

DOINGS OF THE LONDON ART WORLD

Four New Royal Academicians Just Being Elected, Three Painters and One Sculptor.

AUGUSTUS JOHN NOT OF NUMBER

Membership in Royal Academy Seems to be Guarantee of Long Life.

(Cross-Atlantic News Service. Copy)

By Mark Zangwill.

London, May 22.—Royal Academicians, generally speaking are a long-lived race. Hazlett remarked on this long ago in connection with his friend Joseph Nollekens, R. A., the famous sculptor, who died in 1823 at the age of 56. The classic example of a successful age in the arts is, of course, Titian, who died at the age of 93, not of old age but of the plague. Today veteran R. A.'s are still working vigorously who have long passed the selected three score and ten. Marcus Stone, for instance, is 89; Sir Luke Fildes is 76; and Mark Fisher 72. Mark Fisher, R. A., the famous landscape painter, is a native of Boston, U. S. A. He was born in 1841, and like Whistler studied in the atelier of Claude Lorraine. He has just been holding a 'one man show' at the Leicester Galleries, and has delighted the critics. There is not the least sign of age in his splendid, sunlit canvases, and delicate, delightful water-colors. Sir Edward Poynter, the late President, died recently at the age of 84. Peter Graham, the painter of sea-scapes, attained the same age, while while ago at the ripe age of 85. They all worked nearly up to the end. Storey was a marvelous old man for his age, small in person, very active and amiable. He will best be remembered by the portrait of his mother in the Tate Gallery he never again rose to that level.

Storey's Story. Storey used to tell a good story about Leighton (who was President from 1878 till 1896) and some women, who, unaware of his artistic identity, made some disparaging remarks about one of his pictures in his presence. When this "faux pas" was revealed to them they were so shocked that they all about Art, we're only repeating what everybody else says.

Death of the Modern Landseer. Another link with the past has just been broken by the death of British Riviere, R. A., at the comparatively early age of 80. He was the modern Landseer; though he also painted landscapes and portraits. But his main rests on his sympathetic portrayal of animals, dogs in particular. He came of a family of French origin, which had settled in England since the Revolution of the Elect of Nantes, and was christened Riviere as his father wished to insist upon his son's English nationality.

An Infant Prodigy. Riviere started as an infant prodigy; a remarkable drawing of a wolf's head, made at the Zoological Gardens when he was 7 is still extant. Before he was 12 he exhibited two pictures at the British Institution, and at 17 three of his pictures were accepted at the Royal Academy, and made a great hit with his picture "Daniel in the Lion's Den" in 1872, and thence forward became an established favorite with the public. At one time he drew illustrations for "Good Words" and illustrated some of the novels of Mrs. Crank, author of the famous novel, "John Halifax, Gentleman." He also drew initial letters for Punch as far back as 1888.

New R. A.'s. Four new R. A.'s have just been elected, Sir William Colenso, painter; Mr. Derwent Wood, sculptor; Mr. Julius Olsson, and Mr. Richard Jack, both painters. Llewellyn is the official portrait painter, and is held in great esteem in official circles. Eight years ago he painted, by command, the "State" portrait of the Queen. He is the painter of Society women and prominent men. Derwent Wood is a very able sculptor. His more notable works include statues of Queen Victoria, Pitt, (for Peace Centenary, Washington), Spurgeon, and busts of Chamberlain and Henry James, the latter being bought for the Tate Gallery. Olsson is a famous marine painter, and is a medalist of the Paris Salon. Jack is a well-known portrait painter. His picture, "Reboursal with Hikiachi" was purchased by "The Chantry Bequest in 1912.

Augustus John. Despite all the recent speculation in artistic circles, the name of John did not come before the Academicians. John has little to gain by becoming a Royal Academician. He looms larger in the Art World than any of them. And he certainly gave them no encouragement to elect him, his public remarks on the value of the distinction being distinctly rude.

New A. R. A.'s. Four new Associate Royal Academicians have also been elected; Henry Poole, sculptor; Sir Robert Lorimer, architect; and Walter W. Russell and Oliver Hall, painters. Poole executed the statue and fountains of the King Edward VII. Memorial, Bristol. Lorimer is one of the best known of Scottish architects. His chief work is the Chapel of the Order of the Thistle at St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh. W. W. Russell and Oliver Hall are both accomplished landscape painters. Russell is a teacher at the famous Slade School, University College, London. Henry Poole, who has just completed a memorial to Captain Bell, V. C. of Nottingham, the famous flying man, and W. W. Russell, were both engaged on camouflage work during the

BRITISH STEEL CORP. TO BE NOVA SCOTIA CO.

Will Incorporate Under the Laws of That Province—Still to Hold Dom. Letters Patent.

Montreal, May 23.—The Montreal Gazette will say tomorrow:

The Government of Nova Scotia, has announced their intention to incorporate under the laws of that province the British Empire Steel Corporation, Ltd., which will hold the Dominion Letters Patent for the manufacture of steel. The fact that two great bodies of their properties were in that province and the fact that both the Dominion Steel Corporation and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and their subsidiaries are incorporated under the laws of Nova Scotia the new consideration should be a Nova Scotia company. It is now understood that the Steel Corporation have decided to accede to the request made and are incorporating in the Province of Nova Scotia, but, at the same time, they will still hold their letters patent which have already been granted to them by the Dominion of Canada under the Canada Companies Act.

DIED.

O'CONNELL.—In this city on the 23rd inst., Mary, widow of Bartolomew O'Connell, leaving three daughters and three sons to mourn. Funeral from her late residence 30 Marsh street, Tuesday at 2.30. Friends invited to attend.

ROBINSON.—At his residence, 39 Garden street, on 23rd inst., Thomas Robinson, aged sixty-one years, leaving a loving wife, one son, four daughters and one sister to mourn. Funeral service on Tuesday at his late residence at one o'clock in the afternoon (daylight). Remains will be taken by 1.10 train to Sussex for interment.

STACKHOUSE.—At his residence, 50 City Road, on the 23rd inst., after a long illness, Whitfield J. Stackhouse, aged 89 years, leaving one son, one daughter, three brothers and one sister to mourn. Funeral on Tuesday from his late residence at 10.30. Interment at Fernhill cemetery.

Free a miser may give you advice.

Tell Your Friends About Nicotol—The Enemy of Tobacco

It improves any man's health to quit tobacco if he can escape the awful craving that usually attends quitting without such assistance as Nicotol gives. Did you ever have Smoker's cough? Try Nicotol in getting rid of the tobacco habit and see how quickly the cough will disappear. Nicotol is dispensed by most good druggists in this city.

war, under Colonel Solomon J. Solomon, the eminent Jewish R. A., and President of the Royal Society of British Artists, who, in "The World's Work" has recently given some astonishing details in the matter of camouflage and British red tape.

war, under Colonel Solomon J. Solomon, the eminent Jewish R. A., and President of the Royal Society of British Artists, who, in "The World's Work" has recently given some astonishing details in the matter of camouflage and British red tape.

war, under Colonel Solomon J. Solomon, the eminent Jewish R. A., and President of the Royal Society of British Artists, who, in "The World's Work" has recently given some astonishing details in the matter of camouflage and British red tape.

war, under Colonel Solomon J. Solomon, the eminent Jewish R. A., and President of the Royal Society of British Artists, who, in "The World's Work" has recently given some astonishing details in the matter of camouflage and British red tape.

war, under Colonel Solomon J. Solomon, the eminent Jewish R. A., and President of the Royal Society of British Artists, who, in "The World's Work" has recently given some astonishing details in the matter of camouflage and British red tape.

war, under Colonel Solomon J. Solomon, the eminent Jewish R. A., and President of the Royal Society of British Artists, who, in "The World's Work" has recently given some astonishing details in the matter of camouflage and British red tape.

ASSASSINATION OF CARRANZA A COWARDLY ACT

General Obregon Expresses His Protest to an Act Un-called for and Unforgiven.

NEW STAIN THROWN UPON COUNTRY

Severely Condemns Officers Accompanying President Who Allowed Act to be Committed.

(Continued from page 1.)

Mexico City, May 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—President Carranza and General Morales Y. Molina were the only persons killed at Tlaxcalancingo, according to a newspaper despatch received here today. General Rodolfo Herrera is quoted by the despatch as saying that he only desired to kill Carranza and Yguelo Bonillas, General Morales Y. Molina conducted the military trial of General Roberto Ortega, former commander-in-chief of the forces of Emiliano Zapata, in Hidalgo, who was accused of dealing with the rebels. He is said to have been mistaken for Bonillas. The despatch adds that three generals and two members of the Carranza cabinet, who at first were reported to have been killed, have disappeared and probably are in hiding. A despatch received from Juan Barragan, chief of staff of President Carranza, says Carranza met his death at the hands of General Rodolfo Herrera's forces at Tlaxcalancingo. The despatch did not give the exact date. The despatch follows: "Villa Juarez, State of Puebla, May 23. "To General Alvaro Obregon: "Referring to your telegram of this date, Herrera joined the column at Tlaxcalancingo. Herrera offered hospitalities to Carranza, placing sentinels who knew the terrain. At 4 o'clock in the morning he men, abusing the confidence placed in them, surrendered the shelter where Carranza was sleeping, firing their rifles furiously into the tent. Everyone offered resistance, although with natural demoralization caused by the unexpected attack. "General Francisco Murguía fought valiantly in the obscurity (semi-darkness), repelling the traitors, who surprised the defenders when they were leaving their shelters to attack the enemy. "The unexpectedness of the attack enabled us to clear our military honor. The defence was general to such an extent that the attackers were forced to take sixty prisoners, among them Mario Mendez Pastino, Fustes, Gil Garcia, General Holidoro Perez, Col. Demerut, and General Carranza's military aide, (Mendez formerly was director of the National Telegraph Lines, Fustes was former director of National Railways, and General Garcia was Carranza's private secretary.) "Our conscience is clear. Our grief for the death of the President is irrefragable. We are satisfied that we did not abandon him for one moment. The few men wounded and dead is explained by the fact that the traitors planned their crime, knowing the place where the President, who had placed his confidence in Herrera, was sleeping. The loyal and courage of the President's followers were unequalled against the treason of these criminals. "The message was signed by Barragan and Marcelino Gonzalez, Federico Montez, Francisco De H. Maria and others. "The flags on the Foreign Embassies and Legations were placed at half-mast when the news of the assassination of President Carranza arrived. "After a conference yesterday between General Obregon and Pablo Gonzalez, a commission was named to proceed to the scene of Carranza's death to investigate and report.

FIRST PARLIAMENT OF GERMAN REPUBLIC ENDS

Closing Hours of Session Marked by Acrimonious Party Strife.

Berlin, May 23.—The German republic's first parliament went out of existence at noon yesterday, for although its mandate is effective until the new Reichstag is convoked, it will not sit again unless summoned as a result of some great emergency.

The closing hours of the session were marked by acrimonious party strife, which resulted in the bill providing for abolition of the military courts being left in abeyance. Obstruction by the Reactionaries delayed the final vote twenty-four hours and Konstantin Fehrenbach, president of the chamber, afterwards was unable to muster a quorum.

The government was subjected to a second embarrassment by being forced to ignore Thursday's vote which was jammed through by the Independent Socialists with the aid of the majority Socialists, demanding that the state of siege throughout the country be relaxed.

During the session yesterday Minister of the Interior Koch, in an address referring to this vote said the government during the last few days had received advice indicating revolutionary agitation by radicals and that the state of siege could not be raised in the Ruhr region or Gotha, but that a partial raising of it in Bavaria was contemplated. He added that the government was considering the possibility of a further amelioration of the situation. The Minister declared that the freedom of the press and of public meetings would be guaranteed during the election campaign. The assembly, which disbanded yesterday had been under constant charges by the reactionaries of having exceeded its prerogatives. It was elected primarily to enact a constitution, elect a temporary president of the republic and provide for army re-organization. Its activities soon spread in many directions, chiefly in the enactment of staggering tax legislation and voting appropriations of huge dimensions. Its sessions at first were held at Weimar. Then it turned to Berlin, but later was forced to flee to Stuttgart during the Kapp rebellion. Never during its sessions in Berlin was it permitted to sit without ample armed protection. Rifles and machine guns became an accustomed sight at its sessions. The prediction today is that the majority Socialists will emerge large losers from the elections which are to be held June 6. The Democrats also are expected to forfeit numerous seats. The only hope expressed is that the present three party bloc will control enough votes to insure a continuation of the coalition government, is based on the prospect that the clericals will hold their own or make a slight gain.

GOVERNMENT WILL PREVENT

Brotherhood from Carrying Out Its Objects as Disclosed in Constitution.

The lack of organization among the saw mill men has developed a little misunderstanding in adjusting the rates of pay for this season. The steam mill operated by the Woodland Lumber Company is running and the pay is satisfactory, the lowest paid man receiving not less than \$6.25 per day. The Draper Co. is not disposed to pay the market price for labor, and assisted by former agents of H. P. Eaton & Sons, the boom men are finding that men have been brought here from Bangor and are tenting in the Lund field in Milltown, Me., with pay of \$4.00 per day and board while only the \$4.00 is offered to the natives. It is anticipated that the company will start the mill in Milltown, Maine, this week, but with the mill all lead wheat to their full capacity and will be followed by a number of other vessels of the tramp class with a view of getting the whole of the wheat shipped within the ensuing three months.

In response to a Government appeal to British shipowners over twenty cargo boats, with an aggregate carrying capacity of 200,000 tons have been diverted Australia-wards, under instruction from their owners, from India, China, the Cape, the Mediterranean, and other routes. They will all lead wheat to their full capacity and will be followed by a number of other vessels of the tramp class with a view of getting the whole of the wheat shipped within the ensuing three months.

As this wheat is in the states of Western Australia and South Australia, neither of which is able to produce bunker coal, some of the ships will have to coal at Sydney or Newcastle, in New South Wales, and others at Durban, South Africa. This disability has added much to the transport problem.

In the matter of wool supplies the Imperial authorities are reported to be extremely anxious to get the balance of their purchases now in store in Australia, which amounts to no less than 2,000,000 bales, shipped within the next six months. Some time ago it was announced that the Director of Raw Materials stipulated that the wool should be "lifted" before the end of June. This was found to be impossible, but a strenuous effort will be made to get the last of the wool shipped by October.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Robinson. After an illness of several months' duration Thomas Robinson passed away at his home, 39 Garden street, on Sunday, the 23rd inst. The late Mr. Robinson was in his sixty-first year, and prior to his illness had been in the milk business in this city for a number of years, from which he retired at the first of the year. He is survived by one son, T. Allen, at home, and by four brothers, John A., of Danville, Me.; Alexander and David, of British Columbia, and Robert, of Sussex, and also by one sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, also of Sussex. The funeral services will be held on Tuesday afternoon, and the body will be taken to Sussex on the one o'clock train for burial.

Mrs. Miriam A. Robinson. The death occurred at Pampden on Sunday, the 23rd inst., of Mrs. Miriam A. Robinson, widow of the late Samuel Robinson, in her eightieth year. The late Mrs. Robinson was a well known resident of Pampden, the family having been residents of that locality for a number of years. She leaves to mourn three sons, John Russell and James Robert Inch, both of British Columbia, and S. Roy, at home, and one daughter, Mrs. L. G.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND WOOL

British and Australian Governments Cooperating to Move Them to Britain in Next Few Months.

London, May 23.—(By Canadian Press).—The British Government and the Government of Australia have come to an arrangement whereby the whole of the balance of the British Government's purchase of wheat and wool remaining in Australia will be shipped to England and disposed of to the trades concerned within the next few months.

In response to a Government appeal to British shipowners over twenty cargo boats, with an aggregate carrying capacity of 200,000 tons have been diverted Australia-wards, under instruction from their owners, from India, China, the Cape, the Mediterranean, and other routes. They will all lead wheat to their full capacity and will be followed by a number of other vessels of the tramp class with a view of getting the whole of the wheat shipped within the ensuing three months.

As this wheat is in the states of Western Australia and South Australia, neither of which is able to produce bunker coal, some of the ships will have to coal at Sydney or Newcastle, in New South Wales, and others at Durban, South Africa. This disability has added much to the transport problem.

In the matter of wool supplies the Imperial authorities are reported to be extremely anxious to get the balance of their purchases now in store in Australia, which amounts to no less than 2,000,000 bales, shipped within the next six months. Some time ago it was announced that the Director of Raw Materials stipulated that the wool should be "lifted" before the end of June. This was found to be impossible, but a strenuous effort will be made to get the last of the wool shipped by October.

Whitfield J. Stackhouse. In health than ever before in my life. I shall always be grateful for what Tania has done for me, and shall recommend it every chance I get. Tania is sold by St. John by Ross Drug Company and the leasing; drugist in every town, under the personal direction of a special Tania representative.—Adv.

Mrs. Mary A. Burnett of Bloomfield announces the engagement of her daughter Edna Hatfield to Percy Ed- ward Sains of that place. The marriage to take place in June.

The Bank of Spain's gold hoardings during the war years increased by 315 per cent.

MRS ALICE GRESHAM DODD, mother of the first American soldier killed in France, who gives entire credit for recovery of her health to the well-known medicine Tania.

The following remarkable endorsement of Tania was given recently by Mrs. Alice Gresham Dodd, of the Gresham Memorial Home, Gevin Park, Evansville, Ind., which home was presented to her by the patriotic people of Indiana, as evidence of their appreciation of the services rendered to his country by her son, Corporal James B. Gresham, the first American soldier killed in France. Expressions of sympathy were received by Mrs. Dodd from all parts of the United States, and the newspapers of the country carried the story of the first "war mother."

The shock of her son's death resulted in the serious breakdown of Mrs. Dodd's health, but everyone will learn with interest and pleasure that I am now in splendid health again. When seen at her home recently she made the following statement, giving the entire credit for her recovery to the well-known medicine, Tania.

"After my dear boy's death, I had a general breakdown in health," said Mrs. Dodd. "At first I was just in bed and I had to diet myself very carefully, which wasn't much hardship as I lost all desire to eat. Then I heard of this medicine, Tania, and at night would lay awake for hours, and lost many a night's sleep as a consequence."

"A friend of mine had received a great deal of help from Tania, and she was she who advised me to try it. I can so glad to find it proved the best medicine I have ever taken. It soon gave me a good appetite and seemed to settle my stomach so that I was no longer troubled with indigestion. I don't know what it is but rheumatic pains now, the swelling and stiffness has all gone out of my joints and I am able to do the work of the house with the greatest ease. My nerves are now steady and strong. I sleep fine at night, and I feel better in health than ever before in my life. I shall always be grateful for what Tania has done for me, and shall recommend it every chance I get."

Tania is sold by St. John by Ross Drug Company and the leasing; drugist in every town, under the personal direction of a special Tania representative.—Adv.

Mrs. Mary A. Burnett of Bloomfield announces the engagement of her daughter Edna Hatfield to Percy Ed- ward Sains of that place. The marriage to take place in June.

The Bank of Spain's gold hoardings during the war years increased by 315 per cent.

The Bank of Spain's gold hoardings during the war years increased by 315 per cent.

SHIPBUILDING HAS MOST IMPORTANT NOTABLE

Development of Shipbuilding of the Romances of the W. Has Been Established Rig Pacific Coast, and Number of Workmanship Has World—Industry Now at Must be Taken to Establish Industry.

Shipbuilding proved one achievement in Canada during the war.

In shipbuilding a great impetus to the entire industry. Although shipbuilding has become one of the most important of the war.

Confined to no one section, it affects tremendously the entire economic fabric of the Dominion. In its splendid and widely distributed plants, thousands upon thousands of skilled workmen find constant and remunerative employment, while so far flung are its ramifications that today there are few manufacturing establishments in the land that do not look to it for some measure of their prosperity.

Splendid examples of modern industrial plants are Canada's shipyards, and they represent an investment of not only many millions of dollars, but a national asset that, wisely conserved, will be of untold benefit to the Dominion and to posterity, for in so far as Canada's future greatness lies in her ability to develop her foreign trade in every corner of the earth, so, conversely, will that ability lie in her possession of a merchant marine sufficiently large to guarantee her a certain independence of the ships of other nations for the carriage of her products; a triumph eloquently demonstrated in the late war.

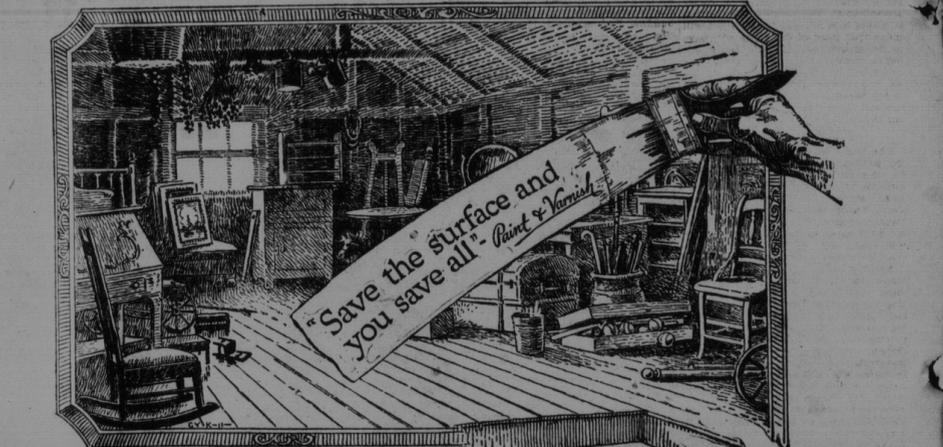
Canada's shipyards are not only turning out ships that in every respect are fully equal to the best British can produce, and so acknowledged by the world, but she is also producing in every sense of the word, their castings, propelling machinery, and deck equipment all being manufactured within the Dominion.

Even the steel plates, which until the completion of the Dominion Steel Company's plate rolling mill at Sydney, N. S., were imported from across the border, are now being rolled in this country.

Shipbuilding, indeed, is one of the few large manufacturing industries in Canada that does not depend to some extent at least on foreign industry for the successful completion of its products.

Today, Canada is confronted with the alternative of granting adequate protection to this industry, or letting it go to the winds. It is a matter of life and death to the Dominion, which will mean that most of our yards will be abandoned, and the remainder left to struggle along in the precarious condition that happily has been the lot of the shipbuilders since the day of the passing of the clipper that made the name of Canada famous throughout the world.

At Parting of Ways. The shipbuilders of Canada stand at the parting of the ways. Encouraged by the ambitious shipbuilding programme of the Dominion Government, and inspired not only by business sense, but by sound patriotism, many Canadians from Coast to Coast invest millions of dollars in plants that will never pay the investment unless their permanence is assured. The demand of the world was for ships, but the cause was lost through lack of sufficient tonnage to maintain the armies in the field and the munition workers in the factories. Existing Canadian shipyards were asked to extend their plants beyond all normal reason, and every persuasive effort was brought to bear on capitalists and investors with the view of having new yards established. It is a common fallacy in Canada that the shipyards have paid huge dividends since the war, but as a matter of fact, few have been operated on a profitable basis. When the call for ships came, there were only a small number of mechanics in the country who knew anything about shipbuilding. Most of Canada's manufacturing was of a character that required no specialization. Therefore, it evolved on each shipyard to train its own organization from the ground up, and while efficiency was the watchword, inefficiency was maintained its way for many weary days. And the loss was the builders'. Few yards in the Dominion failed to lose money in the first three years of the war, but patriotism, con-



Is this Your Attic?

THINK twice before you say that the furniture in this attic is worn out. It may look like worn out.

Remember that once it had a fine coat of surface protection. Many a good piece of furniture has been discarded when the protective finish became shabby but before the actual surface suffered real damage.

If the surface is really good it can be made to look as good as ever. Look your attic treasures over carefully. Save them for years and years of further service with coats of surface protection. This is a good example of how true the expression is—"save the surface and you save all." For trifling expense you can have what is, to all intents and purposes, new furniture for old.

But best of all, keep the surfaces of the furniture you now have in use in perfect condition and prevent its being discarded. Keep the woodwork intact. Keep the floors sound and perfect. Keep the house free from decay on the outside. Keep metal parts from rust. Keep the whole property—house, barns, stables, outhouses, silo—keep it all sound, as a business asset. Every banker knows the good effect well-kept property has on a man's business rating.

All deterioration starts at the surface. Paint and varnish keep attacks from the surface. Unless the surface is broken through, damage cannot take place. Save the surface and you save all.

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL" Paint & Varnish

THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.