

## SPLENDID COURAGE SHOWN BY THE BRITISHERS WHO MANNED THE MYSTERY SHIPS

Rear-Admiral Gordon Campbell, V. C., whose wonderful exploits as a mystery ship commander in luring U-boats to destruction at the hands of apparently harmless tramp steamers provide one of the golden ships in the annals of the naval war, has employed his leisure since retiring from flag rank by writing the story of "My Mystery Ships."

The methods by which he sank three submarines are now well known, but the ordeal which he and his crews underwent during these actions has never yet been thoroughly appreciated.

Here is one undying picture he gives of the crew of the fore gun of the mystery ship Dunraven during her engagement with the U.C. 7 :

"They sat on the deck when it was getting red-hot, knowing the magazines were underneath. One young fellow—I think it was Martindale—tore up his shirt to stuff up their mouths to keep the fumes out; others lifted the boxes of cordite off the deck on to their knees to delay them exploding. They knew all the time they must be blown up, and they also knew that if they moved (thereby revealing to the enemy their presence on a supposedly abandoned ship) they might spoil the show."

This cameo of courage was shown on a ship alone in the Bay of Biscay, on fire, sinking, torpedoed, with depth charges exploding and magazines going off at odd intervals.

### Floating Furcane

The men lay uncomplainingly on the deck of the floating furcane, hoping against hope that the submarine would show herself long enough for them to get in a shot.

The aft gun crew fared little better. Their magazine exploded under them, blowing gun and entire crew into the air. By a stroke of good fortune not a single man was killed, one of them finishing up in the sea, while the others landed on camouflage trucks, made of canvas and wood on deck. Even in this perdicament discipline was uppermost in their minds.

"Boner, who had landed on the trucks, crawled on to the bridge, in spite of being badly wounded in his head and burnt on his hands, and said to me, 'I am sorry, sir, for leaving my gun without orders. I think I must have been blown up!'"

Admiral Campbell gives a further

example of this wonderful discipline. Drilling his crew in preparation for U-boat attacks he always gave two orders, "Torpedo coming" and "Torpedo hit." After the second, the 'panic' party had to rush for the boats and abandon ship.

One day came a real attack, and the order "Torpedo coming" was duly given. A moment later the torpedo exploded with a crash that shook the ship from stem to stern and threw many of the crew off their feet.

"I saw some of the men rushing for the boats, but on looking over the front of the bridge I saw a group of men still smoking and lolling over the side when they ought to have been 'panicking'! I shouted out to know why the something something they weren't rushing for the boats.

"The reply was, 'Waiting for the order, sir. Torpedo hit!'"

That was not the only comic aspect of an action that resulted in the sinking of U.S. 3.

### The Ship's Cat

When it was all over the mystery ship herself was in grave danger of going to the bottom. Campbell and his chief officer, armed only with a candle, went down in the water-logged dark bunkers looking for the ship's cat.

It was the same black cat which earlier in the fight was blown overboard, swam to the stern, then under water, and thus regained the ship.

Admiral Campbell relates how, having sunk his first submarine, U68, he paraded his crew immediately after the action and read to them the 'Prayer of Thanksgiving for Victory,' followed by three cheers for the King. Before he had time to dismiss the parade, 'one of the wags had produced the gramophone and put on the record, 'Down Among the Dead Men Let Him Lie!'"

During this cruise, Campbell, in his disguise as the skipper of a tramp steamer, had grown a "very fine ginger beard which I was very proud of."

He retained it when he went ashore on leave, and "expected my wife would greet me in the approved picture paper fashion, by throwing her arms round my neck and weeping down my back. But not a bit of it! All I got was, 'Shave off that dirty thing at once, and then I will kiss you!'" "What a reward for my labors."

rices of the liquors containing this alcohol increased from £153,000,000 to more than £300,000,000. A "reputed quart," i. e., one and a third pints, costs about \$3, of which more than \$2 goes to the Government. And the customs, excise and license duties on beer, wine and spirits net the British Government well over half a billion dollars a year.

Gin in London, while safer, is considerably more expensive than the average bootleg variety in New York. Whiskey, also safer, costs nearly two-thirds as much in the better bars.

### Thrift Defeats Thirst.

It is primarily this enormous price increase, apparently, that is cutting the liquor consumption. The hardy British thirst is fighting a losing battle with British thrift and economic necessity. Some confirmation of this theory may be found in the fact, mentioned above, that whiskey drinking has fallen off even more in Scotland than in England.

But while the general liquor situation thus seems tolerably satisfactory an intense wet-dry struggle nevertheless goes on. On the one side are the churches and combined temperance societies of the country. On the other are the brewers, the distillers and the more thirsty voters. The balance of power is fairly even. Both are strongly represented in the House of Commons, and the House of Lords—Influential rather than legally powerful—has its dry members to offset the numerous "beer peers."

### Expect Fight in Commons.

Time and Tide, the weekly sponsored by Viscountess Rhondda, sees the fight coming to a climax in the next session of Parliament, and predicts that one side or the other will have to give way.

In any case the result will hardly be radical. The leading temperance organization, "The Temperance Society of Christian Churches," does not share the extreme views of the North American W. C. T. U.'s and Anti-Saloon Leaguers. Its secretary, Charles Nye, is a pleasant white-haired gentleman who surveys the situation dispassionately through a monocle. The present aim of the society, he explains, is to work merely for Sunday closing—to ham-string the week-end binge—and for local option for localities that want it.

## Here and There

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The new Canadian Pacific liner, "Duchess of York" has been launched at Clydebank, Scotland, by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. H.R.H. the Duke of York and other notables were present. The vessel is of 20,000 tonnage, and is the fourth and last of the "Duchess" quartette of steamships built for the service of the St. Lawrence route.

Two hundred Clinchilla rabbits accompanied a ton of special food for their twelve thousand mile journey from England to New Zealand were recently handled by the Canadian Pacific Express Company. The little animals were bred in Lincolnshire and are to serve as a nucleus of a rabbit fur farm in Auckland. As rabbits are regarded as a pest in the Antipodes special arrangements had to be made to allow them to enter the country.

George Jihavlec, son of the Finance Minister of Czechoslovakia, is the latest addition to Alberta's list of notable farmers, led by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, whose E. P. ranch is only one royal demesne among several, including that of the Duke of Sutherland. Young Jihavlec, who is only 22 years of age, has settled near Lethbridge, where he is gaining farm experience on the farm of C. R. Daniel before launching out for himself.

Thirty-five visits and departures of Canadian Pacific steamships will be made in and out of the Port of Saint John during the coming winter season, between December 1st and April 26th, it is officially announced. This represents an increase of three over the previous season. The two new "Duchess" class steamers, the "Duchess of Richmond" and the "Duchess of York," make their first appearance on the sailing list, the former being due in New Brunswick on March 23rd and the latter on March 30th.

The promotion of two of Canada's best known hotelmen to important posts in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been announced by the hotel department of the company. B. A. Neale, manager of the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec, has been appointed manager of the new 1,200-room skyscraper hotel in Toronto, the Royal York, which will be opened to the public next summer. His place in the great hotelery at Quebec will be taken by John Johnston who has been assistant manager at the Chateau for some time.

# Home made Candy

Treat the folks this Easter-time to candy of your own make! None tastes so delicious, none so perfectly satisfies, none so pure and good for all as the candy you make in your own kitchen. Use Borden's St. Charles when the recipe calls for milk—its creamy richness improves the flavor, adds to the food value of all candy. Here are a few tested recipes made with Borden's St. Charles—try them—they will delight you—

### Three Layer Candy

#### PECAN FUDGE

2 cups granulated sugar  
1 tablespoon butter  
1/2 cup soda  
3/4 cup pecans (broken)  
1 cup Borden's St. Charles Milk  
1 teaspoonful vanilla  
1 tablespoon corn syrup

Place sugar, milk, syrup, butter and soda on stove. Boil until it forms soft ball when tested in cold water. Remove, whip, add flavor and nuts. When creamy pour in buttered pan.

### Butter Fondant

4 cups granulated sugar  
1 cup corn syrup  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 tall tin Borden's St. Charles Milk  
1 lb. butter  
Mix sugar, milk, syrup and butter. Add salt. Place over slow flame, stir constantly and boil until it forms a soft ball when tested in ice cold water or 238 degrees with candy thermometer. Remove and pour on to a platter which has been slightly sprinkled with cold water. When cool to blood heat, beat with wooden ladle until the whole becomes creamy and firm.

### Cream Peppermint Drops

1/2 cup Borden's St. Charles Milk  
3 1/2 tablespoonfuls water  
2 cups granulated sugar  
1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar  
2 drops oil of peppermint  
Combine the first three ingredients in a saucepan and boil gently without stirring until a soft ball will form when a little is tried in cold water. Cool till tepid, then flavor, beat till creamy and quickly drop on oiled pans in small rounds from the tip of a teaspoon.

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## THRIFT HAS TRIUMPHED OVER THIRST IN THE OLD COUNTRY; G. B. IS GETTING SOBERER

London, Nov. 3—England, "the tight little island," is getting soberer every year. Figures on clearances for bonded spirit for the first half of 1928, just announced, show a decrease of eight per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1927.

This figure has served to emphasize the astonishing change in British drinking habits during the twentieth century.

In 1900 the consumption of spirits in England was 32,239,522 gallons. In 1913 it was 22,004,432 gallons. Today it has fallen to 10,412,931. In Scotland, "the home of whisky," the decrease is even more striking. The consumption has dropped from 8,623,000 gallons to 2,456,000 gallons. In other words, the average Briton is drinking hardly more than a third as much "hard liquor" as he did 28 years ago.

### Beer Drinking Declines.

Meanwhile the consumption of beer has fallen off about 25 per cent and the continued decrease has so alarmed the brewers that they are planning a huge joint advertising campaign with a slogan to the effect of "Drink Beer for Health." Changes in wine drinking are less marked because of the relative cheapness of port and sherry, but the total expenditure for wine is less than 10 per cent of the national drink bill.

Sobriety has increased accordingly. Convictions for drunkenness in the last 15 years have fallen from 188,000 to 65,000. "Deaths with record of alcoholism" have fallen from 1,831 in 1913 to 366 in 1926. Deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, connected with al-

coholism by many physicians, though other factors enter in, have been cut in half. And all this in face of an increase in population.

### The Cause.

What is the moral, if any? The London Sunday Express, in a leading editorial entitled "England Free and Sober," says:

"This great social revolution is due partly to education, partly to the motor car, partly to sports, and partly to the increase in healthy amusements, such as the cinema and dancing. . . . As a people we are learning the value of the open air, of exercise and of moderation as an aid to physical fitness."

This pleasant conclusion omits to mention one highly important factor—price. Liquor costs four or five times as much in England now as in the good old pre-war days. The taxes which came with the war and remained to help pay the costs of the war have made drunkenness an extremely expensive sport in the British Isles. At the same time the hours of sale, hammered down by war-time necessity and kept down by the influence of the churches, further complicate the life of the sincere drinker. Bars are permitted to remain open for only about three or four hours in the middle of the day and four or five hours in the evening.

### Prices Climb Higher.

An idea of the increase in prices may be gained from the following figures: England's consumption of "absolute alcohol" fell from about 90,000,000 gallons in 1913 to about 50,000,000 gallons in 1927, but the total

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