

## Mutt and Jeff--Jeff Ought To Put a Taxi-meter on His Sea-going Hack :: By "Bud" Fisher

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## THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

LONDON GLOBE  
A CENTURY OLDNewspaper Halted by War Was  
Born in 1803

NO. 37,559 WAS SEIZED

Charles Palmer, For Fifty Years on  
Paper, Resigned at Once—His  
Career(Correspondence.)  
London, Dec. 22.—The Globe, which  
was suppressed by the government after  
the outbreak of the war, and later was  
allowed to resume publication, is London's  
oldest evening newspaper. Suppressed  
in war time, it was also born in war  
time, on January 1, 1803, at the time  
when Napoleon was preparing an army  
to invade England.It has had to weather many a storm  
during its hundred years of existence,  
but perhaps it has experienced no period  
more full of vicissitudes than that of  
the last few years. Since the new century  
opened, it has changed hands several  
times, the last occasion being in  
June, 1914.It is now under the editorship of Chas.  
Palmer, who joined the staff half a century  
ago, and has never been on any other.  
During the war it has been distinguished  
by the keenness of its criticisms  
of the government and particularly  
by its demand for drastic measures  
against Germany in England.In fact, its campaign led it to receive  
the attention of the authorities so long  
ago as September of last year, when  
Mr. McKenna, then home secretary, ex-  
pressed the view that "the articles and  
letters in the Globe are causing some-  
thing of the nature of a panic in the  
matter of spies," and desired that they  
should be suppressed at once. But the  
paper was not carried any further.

Reprinted in 1901.

A brush with the powers that be, how-  
ever, is no new experience in its history.  
In August, 1901, its editor and publisher  
were reprimanded at the bar of the  
House of Commons for a breach of the  
privileges of the House. An article had  
appeared in the Globe on "Irish How-  
lers," in which the Nationalists were  
referred to as political mercenaries, and  
it was said that the sole object of many  
connected with the party was to make  
as much money as they could by political  
jobbery and corruption.One of its most notable "scops," too,  
resulted in considerable bother in the of-  
ficial world. This was in 1878, when on  
the morning of the first formal sitting of  
the great Berlin Congress of 1878, which  
tried to settle the Balkan question, it  
published the text of an agreement be-  
tween the British and Russian govern-  
ments. Questions in the House of Lords  
as to how the news had been obtained  
were followed later by proceedings at  
Bow Street court against the man who  
had furnished the Globe with the in-  
formation, a temporary writer in a de-  
partment of the Foreign Office. This  
man was eventually discharged, and it  
is interesting to note that the Globe re-  
ferred to the proceedings as "a little ex-  
periment in press censorship on the recent  
Indian pattern."

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## MAY DROP BUSINESS

## LIFE AFTER THE WAR

Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor, Chaplain,  
Gives Impressions of Soldier Life

(Montreal Gazette)

"A go-between stern discipline and common ordinary human nature," was the summing up of the duties of a chaplain in the present war by Major, the Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor at St. Paul's Presbyterian church yesterday morning, he having held that position with the 42nd Battalion while the latter was in training and in the firing line "somewhere in France." Dr. Taylor brought his very close to his hearers by referring to this and that officer of the 42nd some of whom were members of St. Paul's and all well known men. His concluding remark was to the effect that he felt that after the war was over, and these men came back to Canada many of them would not go back to business life, but rather devote their lives to public careers, for the life in the trenches was so far removed from the experiences of business, and such kindly feelings prevailed amongst men there and such good-will that they would not like to again take up business life.

Chaplains sometimes have to live down the indifference of the commanding officers of battalions, but he was glad to say that Lt. Col. Cantile and his officers in the 42nd had done their utmost to aid his work and no suggestion was uttered, nor any effort spared to look after the men of that battalion.

Dr. Taylor referred to the difference between the Canadian army and the British army as regards chaplains. The British way is to have a number of chaplains attached to each division of brigade, the Canadian system, to have a chaplain for each battalion, the latter way being in his opinion better as maintaining the personal touch with the men. Arrived in England the authorities had tried to march the men of the battalion to different places of religious services, but the colonel had protested, and insisted on having the men together under their own chaplain for services.

The Anglican chaplain is there in a position of privilege," remarked Dr. Taylor. "When we got there we fell under this system, and were treated like non-combatants, and they wanted to break us up. Lieut. Col. Cantile told them that we were not used to that and were strong enough to carry out our point of view though perhaps it was against the king's regulations.

No Place for a Saint  
"The chaplain is a sort of refuge for all kinds of things. Cases are presented to him by men and sometimes there is nothing to do but tell the man to take his punishment, but often there is a case for him and a word to the commanding officer, or the company captain is handy. I realized that it was no use trying to run things like a revival campaign. It was my business to see that

the men lived clean lives, and try to keep them as far as possible from bad influences." He remarked that while in the trenches there were plenty of temptations for the men, it was no place for a saint. The chaplain has a certain rank, it is necessary, but if you tried to impose yourself on the ground of this rank you would lose your hold. The only way to impress yourself because of yourself," Dr. Taylor told some experiences in France, and of the work of keeping the men engaged after service on Sundays, letting them play baseball in the morning and football in the afternoon, though some might not approve of that.

Referring to the arrival of the 42nd

Battalion in England, Dr. Taylor re-

marked: "They cheered us heartily on

big into the harbor and when we landed,

more than we were ever cheered in

Montreal."

Passage Opened For

FIVE-MILE TUNNEL

Connecting Shot Fired Under

Mount Macdonald—Big En-

gineering Work

Glacier, B. C., Dec. 21.—The East and

West met when the final charge exploded

in the heart of Mount Macdonald and

opened a passage through the new C. P.

R. tunnel. The ceremony of firing the

connecting shot was performed in the

presence of prominent railway and busi-

ness men, engineers and four hundred

ladies, two and a half miles from either

exit, and six thousand feet below the

surface.

The construction of this famous Rogers'

Pass tunnel is the greatest engineering

feat of the kind on the continent, and

marks a further stage of the devel-

opment on the C. P. R. transconti-

ental route. The work has been marked

by speed and efficiency since the con-

tract was let in July 1913. About three

miles of the enlargement has been com-

pleted, and the tunnel will be 29,400 feet

long, and the approaches an additional

nine miles. The width of the tunnel

will be twenty-nine feet, and height

twenty-one feet, and has a double track.

It saves an elevation of 822 feet, and

reduces the track length 4.3 miles, and

eliminates 2,400 degrees of curvature and

4.12 miles of snowsheds. The maximum

GERMAN LAD STABS  
FRENCHMAN AT MINTO

A German lad of seventeen, named  
Heigel, was taken to Gagetown yester-  
day under arrest on the charge of stab-  
bing a fellow miner in Minto, a French-  
man. In his preliminary examination he  
admitted the stabbing, saying he had  
been driven to it by insults. He is  
expected to be tried under the Speedy Trials  
Act and will come before Judge Wilson  
on December 28.

The principal works of British Dyes,  
Limited, which have been established in  
order to found a national supply of dye  
stuffs that will be independent of Ger-  
man supplies, will be at Sutherland.  
Contracts amounting to \$250,000 are al-  
ready out for works covering 250 acres.  
Ten thousand men will be employed  
eventually. A new railway line is being  
built from the vicinity to join the London  
and North Western Railway.

faith in standing today as a staunch ad-  
vocate of the wider imperialism that  
aims at bringing the colonies to crown  
and country.

The faded pages of the Globe of a  
hundred years ago offer some curious  
contrasts with the paper of today. War  
was then felt to be a normal thing—it  
had been practically continuous some-  
where or other for a century. News of a  
victory did not greatly excite either  
editor or readers.

Waterloo Slighted.  
When the news of Waterloo came to  
London on June 22—five days after the  
battle—it was announced with a single  
heading, "Great and Glorious Victory,"  
and there was scarcely an indication that  
the battle was one of the most important  
and decisive in history.

The great battle of the nations at  
Leipzig in 1813, which showed the decline  
of Napoleon had fairly begun, was re-  
ported eighteen days after the event, and  
the news of the fall of Paris was held  
up for more than a week.

It was No. 87,559 of the Globe that  
was seized. It had appeared until then  
every week day, excepting Christmas  
days since 1808.

After a fortnight's disappearance the  
Globe made its reappearance on the 22nd.  
The paper showed no difference in ap-  
pearance, but Charles Palmer, who was  
the editor when the government action  
was taken, announced at the same time  
that he had severed his connection with  
the Globe. The editorial page carried an  
expression of regret regarding the re-  
tention of the Globe.

The back page of the same issue car-  
ried the following under the heading,  
"Things the Globe does not regret":  
"Our agitation against the alien enemy  
in our midst began in the first month  
of war. The Globe was threatened with  
the defence of the realm act for its ac-  
tion, but ultimately, after the East end  
riots, more stringent steps were taken  
against the unnaturalized Germans in  
London and throughout the country.

Campaign Against Aliens.  
"At the request of the authorities the  
Globe for many months has published an  
invitation to its readers to furnish in  
confidence what are regarded as well

founded suspicions concerning aliens.  
The result of the information so gained  
and daily conveyed to the competent  
military authorities is that the Globe has  
been able to render valuable service in  
securing the arrest of suspicious aliens  
and in holding up metal cargoes, etc.,  
has received official thanks.

HUNDRED BAGS OF  
RUBBER IN SHIPMENT

How Germany is Being Supplied  
by Means of U. S. Parcels  
Post

London, Dec. 22.—The Foreign Office  
issues a statement saying that 100 bags  
of United States parcel post mail taken  
from the steamer Helligölv on its way  
to Sweden had been found to contain  
rubber. Three hundred bags in all had  
been seized. The other 191 are being  
sent to their destinations in Sweden.

Because the rubber was consigned to  
a shipping firm in Sweden, which is be-  
lieved to be a forwarding agent for ma-  
terial destined to German destinations,  
the government confiscated the consign-  
ment.

The foreign office statement follows:  
"In regard to the seizure of parcel post  
mails on the steamer Helligölv it has  
been ascertained that out of 300 bags of  
parcel post matter on board the above  
vessel bound for Sweden no less than  
100 contained nothing except rubber.  
They were all consigned to one well  
known agency forwarding agent in  
Sweden. It is estimated that the weight  
of the rubber seized is about 8,000  
pounds.

Practically no other contraband was  
found. The examination has now been  
concluded and the post office has been  
requested to clear the innocent parcels  
at once and forward them to their des-  
tinations as quickly as possible."

The people of the United States have  
sent \$7,000,000,000 each year.

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Holiday Festivities

Ready's Lager Beer

Ready's Pale Ale

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