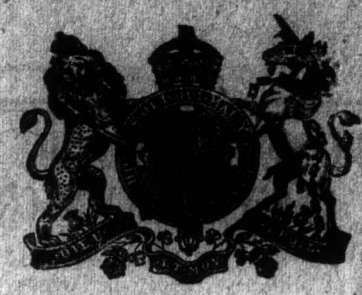




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EASTER

GOT me flowers to straw Thy way,
I got me bougts off many a tree;
But Thou wast up by break of day,
And brought'st Thy sweets along with
Thee.

Yet though my flowers be lost, they say
A heart can never come too late;
Teach it to sing Thy praise this day,
And then this day my life shall date.

GEORGE HERBERT.

(Born April 3, 1593; died March 3, 1633.)

HOW I MET PROFESSOR BILKINS

THE engraved letter intimated that Mrs. Shoresby-Glitter (whom I do not know) would be heartbroken, or something of the sort, if I could not see my way to turn up on Tuesday at half-after-noon, at 876 Somewhere, to meet Professor Bilkins. It was the third invitation within a month I had received to meet Bilkins.

I wondered if Mrs. Shoresby-Glitter and the other hostesses whom I do not know had obtained my name from one of those agencies which sell you a mail-order list of 100,000 Selected Boobs, or something of the kind, guaranteed to buy anything from Tahiti Copper Preferred to a life membership in the Cosmonevrotic Institute for the Study of Will Power and Indigestion.

Well, anyhow, I decided to go. I had not met Bilkins since we left college. He had gone in for Economics, and had recently written a book on the Psychology of the Submerged Tenth, or something of the sort. Everybody in Greenwich Village carried that book under his or her right arm, as the case might be. I am reliably told that the weekly average of copies of the Submerged Tenth re-claimed from the Lost Parcel Office of the Fifth Avenue bus line runs up into the scores.

It was a good talk Bilkins gave them in the Shoresby-Glitter studio; something about the Rhythm of the Hides and Leather Tariff Schedule, or something of the sort. I followed the argument with only partial success. (1) because the Bilkins vocabulary is a peculiarly difficult one, (2) because I was busy looking round for another male in that shimmering audience, (3) because I kept wondering how much Mrs. Shoresby-Glitter could have paid for that magnificent Dachs-hund-Gobelin vase in Tokugawa glaze.

After the lecture we went up to meet Bilkins. I was naturally near the end of the line. Ahead of me was a nasal-staccato lady who told Bilkins how enchanted she was by his exposition of the inner meaning of the Argentine leather market. She wanted to know how would it be affected by the Bolshevik situation in Russia. Bilkins mumbled his thanks, bowed, and smiled the characteristic smile of people who are being met. It consists in part of imbecility and in part, I imagine, of an intense longing to get away where one might put on his carpet slippers and lean back.

My name is Robinson—Hiram J. Robinson. And it must have been the well-known limp of the perverse, or something of the sort, that induced me to step forward, grasp Bilkins by the hand, and introduce myself as Alonzo K. Mufflers, of Towanda, Kan.

"Delighted," muttered Bilkins, and I could see that the poor simp would not have recognized William II if that undesirable citizen had presented himself in the Shoresby-Glitter studio.

"It is a pleasure to meet you again, Professor," I gurgled. "Last January, you will recall?"

"Ah, to be sure," he said, like a hunted rabbit.

"At Pang-o-Pango, you know," I radiated.

"I remember very distinctly," he said, with the brave smile you give your dentist as the forceps descend upon you.

"When you spoke to us about the Ice Cream Motive in Navajo Architecture," I persisted.

"Precisely," he replied, and I left him after shaking his hand heartily.

Well, in the course of the next fortnight I met Bilkins three times. Once I met him on the invitation of Mrs. Wigglesworth, of Riverside Drive. On that occasion I told him that my name was William O'Donnelly, of Lynn, Mass., and I thanked him for the pleasure he had given me the year before by his talk on the Finnish Epic, at the Municipal Hall, Buenos Aires. Once I met him, at the Goshawk-Sparrows, on Park Avenue. I introduced myself as Hetherington Worsley, of Balmain Hall, Little Saffroning, Inverness-shire. The last time was only the day before yesterday, in the East Sixties. I shook his hand as usual at the end of an exceptionally long queue of effervescent ladies, to whom he had lectured on the Wooden Ships Situation in Seattle.

"Thank you greatly for your charming elucidation of the secret of Debussy, Professor Bilkins," I said.

"You are very kind," he replied, but I thought his smile was a little more feverish than ever. He was plainly losing weight.

"My name," I said, "is Rabindrapore Taj Mahal Singh, from Jeydurabad. I recall vividly the pleasure you gave me last June when I met you at Nome, Alaska."

"Ah, to be sure," he said. I left him with my heart aching for a great intellect on the verge of collapse. I was strolling slowly down Sixth Avenue, still pondering on the tragedy I had just left, when I was slapped firmly on the shoulders by a masculine hand.

"Robinson, old man!"

I turned around. It was Bilkins, and the light of health and sanity was in his eyes.

"Hiram J!" he shouted, "where have you been these twenty years since we camouflaged ourselves into our diplomas?"

"Oh, just pottering around," I said. "I certainly am glad to see you again, Bilkins."

"Glad!" he yelled. "It's a joy for the eyes. You haven't changed a bit."

"Neither have you, Bilkins."

He slipped his arm into mine.

"The referendum is still hung up at Albany," he said. "Let's go and have something."—*New York Evening Post.*

WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB

MEETING IN PAUL'S HALL,
MARCH 21, REPORT OF
ADDRESS

In beginning his address Dr. Kierstead said he considered it a compliment to be invited to address the Canadian Club of St. Andrews again after disappointing them twice.

The function of the Food Controller is, primarily to secure for the Mother country and the Allied Nations as large a surplus as this country can provide. There is a shade of difference between this and other countries. Their food supplies were failing. It was necessary to guard food supplies so that no undue advantages might be taken in extortion. Ours was not that. We are a food-exporting country, not an importing. The Board was organized to make our surplus as large as possible. The methods were different on account of difference in situation. We laid more emphasis on production than on conservation. The fact that we organized this was quite a departure from orthodox ideas of economic questions. Before the industrial revolution the State controlled everything. They regulated the conduct of individuals for the welfare of the community. Then came the industrial revolution. There was the law of Supply and Demand. Wherever the State had interfered it bungled. There were certain natural laws in human instincts that were automatic if given free play. They would work out the ends the State wanted. If the State left industry alone it would work out all right. An enlightened selfishness would bring out our selfishness. Now, in this period of war we were almost where we had started. Step by step individual desires worked back to State regulation. We have practically organized on basis of State socialism. Wasn't there danger of interfering with natural laws? What was the reason it was not going back to bungling ways? To-day, Dr. Kierstead said, he was a believer in exercise of control by the State. The reason the State would succeed to-day instead of years ago was because it was becoming more democratic and scientific. Now there was technique. Now the State could take control of all processes and institutions and regulate them for the common welfare. Let a man be moved by self-interest, he serves a common welfare. As example the fisherman, the farmer, Russel Sage. They worked for themselves, but they benefited others. When grain was scarce prices were high, consumption decreased. By and by food productions increased. Ultimately the equilibrium was restored. Why had we a food problem? Our industrial system had been weighed and found wanting in many cases. There was no wonderful infallibility in the instinct for self-preservation in building up the system. Would the incentive for pecuniary gain bring up production? We were going to see a social reconstruction in the next twenty-five years that would be nothing short of marvellous. There would be the problem of distribution and regulation of trade. After many years we had a system that was not ideal. Our distributive system was far more expensive than our productive system. If it were gone about just as scientifically it should be just as efficient. To regulate price or trade one thing must be done, eliminate speculation. There was no speculation in wheat because the Food Controller of the United States set a price. Labor must be given enough to keep an adequate amount of intelligent labor.

Income Tax Forms Are now available

Returns must be filed on or before 31st March

THE Dominion Income Tax Act requires you to fill in one or more of the five special forms provided before 31st March, 1918. In order to assist the public to understand just what is required of them, information on each form is given below. Read carefully, then get three copies of the form that fits your case and fill them in. Answer all questions fully and accurately. For making false statements, a penalty of \$10,000 or six months' imprisonment, or both, is provided.

Individuals.—All persons unmarried, and all widows or widowers without dependent children, whose income is \$1500 a year or more, must fill in Form T1. All other persons whose income is \$3000 or more, use the same Form. Where any income is derived from dividends, list amounts received from Canadian and Foreign securities separately. Fill in pages 1, 2 and 3 only. Do not mark on page 4. Partnerships, as such need not file returns, but the individuals forming the partnerships must.

Corporations and Joint Stock Companies. no matter how created or organized, shall pay the normal tax on income exceeding \$3000. Use Form T2—giving particulars of income. Also attach a financial statement. Under Deductions, show in detail amounts paid to Patriotic Fund and Canadian Red Cross or other approved War Funds.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators of Estates and Assignees use Form T3. Full particulars of the distribution of income from all estates handled must be shown as well as details of amounts distributed. A separate Form must be filled in for each estate.

Employers must use Form T4 to give names and amounts of salaries, bonuses, commissions and other remuneration paid to all employees during 1917 where such remuneration amounted in the aggregate to \$1000 or over.

Corporation Lists of Shareholders.—On Form T5 corporations shall give a statement of all bonuses, and dividends paid to Shareholders residing in Canada during 1917 stating to whom paid, and the amounts.

Figures in every case are to cover 1917 income—all Forms must be filed by 31st March. For neglect, a fine of \$100 for each day of default may be imposed.

In the case of Forms T1 and T2, keep one copy of the filled in Form and file the other two with the Inspector of Taxation for your District. In the case of T3, T4 and T5, keep one copy and file the other two, with the Commissioner of Taxation, Dept. of Finance, Ottawa.

Forms may be obtained from the District Inspectors of Taxation and from the Post-masters at all leading centres.

Postage must be paid on all letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspector of Taxation.

Department of Finance,
Ottawa, Canada

Inspector of Taxation, Arthur W. Sharp

57 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

The knowledge of market conditions of a country should be in the hands of experts and given to people so the speculative element should be cut out of industry. That would accomplish quite a step. Then there was the matter of transportation. There should be a knowledge of markets and the getting of proper transportation facilities. There was great loss and waste of food because of the lack of adequate transportation facilities. The destruction came about not through malicious intent but by bungling in handling food. It was very hard to get a fair unbiased analysis of the situation. It was difficult to fix prices when commodities were scarce and demand was large. It could not be done without machinery and expense. Is prices were kept down to pre-war scale it would come pretty nearly to compulsory rations.

The production and conservation of food were the important thing. Production was more important than Conservation. Canada is large and can raise much. The situation was serious on account of the submarine menace. The West Front might be a failure if we could not supply the soldiers. Foods were fuel for the soldiers. Unless food supply was forthcoming, and from this continent, there was great danger of failure. It was the splendid efficiency of the Agricultural Class in Germany that upheld them. Here there should be Conservation and as much production as possible. Why did we not have compulsory rations? The State had a right to do it. We had not the experienced ability to go to work in the midst of this war to reorganize our whole system Canada, with her large area and sparse population, if given rations in thorough manner, would take one third of the population to see it carried out. The problem of production was bigger than the problem of conservation. The farmers had many hardships.

The people should co-operate with them. There were two dangers before us now. The blind optimism the British nation has always had and always will have, that England cannot be conquered. And they are getting kind of used to the war. It was beginning an institution. We should not be influenced by these things, but should feel the gravity of the situation.

Mr. N. Chipman, Provincial Secretary of the Soldiers of the Soil Movement, then spoke for a few minutes.

He heartily endorsed Dr. Kierstead's statement that there was great and imperative need, in his travels he met people of every class and it was his firm conviction that only ten per cent. realized the serious condition. We faced famine. We were in awful need of serious endeavor, particular, not general.

Taylor Staten had been asked by the Food Controller to organize the Soldiers of the Soil, who would endeavor with serious purpose to help on the soil during the summer. The great problem for the farmer was labor. He was asked to produce more, but he had no more help. The boys were asked to increase food production in their own back yards; their neighbors' back yards, on the farms. The idea was to enrol twenty-five thousand boys in Canada. It needed not only support of picked men, but of mothers and sisters. The movement was not one of sentiment, not one of ideal, not trifling, it was real. It was bigger than any local undertaking, bigger than any local demand. It needed every encouragement. The actual enrolment would be through the schools.

NEWS OF THE SEA

—Buenos Aires, March 21—Advices received here to-day seem to confirm the reports current yesterday that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamer *Amazon*, a 10,000 ton vessel, had been torpedoed. The only notice received from the London office of the company was one stating that the sailing of the *Amazon* for this side of the Atlantic from Liverpool had been cancelled. A cable message from a passenger, however, says that all on board had been saved, but that the cargo was lost. The *Amazon* has been a special object of submarine watchfulness for several months past because of the valuable meat cargoes she carried.

A Buenos Aires dispatch Wednesday night quoted a message from Rio Janeiro as stating that the office of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company there had been notified of the torpedoing of the *Amazon* near Gibraltar, and that the fate of the passengers was unknown. The *Amazon* was due to arrive at South American ports from Liverpool early in April. She was a steamer 513 feet long, built in Belfast in 1906.

—Cadiz, Spain, March 22—The Spanish trans-Atlantic liner *Montevideo*, which sailed for New York Monday, was held up by a German submarine Tuesday and forced to return here. After firing warning shot, the submarine came alongside the steamer and made the captain promise not to use the wireless. The captain was then taken aboard the submarine, where he was detained while German sailors searched the *Montevideo*.

—Baltimore, March 22—The Norwegian steamer *Wegadesk*, Hans Hasen captain, which left here on Feb. 22 for Genoa, was the victim of submarine warfare on the passage. The only information given out was from Copenhagen,

which stated that the crew of the *Wegadesk* had been rescued from their boats. She was a vessel of 4,271 tons gross.

—Bilbao, Spain, March 20—The Uruguayan steamer *Bazona* No. 4, 2,500 tons gross, has been torpedoed. The crew has been landed at Naples.

—Seattle, Wash., March 20—The 8,000 ton steamer *Stolt-Neilsen* has been sunk in European waters, according to a cable received here to-day. The vessel was commandeered by the British Government last November. She was launched here last May.

—Washington, March 21—Submarines or mines sank only three French merchantmen during the week ending March 16, one over 1,600 tons and two smaller craft. The weekly report received here to-night, records one vessel of over 1,600 tons, which was sunk during the previous week, but was not included in last week's announcement. The dispatch says that 795 merchant ships of all nationalities above 100 tons entered and 920 sailed during the week. This does not include fishing boats and local craft.

—Washington, March 21—The British embassy here has announced that since the beginning of this war, 11,826,572 tons of British shipping have been destroyed. During the year 1917, 6,723,623 tons, or over half the total loss during the conflict, were lost.

—London, March 21—The Admiralty announces as follows: "Vice-Admiral Douer reports that an action occurred off Dunkirk between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. Two British and three French destroyers were engaged with a force of German destroyers which had previously bombarded Dunkirk for ten minutes. Two enemy destroyers and two enemy torpedo boats are believed to have been sunk. Survivors have been picked up from two enemy torpedo boats.

"No allied vessels were sunk. One British destroyer was damaged but reached harbor. The British casualties were slight. There were no French casualties."

—Rome, March 20—Italian shipping losses through submarine attack during the week ended March 16 were one steamer of more than 1,500 tons and two sailing vessels, one over and one under 100 tons. Arrivals at Italian ports were 467 merchantmen, while 422 merchantmen sailed.

—Stockholm, March 23—Another German transport has been blown up by a mine near the Aland Islands, at the same point where the transport *Hindenburg* was sunk, the *Dagblad* reports. Shortly afterward the transport *Frankland* came up and rescued the men on the transport, but was damaged severely by another explosion.

—Barcelona, March 23—The Spanish ships *Julet*, *Joaquina*, and *Guadalquivir*, have been sunk in the Atlantic, it was announced here to-day. No details were given.

The *Guadalquivir* was a steel steamer of 2,078 tons, built in 1896, and owned by the Guadalquivir Navigation Company of Seville.

The *Joaquina* was a 333 ton, three-masted wooden sailing vessel, built in 1877, and registered at Torre Vieja. The *Julet* is not listed in Lloyd's.

—El Ferrol, Spain, March 24—A 400-ton German submarine has sought refuge in this port. The captain made an urgent request for admittance, declaring that his craft had been damaged severely in a fight with three ships. The U-boat carries two 11-centimetre guns and a crew of thirty. A Spanish warship has been sent out to guard her.

—London, March 26—A British destroyer was sunk on March 23 in a collision the Admiralty announced last night. One officer and one of the crew were drowned. The Admiralty also announced the sinking of a mine-sweeping sloop through striking a mine on Friday last. Two officers and 64 men were lost.

—London, March 25—The Admiralty announces that the American steamship *Chattahoochee*, of 5,088 tons net, has been sunk by a German submarine off the English coast. Her crew of seventy-eight was landed safely. The master states that the submarine fired a number of torpedoes, of which four struck the vessel.

The steamship *Chattahoochee* was formerly the Hamburg-American liner *Sachsen*, and was one of the vessels seized by the United States when this country entered the war. She was built in 1911 at Belfast, and was 470 feet long with a 58-foot beam.

—Rome, March 27—Losses of Italian shipping through submarine attack during the week ended March 23, were three steamers of more than 1,500 tons, two sailing vessels of more than 1,600 tons and three sailing vessels of less than that tonnage, it was officially announced to-day. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

—Paris, March 27—The French shipping losses for the week ending March 23 by mine or submarine were one merchantman over 1,600 tons and five merchantmen under that tonnage. Two vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

—London, March 27—Submarines and mines have increased their weekly toll of British shipping. The Admiralty's report shows that in the last week twenty eight merchantmen were sunk, sixteen of the vessels being 1,600 tons or over, and twelve under that tonnage. One fishing vessel was lost.

Nineteen merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked. The arrivals at ports in the United Kingdom numbered 2,471; sailing 2,488.

The Admiralty report for the previous week showed the loss of seventeen British merchantmen, by mine or submarine, while for several weeks preceding that the weekly loss was eighteen.

BLACK PLAGUE IN CHINA

Boston, Mass., March 23—The pneumonic plague which has recently appeared in Mongolia and that part of the Shansi province in China north of the Great Wall, has been definitely identified with the scourge known as the "Black Death" by Dr. Percy T. Watson, who is in charge of the work of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Fenchow. In 1546 the "Black Death" swept the then known world, killing approximately 25,000,000 people.

NEW SPANISH CABINET FORMED

Madrid, March, 23—Antonio Maura, the former premier, has succeeded in forming a cabinet to succeed that of the Marquis de Alhucemas. Senor Maura will be premier, former Premier Dato will be minister of foreign affairs; Count Romanones, minister of justice, and General Marina, minister of war. The Marquis de Alhucemas will take the interior portfolio. Count Romanones, also, is a former premier.

SPANISH CABINET WELCOMED

Madrid, March 25—The new Spanish cabinet, was welcomed to-day by the members of the Lower House of the Spanish Parliament. The postal and telegraphers association, whose members have been on strike for several months, has expressed a desire to cooperate patriotically with the Government in measures tending towards pacification of international disorder. The strikes in Spain are believed to be over.