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J. D. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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 Lepobello.

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 Campobello, 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 1.30 p. m.

Atlantic Standard Time

L. C. 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.

FREIGHT—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 M. 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.

ST. 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.

## ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE

ALBERT THOMPSON, POSTMASTER

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Post cards one cent each, to any address in Canada, United States or Mexico. Post cards two cents each, to other countries.

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All mails for registration must be posted half hour previous to the closing of ordinary mail.

## 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 Tuesday in October.

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

Judge Carleton.

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

Geo. S. Hibbard, Registrar.

Minerva P. Hibbard, Deputy Regr.

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# The Beacon

VOL. 26 SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1915 NO. 40


## WAR IN HEAVEN

(Miss Alexander, author of the fine poem which follows, is a daughter of "that old man eloquent," the late Archbishop Alexander, of Armagh, many of whose poems, including the famous lines beginning "They say that war is hell," written during the Boer war, appeared first in *The Times*. Miss Alexander is the daughter of two poets, for her mother wrote many well-known hymns, some of which, like "All things bright and beautiful" and "There is a green hill far away," are in almost universal use.)

MY doubting heart with pain and pity burned
For blood-filled trenches and for foundered ships,
When half of purpose, half by chance I turned
To John's Apocalypse.

"Is God the Governor,"—my vext heart said—
"Where man and man unmerciful have striven
Since first men were?" Then in the Book I read
—*And there was war in heaven.*

Almighty wrath had blasted with a word,
Yet were the hosts arrayed, and Satan fell
Before God's soldier with the flaming sword,
Archangel Michael.

"What, through world wars to this tumultuous day,
Doth the old Bishop's battled dream reveal?
No barren peace is heaven till Evil lay
Beneath the Conqueror's heel.

"Only the wisest in God's love will win
To read the Vision." Ay, but fools may spell
The sword which chastened chasteneth that sin
By which the angels fell.

ELEANOR ALEXANDER, in *The Times*.

## WEALTHY BRITONS KILLED IN THE WAR

The following list (incomplete) has been compiled from the weekly lists printed in *The Times*, of "Wills and Bequests;" and it is at once a pathetic and an inspiring reminder of the sacrifices wealthy Britons are ready to make when their country calls them to arms in its defence. And it also helps to brand with greater infamy those scoundrels who, instead of risking their all in their country's cause, have sought to increase their wealth by nefarious practices in connexion with war supplies.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Captain Sir Francis Ernest Waller, Bt., (34) 6th R. Fus., of Woodcote, Kenilworth, killed in action, unsettled property | 245,268 |
| Second-Lieutenant Sir Gawaine George Stuart Baillie, Bt. (20), 2nd Dragoons (R. Scots Greys), of Polkemmet, Whitburn, Linlithgow, killed in action, unsettled estate | 139,049 |
| Lieutenant Frederick Ernest Styles, (30), R. Munster Fus., of Blackmoor, Edenbridge, killed in action, unsettled property | 118,378 |
| Sec. Lieut. Wm. MacKinnon MacNeill, 16th Lancers, of Tunbridge Wells, a well-known steeplechase rider, killed in action, unsettled property | 104,482 |
| Second-Lieut. George Edward Taylor Whitehead, (21), 9th Lancers, killed in action, unsettled property | 99,133 |
| Lieut. John Stanley Davey (33), North Somerset Yeo., of Bannerleigh, Leigh Woods, Ashton, Somerset, tobacco merchant, killed in action, unsettled | 82,972 |
| Lieutenant Robert St. John Blackes-Douglass (22), Irish Guards, killed in action, unsettled personal estate in U. K. | 81,119 |
| Mr. Hugh Gibb, of Orianda, Prestwick, Ayrshire, personal estate | 66,924 |
| Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. Peter Robert Heathcote Drummond-Willoughby, R. N. (29), H. M. S. Monmouth, who was killed in action "at sea"; unsettled property | 66,151 |
| Captain Richard Long Dawson (35), Coldstream Guards, of Holn Park, Ashburton, killed in action, left £7,000 to the Trustees of the Guards' Boat Club, Maidenhead; unsettled property | 59,565 |
| Lieut. William Bastard (23), Bedfordshire Regt., of Oakhill, Slapton, Devon, killed in action; unsettled property | 52,626 |
| Captain John Lionel Wordsworth (32), 5th (Royal Iyish) Lancers, of Glen Park, Scalby, killed in action; unsettled property | 45,711 |
| Major Lord John Spencer Cavendish, D. S. O. (39), 1st Life Guards, killed in action; unsettled property | 45,432 |
| Major Lord Charles George Francis Mercer Nairne (40), 1st R. Dragoons, killed in action, second son of the Marquess of Lansdowne; unsettled personal estate | 42,749 |
| Captain Alexander (or Alastair) Grant Gwyer (34), 6th Dragoon Grds, killed in action; unsettled personal estate | 40,333 |
| Lieut. Sir Archibald Charles Gibson Craig, 2nd Highland L. I., of Riccarton, Currie, Mid Lothian, killed in action; personal estate in U. K. | 35,599 |
| Lieutenant Edward Hubert Leatham (28), 12th Lancers, killed in action, unsettled property | 28,435 |
| Lieut. Alfred Felix Schuster (31), 4th Hussars, barrister-at-law, killed in action; unsettled property | 27,316 |
| Capt. Meyricke Entwisle Lloyd (34), R. Welsh Fus., of Trewythen, Gresford, Wreyham, killed in action; unsettled property | 25,544 |
| Captain Charles John Chard Barrett, R. Scots Fus., of Camberley, killed in action, unsettled property | 24,540 |
| Captain Esme Fairfax Chinnery, R. Flying Corp. and Coldstream Guards, a well-known cricketer, killed whilst flying near Issy, France; unsettled property | 16,631 |
| Lieut. Edward Fenwick Boyd (24), Northumberland Fus., a well-known Rugby Footballer, killed in action; unsettled property | 5,831 |
| Lieut. Col. Guy Louis Busson Du Maurier, D. S. O., 3rd R. Fus., writer of the play "An Englishman's Home," elder son of the late George du Maurier, the famous *Punch* artist, killed in action, died intestate; unsettled property estate | 878 |

## THE WORK OF THE SEVEN RAIDERS

The following table shows the amount of damage caused by German cruisers which were ordered to prey upon British commerce:

| Name of Vessel | Number of Ships Sunk | Estimated Value (including cargoes) |
|---|---|---|
| Emden | 17 and three captured | £2,211,000 |
| Karlsruhe | 17 | 1,662,000 |
| Kronprinz Wilhelm | 13 | 1,165,000 |
| Prinz Eitel Friedrich | 11 | 885,000 |
| Königsberg | 1 | 275,000 |
| Dresden | 5 | 275,000 |
| Leipzig | 3 | 235,000 |

The total "catch" of these seven cruisers was 67 vessels sunk, representing £6,708,000.

At first sight a total of over £6,700,000 may seem a fairly large sum. In reality it is, in proportion to the total values afloat since the outbreak of war, a trifling sum. During the first eight months of the war the total value of imports into the ports of the United Kingdom was nearly £471,000,000, and that of exports £265,000,000. The total value of imports and exports of merchandise through the ports of the United Kingdom was thus nearly £736,000,000. The ships which were sunk include a number which were engaged in trade outside the British Empire, of which no value can now be given.

## HOW TO HANDLE FRESH FISH DURING SUMMER

By J. A. Paulhus, Chairman Publicity Committee, Can. Fisheries Assn.

BEFORE entering the period of hot weather, a few suggestions to the Fish Trade might help to stimulate and increase the consumption of fish.

As it has been so often quoted, no food deteriorates, or loses its flavor, so rapidly as fresh fish food when not properly cared for. After the producer had done his duty in supplying strictly fresh fish, and the goods have received proper attention when in transit, the final successful handling rests with the distributor, or rather, with the retailer who delivers to the consumer.

As a rule, it must be said that many of our fish retailers are not adequately equipped to meet the exigencies of this particular business, and much trade is lost through the lack of proper facilities.

The first and essential move by the retailer should be to inspect properly the fish that is delivered to him by the wholesaler, and see that it is in the best condition. This being done as a part of a well regulated system, he should immediately proceed to sort and pack it well and cleanly in his fish bin filled with clean ice, or in his refrigerator.

A retailer, who has already a certain trade with a prospect of increasing same, would do well to provide himself with a small refrigerator plant. This would be found a little costly, perhaps, but the initial cost would be quickly turned into a good asset, and secure good profits on the investment in the long run. There is now offered in this market a new cooling apparatus, which does not require any motive power, and consequently, should be economical to install and keep going. It is equipped with a box in which ice and salt are mixed together and form a brine. This brine, by the process of gravitation, runs into pipes and produces cold air through the space which it is intended to cool. The principle is simple; the box is placed at a certain height or above the cooling chambers, and the brine, which is circulating, by the law of gravity (the same as in the hot water system of heating) can be utilized in separate chambers to generate cold as required, in proportion to the capacity of the plant. I am not a selling agent for this new device. I read a description of it a few days ago in a magazine devoted to refrigeration in general, and without going into further detail, I may say that it struck me that it should be most useful and adaptable to the retail fish trade. I know that it is used in one or two places in this city by dairymen, and that many similar plants are also in use in the Province of Ontario by dairymen, and in the fruit trade. The chief advantage is the small cost to run it proportionately to plants which require motive power. A good bin lined with galvanized iron kept scrupulously clean, with an exit for melting ice at the base, is almost indispensable to the retailer, who cannot afford a refrigerating plant. A layer of cracked ice is placed at the bottom of the bin, then a layer of fish, another layer of ice, and so on. A sprinkle of salt on each layer of ice will help to produce more cold and keep an even low temperature.

For a display or show case to be placed in a conspicuous place in the store, a box similar to the bin just described, only not so deep and with a lid or glass top, could be used. The fish could be transferred from the large bin to the display bin as it might be required.

There is no sense whatever in fish being exposed at the shop door on a bit of timber or on a marble slab and unprotected from the heat of the sun, flies, and street dust. After a few hours of this treatment, the eyes are sunk into the orbits, the flesh has a livid tint, the skin becomes parched and dry, and the whole appearance of the fish is most unattractive. No customer with a pretension of having a notion of health and sanitation will stop to buy a food product handled in such a manner.

I would be in favor of strict city regulations regarding the handling of fresh fish, because they would serve a double service. They would eliminate these unsightly expositions from the butchers' shops, and fish markets, and help to destroy the fly pest during warm weather, which this city is trying so hard to overcome. They would also help to break down the prejudice that a certain class of the community pretend to have against fish food. I have often heard people making this remark: "Why can we not get fish in the city of Montreal, as fresh, as palatable, as good flavored as that we had when at the seashore during vacation or holidaying."

I know there is exaggeration in some cases, and that as a rule this market is supplied with good, sound fish, but there is no doubt that there is room for improvement, and we shall not give up the task until we get as near perfection as possible. Already, it might be admitted, we have made progress, and the day is not far off when the full value of fish food will be appreciated as it deserves to be, especially if we can regulate and improve upon methods of producing and marketing.

With this end in view, let everyone who has an interest in the fish business, be he a producer, a distributor or a consumer, put his shoulder to the wheel and do his share, and I should say everybody in Canada should have at heart the development of the fish industry, one of the best assets this country possesses.—*Canadian Fisherman* for May.

## FISHERIES IN GRAND MANAN

Grand Manan, N. B. April 11, 1915.

Editor Canadian Fisherman,—

I wish to express through the columns of your valuable magazine the merits of the fishing industry of the Island of Grand Manan. Situated in the extreme southerly part of the county of Charlotte, and a mere speck on the map of New Brunswick, it is a very industrious and thriving spot, with a population of 2,700, of which nearly all of this number are toilers of the sea.

This island is about 20 miles long by an average of six miles in width, and is divided by districts, namely: North Head, Castalia, Woodward's Cove, Grand Harbor, and Seal Cove. The chief industry of this island is the herring fishery, in which hundreds of boats and men are employed during most of the year, especially from the first of July until the last of December. During the rest of the year we carry on the catching of cod, hake, and lobsters—the latter industry is carried on very extensively, and employs large numbers of men and motor-boats. Yet at present this line of fish is very low, the fishermen are only receiving 18c for the large lobster, and the small ones being prohibited from sale by law, makes business in this line dull, yet it is a good law, if only well enforced.

Now, I wish to call attention to the large amount of business transacted here for the small population. There are some 21 general stores on the island, and a number of large fish firms, such as, The Grand Manan Fish Co., Mr. Frank Ingersoll, North Head, J. L. Guptil, Irvin Ingalls, Grand Harbor, McLaughlin Bros., Seal Cove, this latter firm during the winter of 1913-1914 handled about $60,000 worth of fish alone, which was a little above the average.

We are now making ready to repair our weirs for the season's business, and are in hopes of a good season.

J. BURTON COOK, Seal Cove.

—*Canadian Fisherman* for May.

## MERCANTILE NAVIES OF THE WORLD

The following figures of the tonnage of the seven principal merchant navies of the world were lately published in America and appear in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*:—

| | Gross tonnage |
|---|---|
| Great Britain | 20,075,791 |
| Germany | 4,988,746 |
| United States | 3,489,736 |
| Norway | 2,475,324 |
| France | 2,246,504 |
| Japan | 1,700,062 |
| Italy | 1,571,761 |

The *Journal* points out that the tonnage of the British merchant shipping is nearly 4,000,000 greater than that of the six other countries taken together. The figures for the United States include about one and a half millions of tonnage of shipping on the Great American Lakes.

What, we are asked again, has become of the German Crown Prince? According to our information the Kaiser assigned him some time since to a place the name of which has been censored.—*Punch*.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

## News in Brief

—Mr. A. Dewitt Foster, M. P., Kings County, Nova Scotia, has resigned his seat.

—Edmund Leger, aged 48, a former inmate of the Provincial Hospital, St. John, took his own life with a revolver on April 28 at his home at Shediac. He is survived by a wife and family.

—Nine out of fourteen steamers engaged in seal fisheries have returned to St. John's, Newfoundland up to April 28, with hauls of 33,000 pelts, which is less than the catch of a single large steamer of the sealing fleet in ordinary years.

—The remains of Philip Arsenault, of Wellington, P. E. I., who was killed by a premature dynamite explosion in the lumber woods of Maine, arrived on the Island for burial on April 30. The body had been frightfully mutilated, the head and limbs being severed.

—The government has relaxed the precautions against the foot and mouth disease so as to allow race horses shipped by express consigned to an incorporated jockey club or racing association to be admitted into Canada without permit when the other regulations are complied with.

—Seventy-one hotels in Montreal closed their doors at eleven o'clock Friday night, April 30, not to reopen them as licensed places, in accordance with legislation passed at Quebec some time ago, calling for the reduction in places licensed to sell liquor until the minimum of 400 was reached.

—Three persons were killed at Bordeaux, France, May 1, in an accident in connexion with the launching of the battleship Languedoc. The vessel left the ways with such speed that it stranded on the bank of the river. It struck and crushed a lighter, on board which the fatalities occurred.

—A Maine Central freight train was wrecked near Kingman Station on the afternoon of April 29. No one was injured and the locomotive did not leave the rails, but 14 freight cars went off and rolled down an embankment tearing up 100 yards of track, blocking the line, breaking off several telegraph poles and putting many lines out of commission.

—William G. Peters, one of the crew of the La Have fishing schooner *Minnie M. Mosher*, was drowned in Halifax harbor late Saturday night. To reach his vessel he had to cross the deck of another schooner, and in doing so he slipped and fell between the vessels in the harbor. He belonged to Rockdale, C. B. His father now resides in Halifax.

—Thirteen years ago Bernard Frank Laufers, of Minneapolis, disappeared and his relatives heard nothing of him until last week, when they received official word from Ottawa that Private Bernard Laufers, First Battalion, had been seriously wounded with the Canadian contingent on the battlefield of Ypres.

—Memorial services for the Montreal soldiers killed at Langemarck were held in that city on April 30, in Christ Church Cathedral, Emmanuel Congregational Church, St. James Methodist Church, Crescent street Presbyterian Church and St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. All the services were largely attended.

—The central feature of the budget, the London *Chronicle's* parliamentary correspondent believes, will be the scheme for taxation of war profits. He is of the opinion that the government intends to appropriate two-thirds of the surplus profits made by all firms engaged directly or indirectly in the production of goods used in war operations.

—An Athens dispatch to the London *Evening News* on April 25, says it is reported in shipping circles at Piræus that warships of the allied fleet have captured and taken to Lemnos the Hadja Daout line steamers Virginia and Magda, which were flying the American flag. They carried cargoes which were declared to be contraband of war.

—As reported in the *Sydney Post*, His Lordship Mr. Justice Russell, in the nonjury case of Butler versus the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, which was a case in which the defendant association was sued for payment of an amount due under a policy held by her son at the time of his death, awarded to the plaintiff the amount claimed.

—A telegram received in Amsterdam on April 28, from Magdeburg, Saxony, says that James W. Gerard, the United States ambassador to Germany, on Thursday visited the military detention camp for war prisoners in Magdeburg where the British officers are in solitary confinement as a reprisal for the treatment of German submarine crews in England.

—Leander Westhaver, an assistant in an educational institution in Windsor, N. S., was accidently electrocuted in that town last Saturday night. In attempting to turn off the electric light he received a shock which caused his death.

He was 28 years old and unmarried. The accident occurred near the hot water boiler in the basement. Two of his brothers, Arthur and William, and one sister, Bessie, reside in Woodstock, N. B.

—The fourth military contingent from Newfoundland, which left St. John's Thursday, April 22, by the steamer *Stephano* for Halifax, where they were transferred to the liner *Missanabie* for Liverpool, arrived safely there on Sunday last. This force of 250 men makes the Newfoundland regiment now garrisoning Edinburgh Castle 1,250 strong, and another 250 are training at St. John's and awaiting transport.

—Nineteen large boxes addressed "To the Secretary of the High Commissioner, 17 Victoria Street, London, England" from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Ottawa, arrived in Montreal April 29, on the Ottawa train, with printed material and necessary adjuncts to carry on the polling of the soldiers' votes.

The train left Montreal with the nineteen boxes in the baggage car, bound for Halifax and St. John.

—Food and clothing to the value of $49,174,519 had been sent from New York by the commission for relief in Belgium in the commission's ships to Rotterdam and diatributed throughout Belgium up to April 3, according to the commission's report given out in New York on April 28. The total of food and clothing already shipped and arranged for shipment is 688,082 tons, the statement says.

—Philip E. McCleary, an American newspaper correspondent at Vera Cruz, has been imprisoned and sentenced to be shot by Carranza authorities for having sent out uncensored news dispatches.

Secretary Bryan received an appeal for aid from John W. Roberts, another correspondent there, and instructed Consul Silliman to take the question up at once with Carranza. No official report on the affair has reached the department.

—Montreal, April 26.—The C. P. R. $3,000,000 suit against the owners of S. S. Storstad, which rammed the Empress of Ireland last May, has been won by the C. P. R. The damages are to be assessed by the registrar of the Admiralty Court, Mr. Justice Dunlop, in his judgment, concurred with the report of the Mersey commission of enquiry and placed the responsibility for the disaster upon Chief Officer Toftenes of the Storstad. An appeal will likely be taken.

—The German Empress, dressed in mourning, and looking pale and sad, paid a flying visit to Strassburg, the capital of Lower Alsace, on Tuesday morning, April 27, and visited three hospitals where several officer friends were lying wounded. Her Majesty left Strassburg on the same night for Berlin. She was accompanied only by one woman, and received only the Burgomaster at Strassburg. The population of the city were not aware of her visit.

—In the list of casualties published April 30, appears the name of James Duffy, 16th Battalion, killed in action. Duffy was a well known Marathoner. He enlisted in Hamilton, Ont., with the Highlanders, and before coming to Hamilton spent some time in Scotland. Duffy carried the Maple Leaf across the tape first in the Boston Marathon one year, won the famous round-the-bay race in Hamilton, and also figured prominently in a number of other big events. He was unmarried. His mother lives in Scotland.

—Hon. Louis Olivier Taillon announced April 29 that he had resigned his position as postmaster of Montreal, and would leave the office the following evening. He is to be succeeded by Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, ex-M. P. for Beauharnois, who has resided in Victoria, B. C., for a year or more.

The retiring postmaster is a former premier of Quebec province and ex-postmaster-general, and a Privy Councillor of the Dominion.

—Geo. E. Francklyn, head of the S. Cunard Company, of Halifax, French consul for Nova Scotia, grandson of the late Sir Samuel Cunard, founder of the Cunard Line, and one of the leading citizens of Halifax, died in that city on Sunday, May 2, after a brief illness. He was taken ill on Saturday, and death was due to hemorrhage of the brain. He was 67 years old, and had been identified with the shipping interests of Halifax for over forty years. He was born in Ceylon and came to Halifax when a young man. He leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter.

—French military writers estimates the full military strength of Italy at 2,000,000 men, of whom 800,000 probably form the active field army. The chief of the Italian general staff is Lt. General Count Cadorna. Lt. General Cadorna is regarded as a brilliant thinker, cool and tenacious, and is still in the height of his power.

The principal assistant to Lt. General Cadorna is Lt. General Porro, Under Chief of the General Staff. The latter is sixty-one years old. He is very popular with the army and is reputed to possess high strategic abilities.

—Mr. W. E. Sharp, of Bristol, England, son of Mr. Sharp of Minister's Island, found lately, in a bag of coppers, a coin of peculiar interest at the present time. It is bronze, dated 1814—just a hundred years ago—, struck to commemorate the alliance of England, Prussia and Russia in the war against the French. On it is a profile of Alexander, Emperor of all the Russians, and on the other side are the names of the Emperor of Russia, Marquis of Wellington, King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenburg. Round the edge are the words, "We conquer to set free."

—Mr. John T. Hawke, editor of the Moncton *Transcript*, was born in Plymouth, England, sixty-one years ago April 30. He came to Canada as a young man and entered journalism. He obtained his journalistic experience very largely on the staff of the Toronto *Globe*, although for a time he was associated with the Ottawa *Free Press*. Since 1887 he has been editor and proprietor of the Moncton *Transcript*, which, under his management, has become one of the leading papers in the Province of New Brunswick. Mr. Hawke is a well-known speaker as well as being a forceful writer.—*Journal of Commerce*.

—The *Matin* publishes the following details about the length of front on which the Allied Armies are fighting, which, the journal declares, are based on exact information:—

In the West the French occupy a front of 543½ miles, the British 31¼ miles, the Belgians 17½ miles, making altogether 592½ miles.

In the East our Russian Allies have to hold a line extending over 856½ miles, while in the South Serbians and Montenegrin's cover 218¾ miles.

This brings the entire length of the fighting fronts up to the enormous total of 1,667½ miles.

—The steamer St. George of the C. P. R. Bay of Fundy service has been definitely taken over by the admiralty for use overseas. She is to be taken to England for service as a hospital ship, requiring but few changes in the way of remodelling for the purpose. The steamer will be used with her sister ships of the same type which are now in the Red Cross service, conveying wounded from France to the hospitals in England.

Her transfer is not permanent, as she will again be returned to the C. P. R. when the admiralty has dispensed with her use, but it is believed that St. John will not see her again, at least on the bay service.

—Hon. Sir Robert Linton Weatherbee, retired Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, died in Halifax, Tuesday afternoon, April 27. He was born at Bedeque, P. E. I., April 7, 1836, and was for some years editor of Acadian Recorder and a contributor to other journals. He represented the Dominion as counsel before the Halifax Fisheries Commission, which awarded $5,500,000 to Canada in 1877. Appointed Supreme Court Judge, October 7, 1878; Chief Justice, January, 1905; retired, March, 1907, and knighted by the late King Edward, 1906. The deceased succeeded the late Sir A. G. Archibald as President of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

—A despatch on April 29 to the *Central News*, London, from Stockholm says that King Gustav is ill, apparently with a recurrence of the stomach trouble for which he underwent an operation a year ago. The correspondent says it is stated that the illness of the King is of a somewhat serious character.

King Gustav was operated on early last April for ulceration of the stomach by Professor John Wilhelm Berg, the celebrated Swedish surgeon. The operation lasted seventy-five minutes. It was said that the ulcer was more or less superficial in nature and showed no signs of being malignant. The King after he had sufficiently recovered went to Carlsbad to recuperate.

—A disastrous fire in Sydney, N. S., swept the business district in Charlotte street on the morning of April 30. Several buildings were wiped out. The blaze started in Wright's Ltd., furnishing house, which was razed to the ground with loss of $50,000, partly covered.

The Minto Hotel, in which building was located the Dominion Express Company, Williams' tobacco and tonsorial parlor, and a shoeshine department, was razed to the ground. Other buildings demolished were the Harrington Block, containing the Miles grocery store, Kelly's photographic studio, and several tenements. Giffin's haberdashery was also burned out. The total loss is estimated at $167,000.

—Jan Bauzek, an Austrian prisoner, was shot and mortally wounded shortly before 9 o'clock Saturday night May 1, at the Windsor C. P. R. station Montreal, because he was trying to escape. He died half an hour after being removed to the Montreal General Hospital.

Bauzek was in a party of 106 Austrians who were being taken from the detention prison on St. Antoine street, this city, to the detention camp at Spirit Lake. Bauzek made his break for liberty when the Windsor station was reached, pursued by a sergeant and a guard, the latter calling in vain for the fleeing man to stop.

The bullet hit Bauzek in the chest, back of the right lung, and passed clear through his body.

## ENCAENIA OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Sir F. Williams Taylor, of Montreal, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, is to deliver the address to the graduating class at the Encænia of the University of New Brunswick on Thursday, May 13.

Dr. C. C. Jones, chancellor, has issued the programme for the Encænia. It names Rev. L. Ralph Sherman, curate of Trinity Church, St. John, son of Mrs. L. W. Sherman, of Fredericton, as the alumni orator. Rev. Mr. Sherman is one of three Rhodes' scholars from the University of New Brunswick. Dr. W. C. Kierstead, professer of philosophy and economies at the U. N. B., will deliver the address in praise of the founders, while Mr. E. C. Atkinson is the valedictorian of the class of 1915.

Nine members of the graduating class will receive their degrees *in absentia*, being now on active service. They are: H. A. Deveber, G. B. McDonnel Fraser, Thomas J. Gorman, Wm. M. Hickman, John B. Hipwell, Louis J. Lockary, Frank J. McGibbon, Harry L. Holman and William J. Lawson, all of whom are with the Twenty-third Battery of Field Artillery, now at Shorncliffe Camp, England.

## FRANCE ASSEMBLING HER MILITARY CLASS OF 1917

W. Frank Hatheway, consular agent for France at St. John, is instructed by the French government to notify all Frenchmen living in Canada, born in 1897 and also those others of earlier military class, that they are to register themselves at once in the census book of military class 1917 in order to establish the lists of that class. Necessary forms for this registration will be furnished by the different consular agents.

Those French subjects interested who consider themselves exempt must attach to their statement of exemption a medical certificate stating in detail and with precision their state of health and the reasons why they are not fit for military service. Height, weight and condition of sight must be mentioned in such statement. Those persons not registered in class 1913, 1914, 1915, are subject to the same conditions mentioned above. They are now notified that they must without further delay fulfil the military requirements.

## NO KEEPING JACK LAVIGNE OUT OF FIGHT

A little thing like the loss of one eye would not interfere to keep John Lavigne out of the scrimmage in Europe. The other eye remained good enough to lay along a fifteen-inch gun for sighting purposes, or as he writes in a letter received here yesterday, "I've got my good eye in fine range to chase those galloping Germans from the fifteen incher, and though I'm small, I'm as good as any Frenchman as ever lived in Bathurst, and I'm going to make a few sit up and take notice, even though I have only one good eye."

When the war broke out John Lavigne, boxer, sailor, veteran of South Africa, and general rustabout, was in disgruntled mood. The fact that he had one eye shot out in Africa barred him from the privilege of offering his other eye to be taken in France. The spirit of the soldier would not down, and Lavigne signed on a cattle boat sailing for the other side, hoping to be enrolled if once he got across the water. For five weeks his ship was at a French port, but because only one of his optics was good, they would not let him stay and join his comrades in the fight.

Back to St. John he came, and after a stay of a month or so, he made another attempt to get to the war, and by the same route. This time he seems to have succeeded. In his letter dated No. 2 Camp Field Forces, Havre, France, he refers to a "scrubbing brush" episode which had to do with a limited sojourn in a King street institution where he had gone after a bout with another kind of enemy than Germans. "I have left the scrubbing brush," he writes, "and have taken to the fifteen-inch gun."

When he went across the second time, Lavigne got to Manchester and left on March 30 on the transport *Palmist* for France, "to fight for St. John."—*Times and Star*.

## THE REASON FOR GERMAN UNPOPULARITY

[From *The Times* Correspondent]

Rome, April 7.—A telegram from Vienna to the *Corriere della Sera* relates that the *Zeit* has asked a number of important people why Germany has so many enemies and has published the answers in its Easter number. Most of them say that envy and fear are responsible, but Field-Marshal Rieger gives the following amazing reply:—

"Germany has so many enemies because she is the nation which excels the others. The world, as Schiller said, loves to darken that which shines and drags in the dust that which is on high. Socrates had to drink hemlock, Christopher Columbus was cast into prison, Jesus Christ was crucified."

There have been many assertions of the intimacy between the Kaiser and the God of Battles, but this latest utterance is surely unique in its likening of modern Germany to the Saviour of the World.

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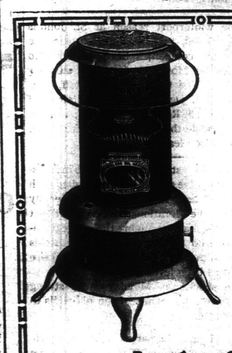

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