, but it may well be that he will have to face another, unless he can justify his present line of conduct by some immediate and brilliant success. There is no reason to suppose that the War is really unpopular, since German propaganda, which has been let loose in the country, has certainly given the ignorant people to believe that Germany is winning all along the line, but that she is prepared to satisfy the most chauvinist hopes of Bulgaria. Still, the scars and wounds of the last wars are hardly healed. The people have not had time to resume their normal occupations, and the calling of the nation's manhood once more to the tasks of war will be received with little enthusiasm and much covert discontent.

The bribe offered by Germany is undoubtedly a great extension of Bulgrrian power in Macedonia. To such a bargain, however, Greece cannot afford to consent, for she, too, has slices of Macedonia which are predominatly Bulgarian in speech and race. It is, indeed, only on the coast of the Ægean that a Greek fisher population overlaps the original Slavs. Greece, therefore, must be prepared to defend her frontier; but the difficulty about these Macedonian frontiers is that they are purely artifical—political, and not racial, or to any extent geographical.

The crux of the whole Balkan question is still, therefore, the distribution of the Tom Tiddler's ground known as Macedonia, and although linguistic and racial experts have traversed the ground over and over again and have supplied maps and statistics galore, yet no solution can be found which will be entirely just or will meet the legitimate aspirations of the three Balkan Powers most concerned. The reason is that in this region, a cockpit of fighters for centuries, Bulgars, Serbs, and Greeks are inextricably mixed, and Albanians—who are none of these and have no national centre—also complicate the question. A religious test used to be applied at one time, but careful observers have assured the writer that the same village would be reported as belonging both to the Greek and the Bulgarian churches, for the simple reason that the villagers, having no special preference, would either give the answer they thought most acceptable or even, under pressure from one side or the other, transfer their allegiance wholesale. As for language, Serbian and Bulgarian are variants of the main Slavic tongue, and Macedonian is transitional between them, but with a closer likeness to the latter. Albania is neither a racial, linguistic, nor even a political unit. It has no coherence as a State, and was formed into one merely as an excuse of Austria for preventing Serbia from expanding to the coast. Some of the northern tribes speak Serbian, and are favorable to inclusion in Serbia or Montenegro, but others fought on the Turkish side, while the purest type of Albanian, found in the vicinity of Elbassan, Koritza, and Avlona, is submerged in a sea Greeks. The future of Albania must also be an important feature in the settlement after the War, and undoubtedly Serbia will profit by it; but Greece also, if she cares to play an adequate part, might secure a share. These turbulent tribesmen are not altogether desirable subjects, it is true, but, as defined by the Powers, their nominal state includes an important part of the Adriatic coast, embracing the port of Avlona at the entrance to the Adriatic and just opposite Brindsi.

This brings in the claims and interests of another of Britain's Allies—Italy. Mention has already been made of the Slavonic (Serbo-Croatian) character of the peoples of the East Adriatic coast, now the Austrian province of Dalmatia. But among the peoples a Latin civilization has been sedulously kept alive, and the two races are closely mingled. Whatever may be left to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Dalmatia and Istria, with the naval stations of Trieste and Pola, will certainly be taken from her. Italy makes slow but sure progress towards Trieste, and it is her grand ambition to make the Adriatic an Italian sea. Whether she achieves this or not—subject to the outlet which Serbia must secure—depends on the completeness of the victory of the Entente Powers; but the friction between Italian and Austrian—the latter occupying territory Italian by tradition—cannot cease until the Latin-speaking peoples are freed from German speaking rulers. Italy's ambitions also run to a foothold in the Balkans—at Avlona, whence she desires to run a line to Monastir, which would open up the country for trade and civilization.

There is another State of premier importance at the present time in the near East—the country of Rumania. She presents the curious spectacle of a Latin-speaking people surrounded on three sides by Slavs and on the fourth by the Magyars. The origin of her people is said to be the Roman colonists—chiefly military—who mingled with the Slav population and formed the province of Dacia. When the Roman emperors withdrew their forces of occupation from their more remote provinces these people resisted the waves of Slav and Magyar immigrants, and retained their language and their distinctive nationality. That they were able to do this is due to the great knot of mountains which is the centre of their country, racially, though not politically. West of these mountains to-day the Hungarian Government holds more than 3,000,000 of the Rumanians under its sway, but when the barbarian invasions of Slav and Magyar swept over Europe the Rumanians found safety in Transylvanian ranges, and only descended from them on either side later on to re-occupy the plains and resume their occupations. They are very pastoral people, and under the name of Kutzo-Vlachs are found throughout Macedonia and Hungary following their ancestral pursuit. The Rumanian language was consciously and of set purpose cultivated and revived about the middle of the last century, at the time when all the submerged Balkan races began to recover national consciousness, but the re-born nation could not recover a national dynasty, because it had not, as a matter of fact, enjoyed a distinct national and political existence even before its conquest by Turkey. The country now called Rumania is made up of two ancient principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, to which was added Eastern Rumelia. A prince of the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was placed on the throne in 1866, after the first prince Alexander Couza had been deposed. The present king is the second of his dynasty, and his wife is a daughter of the one-time Duke of Edinburgh (who succeeded to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg Gotha), and is therefore a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, and first cousin to King George and the Emperor William. Rumania is a curious mixture of civilization and mediævalism. The capital, Bukarest, is a miniature Paris—gay, luxurious, and fashionable. The country houses of the rich are still feudal in character, with the not-infrequent addition of English servants and ideas af luxury. But the peasants are poor, and education, though improving, is backward. The army is highly organized and believed to be extremely efficient. The racial position in Rumania is complicated by the presence of a large number of Jews, some of whom emigrated thither from Spain, while in Galicia the peasant, and even the landed proprietor, tend to fall into the power of the more astute Jew, who also forms an appreciable proportion of the numerically small middle class.

Rumanian ambitions are clearly defined by her linguistic and racial affinity to people now under Hungarian government. The efforts of the Magyars to repress the nationalist aspirations of their Ruman subjects have been successful in driving them into revolt, but it is possible that otherwise they would have been contented with autonomous privileges under an Austro-Hungarian parliament in which they were adequately represented. It should be realized that similar views prevail in that part of Galicia which is under Austria. Here adequate representation, and the Polish and Jewish genius for intrigue, have secured almost everything they want in the way of autonomy, and the Rumans would have been satisfied with the same. As a matter of fact, Austria used to encourage her Slav and Ruman subjects in order to form a counterpoise to Hungarian influence. Hungary, on the contrary, has embarked on a Magyarising policy, which is as severe as anything devised by Prussia against her subjects in the Polish provinces. In any case the Rumans in Hungary are generally supposed to be in favor of union with their compatriots in the independent kingdom, and it is well known that the Entente Powers are prepared to consent to this, and to extend Rumanian frontiers to include Transylvania and the Banat as far as the river Theiss. This will involve the inclusion of several German-speaking colonies, which were planted in Transylvania of set purpose for frontier-guarding, and form little racial and linguistic islands.

Rumania has lately been supposed to be more closely in touch with Petrograd than with any other European capital. Her army was trained on Russian, not on German, models. Russian influence in Bukarest was responsible for the change of dynasty, and has been evident at many crises in her affairs. Culturally, Rumania still looks to the Latin-speaking peoples for inspiration and ideals, rather than to Germany. Since she became a kingdom in 1881 Rumania has made great progress to prosperity and stability. Her frontiers, however, need a great deal of watching; crescent shaped, she has Russia on the outer edge of one horn and Bulgaria (with the Danube between) on the other. Her inner curve—the western frontier—is formed by the Carpathian Mountains, and in the heart of this wild and beautiful country, called Transylvania, are those German colonies already spoken of.

Here, then, in baldest outline, are some of the main factors in the Near Eastern situation which vitally affect the issues of the present War. It is impossible for all these Powers to achieve their divergent and mutually destructive national ambitions, and in all of them it is obvious that it is diplomatists, and not people, who are watching the course of events to decide how best to secure the greatest possible share in the setting up. But it is the people who will have to fight, and, although all these races are good fighters, they need a national cause to spur them to do their best.

While the two Powers of Central Europe can obviously offer Serbia nothing, since she wants what their own interests will not permit them to grant (and, indeed, a strong Serbia under a native dynasty lies right across the path of Austro-German ambitions), they are in a position to bribe Bulgaria far more heavily than the Entente Powers, because they can offer her Serbia. Moreover, Germany, even in the teeth of her own financial difficulties, found money to lend to Sofia, and cleverly arranged the loan so that, while the securities are hers, Bulgaria only gets the whole of the money at the end of the War. Rumania's interests are so plainly on the side of the Entente that her hesitation can only be explained by the difficulty in which she is placed by the Russian retreat in Galicia, which uncovers her flank. Rumania, also, has profited once before by a waiting game. Now that Bulgaria has set the heather afire, Greece, despite her German Queen (the sister of William II) and her pro-German Court, cannot hesitate much longer, and "armed neutrality," with war on all sides of her, seems an impossibility. Once the die is cast, the iron ring round the Central European Powers must grow much tighter. Bulgaria can hardly like coming to the assistance of her late enemy Turkey, but it is to achieve this that Germany has been desperately working, for she fears the opening of the Dardanelles as a fatal blow. Whether Greece can afford to see Turkey and Bulgaria hand in hand remains to be seen? And can Rumania, with the known ambitions of Bulgaria to recover her lost nationals, doubt what is part of the bribe for Bulgarian assistance?

There are wheels within wheels, cross and counter-currents, financial considerations, questions of trade and communications which modify or intensify the situation in various directions; but in the main the outline here given supplies the outstanding facts in this Balkan tangle, and shows how the age-long struggle between Slav and Teuton is affected by the War in which, by degrees, one nation after another is being inevitably drawn. One thing is certain, that every fresh frontier which has to be attacked or defended means a fresh drain on Germany's resources, for she has to supply her allies with most of the material for war; and, what is equally important, with German officers and directors of all kinds. In a war of exhaustion such an extension of responsibilities can only quicken the pace towards the end.

ETHEL COLQUHOUN, [Mrs. Tawse Jollie] in *United Empire*.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

The treasurer, A. W. Ward, St. Stephen, N. B., begs to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:—

St. George, per H. A. Craig, Treas., 1st Instalment 1915	$ 300.00
Milltown, per J. W. Graham, Treas., 1st Instalment 1915	2000.00
Second Falls, per F. Keough, Treas.	11.50
Lord's Cove, per E. A. Lambert, 3rd Instalment	61.95
Back Bay, per Fred Frye, Treas.	35.25
	$ 2408.70

FORMER ST. JOHN PRIEST RECALLED

Many among the elder readers of the *Globe* will be interested in the following personal allusion made by Father Arthur Barry O'Neill, C. S. C., in an article, "The Priest a Gentleman," contributed to the November issue of the *Ecclesiastical Review*:

"Apropos of altar boys, the wise cleric considers and treats each of them as a potential priest. He reflects that the apparently mighty distance which separates the pastor of thirty from his server of thirteen will undergo very notable shrinkage in the course of two or three decades, and that the Father Charles of the future, his old time pastor's full equal in dignity, will probably retain very vivid memories of how that pastor treated the little Charlie of the present. One altar-boy of the late sixties of the last century still joys in recalling the invariable kindness and courtesy of his first pastor, a gentlemanly priest of the old school—Father John Quinn, of St. George, N. B., long ago gone to his reward; and not the least grateful of my memories of that far-off period is of Father John's detaining his altar-boys in the sacristy on the morning of the 'great day' of the summer, and giving us fifty cents apiece, with the injunction to be sure to go to the circus and eat plenty of peanuts."

—*St. John Globe*, Dec. 7.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL.

Tuesday, Dec. 7. 1915.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council was this day held in the Council Room, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Present:—The Mayor, G. K. Greenlaw; Aldermen, McFarlane, Hibbard, Keay, Finigan, Shaw, Douglas, Lowery.

Absent:—Alderman Gardiner.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Commnnications were submitted from Eastern Securities Co., St. John, in re War Loan; and R. W. Hunt, consulting engineer, Montreal.

On motion of Ald. Douglas, seconded by Ald. Shaw, and carried, the foregoing were tabled.

An application from the St. Andrews Brass Band for a contribution of fifty (50) dollars, to be appropriated towards putting in a lighting system in the Hall, was submitted.

After discussion, on motion of Ald. Douglas, seconded by Ald. Lowery, and carried—Resolved "That the Town Property Committee be authorized to have the Town Hall cleaned, and the walls and ceiling painted, smoke pipe put in good safe condition, curtain replaced, etc. Also that the Committee on Lights be authorized to have a system of galsoline lighting installed, one in each engine room, one on the "stage," four in the body of the hall, and one at entrance.

Ald. Douglas submitted that the ladies of the Red Cross Society had applied to him for the privilege of the Hall for meetings and entertainments, during the winter months, and moved, seconded by Ald. Lowery, and carried, that their request be granted, and that they be granted the use of the Hall at such times as might not interfere with meetings of the Council and the band."

A petition from H. W. Chase and others numbering eighty-five ratepayers, was submitted, petitioning "That the by-law relating to public dances and similar amusements, requiring a licence fee of three (3) dollars, be repealed."

On motion, seconded and carried, the petition was received and considered. After lengthy discussion and careful consideration, the following resolution, moved by Ald. Douglas, seconded by Ald. Lowery was put and carried. Resolved "It is the sense of this Council that the by-law in regard to licences on entertainments and dances, should stand, and that the petition be not granted, on the following grounds: The by-law does not prevent anyone from holding a social dance, if such dance is not conducted for the purpose of making money. It does not affect in any way a dance or other entertainment for which a fee is collected, if same is for a literary, charitable, or benevolent purpose. The petition does not state definitely what class of entertainment the petitioners desire to have free from licence, and consequently it does away with practically all licences for entertainments, and makes the by-law of no effect."

An application from Mr. Wm. McCarrol keeper at the Town Home, for an increase from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per week, for board of persons placed in the home, was submitted. On motion of Ald. McFarlane, seconded by Ald. Douglas, and carried, the application was referred to the Poor Committee.

Bills passed by Town Council,
Dec. 17, 1915.

John McFarlane, attendance lights	$15.30
H. J. Burton, oil, lights	16.80
G. K. Greenlaw, oil, lights	4.04
" " supplies machine, street	10.00
L. T. Stinson, team, streets	7.80
P. Johnson, " "	1.00
J. Donahue, " "	3.00
G. Byrns, labor	4.00
G. K. Greenlaw, supplies, poor	13.16
H. O'Neill, " "	15.18
" " "	2.20
S. H. Rigby, " "	1.40
Mrs. McCullough, care child, poor	6.75
H. O'Neill, supplies, fire	2.35
R. A. Gillman, supplies and labor con.	2.00
	$104.98

E. S. POLLEYS,
Town Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

I believe it is the desire of the people of many of the municipalities throughout the Province to contribute to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Questions have arisen as to the right of a municipality to levy an assessment for this or similar purposes.

In order to remove any doubts that may exist in this regard, I wish to call atteution to an Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, 5 George V. Chapter 10, which reads as follows:—

"1. It shall and may be lawful for any City, Town or Municipal Council to contribute to the Canadian Patriotic Fund created by an act of Parliament of Canada, 5 Geo. V. Chapter 8, as well as to any other funds raised or to be raised for the establishment of hospital beds, or the assistance generally or particularly of all persons who have suffered or may suffer, by reason of the present war, whether such person shall be within Canada, the United Kingdom, or any of the countries in alliance with Great Britain.

2. All contributions hitherto made, by any City, Town or Municipal Council, to the aforesaid purposes, or any of them, and any assessment heretofore made therefor, are hereby declared to be legal and valid.

3. Any City, Town or Municipal Council may apply to any of the aforesaid purposes any of its funds which are otherwise undisposed of, or may assess for such contributions as it shall decide to make."

In directing attention to these provisions of the law, I desire to express my earnest wish that the Municipal Councils throughout the Province, when they next meet, will make generous contributions in order to assist in the great work with which those who are administering the Canadian Patriotic Fund, find themselves entrusted.

I am pleased to be able to state that Professor DeBarres, of Mount Allison University, has placed his services at my disposal in connexion with this work. I have appointed him Organizer of the Fund throughout the Province. He will visit the different localities throughout the Province as soon as possible with a view of meeting the local committees where Organizations exist, and organizing committees in sections where none at present exist, and giving his assistance in any way he can in generally promoting the interests of the Fund.

JOSIAH WOOD,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Fredericton, N. B., December 10th, 1915.

News in Brief

—Ottawa, Dec. 7.—Troopship *Lapland* which sailed from Canada on November 26, with troops, has arrived safely in England. Total troops on board, 2,294.

—St. John, N. B., Dec. 10.—Wilfred Gribble, Socialist, was sent up for trial yesterday on a charge of seditious utterances. He was allowed out on $2,400 bail.

—Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Premier Borden, who is going south for Christmas, will stop off at New York and address the Pilgrims' Club. He will also speak before the New England Club.

—Madrid, Dec. 9.—Count Alvaro de Romanones to-day was chosen by King Alfonso to form a new Spanish Government in succession to the Dato Cabinet, which resigned on Monday.

—Washington, Dec. 14—President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt will be married on Saturday, December 18, at Mrs. Galt's home here, according to a formal announcement made to-day at the White House.

—London, Dec. 10.—Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, announced in the House of Commons that Great Britain has formally recognized the Carranza Government in Mexico.

—Amsterdam, Dec. 10.—Emperor William will visit Brussels from December 19 to 22, according to Belgian correspondents of Dutch newspapers. He will also visit the neighboring parts of Belgium, including the field of Waterloo, it is said.

—South Bethelehem, Pa., Dec. 10—An explosion at the Redington Fuse plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company to-day resulted in the death of one person, a man named Adams, and minor injuries to several others. The injured were sent to a local hospital. The explosion was caused by the flash from a machine.

—Manchester, Dec. 8.—While the Ford peace ship is speeding eastward, the whole body of employees of the Ford auto works here enlisted yesterday under Lord Derby's group scheme, engaging to serve in the army when called upon. The men marched through the city headed by a brass band in celebration of their enlistment.

—Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The troopship *Saxonia* has arrived in England. She sailed from Canada on November 22 with the 54th Battalion, British Columbia; 36 officers and 1,111 men; 58th Battalion, Ontario, 40 officers and 1,091 men; No. 1 Battery, siege artillary, 6 officers, 210 men; details, one chaplain; total 83 officers and 2,412 men.

—The prohibitionists in Newfoundland have gained a victory over the liquor people by an overwhelming majority, and as a result it will go dry on January 1, 1917. The total vote in favor of prohibition was 24,965, while those voting against it numbered 5,348, making a majority in favor of prohibition of 19,617.

—Copenhagen, Dec. 9.—Prince Viggo, youngest son of Prince Waldemar of Denmark, will go to Canada early next year to be educated there in practical farming. Prince Viggo, who will leave Denmark on Jan. 17, will travel by way of New York and make a short tour of the United States before proceeding to Canada.

—Paris, Dec. 10.—Sir Edward Grey and Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, who are in Paris for conference with French government officials, were received to-day by President Poincaré.

President Poincaré gave a luncheon to the British cabinet ministers, which also was attended by the members of the French cabinet and under-secretaries of state.

—Shanghai, Dec. 9.—The rioters captured after the abortive attack on the training ship *Chao-ho* and the French settlement, were placed on trial yesterday morning. Eye-witnesses, which include marines and officers of the training ship as well as those who were present at the affair in Rue Eugéne Bard, now are testifying before the court specially convened.

—Sarnia, Ont., Dec. 7.—Robert Riddell, a former hotel keeper of a village of Wyoming, was given seven years in Kingston penitentiary for arson by Judge McWatt here this morning. Riddell lost his license recently, and to vent his spite on the temperance people launched a campaign of arson, hiring young men to carry on an epidemic of fires throughout the village.

—Paris, Dec. 10.—General H. J. E. Gouraul, who lost an arm as the result of wounds suffered while commanding the French expedionary force at the Dardanelles and who sustained other severe wounds, has been assigned to command one of the armies at the front, although he has barely recovered. The General himself applied for active employment again.

—Erie, Pa., Dec. 10.—Two of the three Anchor Line grain elevators, owned by the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, were burned to-day with 500,000 bushels of wheat. Loss estimated at $750,000. The wheat came from Canada and awaited shipment to Great Britain and her Allies.

No other cause than spontaneous combustion has yet been assigned.

—London, Dec. 7.—The Pope's appeal for speedy peace at yesterday's consistory is recognized by leading English Catholics as being utterly futile. Father Bernard Vaughn, the Jesuit preacher, in a sermon at Farm Street Church, Sunday, said that the English Catholics could not lay down the sword until the forces of barbarism and irreligion had been routed, and suggested that any move from whatever source for an inconclusive peace would obtain little hearing.

—London, Dec. 9.—The largest labor organization in the history of England, representing about 2,000,000 men, was formed to-day for the purpose of offensive or defensive action in matters representing wages and conditions of work.

The organizations comprising the alliance are the Miners' Federation, the National Union of Railway Men, and the National Transport Workers' Union. The constitution adopted provides that joint action can only be taken after the consent of the three organizations concerned is obtained.

—Ottawa, Dec. 10—The revenue of the Dominion for the eight months ended November 30, was $104,756,305, as compared with $60,469,002 a year ago, or an increase of over $14,000,000, according to the monthly financial statement issued today.

While the revenue has increased the expenditure has decreased and is now ten million dollars less than a year ago for the eight months' period, leaving a surplus of about $39,500,000 and a betterment of $27,500,000 compared with a year ago.

The war expenditure which comes under capital account amounts to $36,514,955 for the eight months, or $127,000,000 since the war began. The net debt of the country is now just over half a billion compared with $364,843,247 a year ago.

Customs revenue was $9,101,556 for November, which is more than double which it was a year ago, and post office revenue for the month is a $400,00 increase.

For the eight months there is a reduction of nearly a million in railway subsidies.

—Fredericton, Dec. 12.—The St. John river was practically sealed by last night's frost, and the season of navigation is apparently over. To-day there was skating along the St. Marys shore opposite the city. With the exception of 1909, when the river remained open for one day longer, the ice bridge has been later forming than on any year since 1829, when the closing date was December 15th.

—Hopewell, Va., Dec. 10.—In the main part of the town of Hopewell, swept by fire yesterday and last night, hardly a building remained, though the great explosives plant nearby and the company villages at either end of that town escaped undamaged. The loss is put at $1,000,000

Although many were injured, only one death was reported. A negro caught looting was strung to a tree.

The explosives plant, which day and night is turning out war munitions for the Allies, ceased operations only long enough to make sure that none of its buildings would burn.

—Peking, Dec. 11—Yuan Shi-kai, president of the Chinese republic, has accepted the throne of China tendered to him by the council of state.

Acting as a parliament, the council of state to-day canvassed the vote on the question of a change in the form of the government of China to a monarchy, and found that the votes of 1,993 representatives, out of 2,034 qualified to vote on the proposition, were favorible to the change.

The council of state immediately sent to Yuen Shi-kai a petition urging him to accept the throne. He declined at first, but when the petition was forwarded to him a second time he accepted, with the proviso that he would continue to act as president until a convenient time for the coronation.

NEWS OF THE SEA

—St. John, N. B., Dec. 7—Mr. J. Willard Smith has received a telegram from Captain Berryman that the schooner *William L. Elkins* went ashore on Portland Head, Maine, in a very heavy breeze, and was full of water, and also that she would be a total loss. The *Elkins* sailed from St. John last Friday with a cargo of alewives, bound to New York. The cargo was valued at about $11,000, and was shipped by Mr. Urquhart, of Yarmouth, N. S. The cargo was insured.

The *Wm. L. Elkins* was an American schooner of 229 tons, and was a regular trader for many years between St. John and American ports. There was no insurance on the vessel. Mr. J. W. Smith was her agent at St. John. Capt. Berryman reports no loss of life.

—Tampa, Fla., Dec. 8.—A British warship, of the type of the Austrian cruiser *Sydney*, arrived at the entrance of Tampa Bay to-day, and remained off Egmont Key to-night. Reports, that the Austrian *Borneo*, in port here since the beginning of the war was preparing to make a dash for New Orleans to go into dry dock, generally were connected with the cruiser's appearance. The warship has not been spoken to to-night.

—London, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the London *Daily Telegraph* from Malta says the steamer *Umeta* is reported to have been sunk in the Mediterranean. The dispatch adds that 49 survivors of the disaster were landed, but that five officers of the vessel and 47 Lascars are missing.

The *Umeta* was a steamer of 3,325 tons net. The last report of her was when she Passed Perim Nov. 8, bound north.

—London, Dec. 7.—The steamers *Korea* and *Sophia* have been in collision off Deal. The *Sophia* was badly damaged, the result of being rammed by the *Korea*, while she was at anchor.

There are several steamers by the name of *Sophia*, the one probably alluded to in the foregoing being the 2,092 ton Greek steamer *Sophia*, which when last reported was on her way to European waters from South America. The *Korea* is an American owned vessel of 5,651 tons, last reported as having sailed from Rio Janeiro on Nov. 20, for London.

—Halifax, N. S., Dec. 7—With fire, raging in No. 2 hold, the British steamer *Carlton* arrived in port yesterday with 7,300 tons of sugar.

"What was the cause of the explosion?" the captain was asked.

"What is the cause of them all?" he replied. He said the ship was rolling heavily when the fire was discovered, and he was not sure whether an explosion had occured.

The steamer *Carlton*, 4403 tons, of Newcastle, sailed from New York with sugar last Thursday, bound for Queenstown for orders.

—London, Dec. 10.—The Norwegian steamer *Ingstad* has been sunk. Except for one man who was drowned, all the members of the crew were saved. The *Ingstad* was a vessel of 780 tons gross, and was built in 1910.

—London, Dec. 10.—The Danish steamer *Minsk* has been sunk. The crew was saved. The *Minsk* was a steamer with a gross tonnage of 1,229. She was owned in Copenhagen. The vessel sailed from Blyth, England, on Nov. 13, but shipping records do not give her destination.

—San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 10—The Porto Rico liner *Coamo* was stopped yesterday by the French cruiser *Descartes*, which took four German firemen from the merchantmen on board the warship. It is reported that the *Descartes* was looking for Waldemar Hepp, German consul at San Juan, and John Stubbe, the Austrian consul, who are now in New York. Chief Steward Schaade, of the Porto Rico liner *Carolina*, was taken from the vessel last night.

—London, Dec. 9—The British steamer *Veria* and the Greek steamer *Goulandris* have been sunk.

The *Veria* of 3,229 tons gross, was owned by the Cunard line. She was last reported as having arrived at Genoa on November 11, from Liverpool. The *Goulandris* is probably the *L. G. Goulandris* a vessel of 1,598 tons gross, built in 1895.

—London, Dec. 11.—The British steamer *Bustris*, 2,720 tons gross, has been sunk. Her crew was landed.

—New York, Dec. 13—The steamer *Dante Alighierie*, of the Transatlantic Italiana, has not been torpedoed and is safe in an Italion port, according to a cable message received to-day by the line's local agents from the home office at Genoa.

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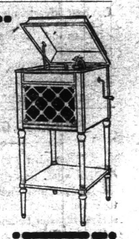

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