TRAVEL

NADIAN PACIFIC
MESEEKERS
CURSIONS
FROM
TIME PROVINCES
TO
STERN CANADA
TICKETS ON SALE
RY WEDNESDAY
March 8th to October 25th
TO
G, REGINA, SASKATOON, CALGARY
EDMONDTON, ETC.
d for Two Months from date of issue
ST SLEEPERS FROM MONTREAL
particulars apply to Agent or write
C. MURPHY, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

RN STEAMSHIP LINES
LL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER.

FRONTIER LINE
STEAMER ST. ANDREWS
Eastport Mondays, Wednesdays
ays at 2 p. m., Tuesdays, Thurs-
Saturdays at 7.30 a. m., for St.
Robbinston, Red Beach and
Return, leave Calais Mondays,
ays and Fridays at 8 a. m., and
(weather and tide permitting)
Beach, Robbinston, St. Andrews
ort.

INTERNATIONAL LINE
ALVIN AUSTIN AND GOVERNOR
DINGLEY
St. John Mondays, Wednesdays
ays at 9 a.m., Eastport at 2.30
Lubec, Portland and Boston.
leave Central Wharf, Boston,
, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9
Portland, Eastport, Lubec and

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
between Portland and New York
NORTH LAND AND NORTH STAR
s Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tues-
hursdays and Saturdays at 6.30
lso Mondays at 10.30 a. m., June
Sept. 11th, inc.

METROPOLITAN LINE
between Boston and New York
13½ Hours
Route via Cape Cod Canal
EXPRESS STEEL STEAMSHIPS
SACHUSETTS AND BUNKER HILL
North Side India Wharf, Boston,
ays and Sundays at 6 p. m. Same
returning from Pier 18, North
Foot of Murray St., New York

Eastern Standard Time
CHADWICK, Agent, Calais, Me.
LEAVITT, Supt., Eastport, Me.

CHANGE OF TIME
d Manan S. S. Company
on 1916—Grand Manan Route
nd after June 1st and until further
the steamer "Grand Manan"
n as follows:
ve Grand Manan Monday at 7
for St. John via Campobello, East-
nd Wilson's Beach. Arrive at St.
t 2.30 p. m.
urning leave Turnbull's Wharf,
ays at 10 a. m., for Grand Manan
ilson's Beach, Campobello and East-
Arrive at Eastport 2 p. m., Grand
n 5 p. m.
ve Grand Manan, Wednesdays, at
n., for St. Stephen via Campobello,
ort and St. Andrews.
urning leave St. Stephen, Thursdays
. m., for Grand Manan via St. An-
, Eastport and Campobello.
ve Grand Manan, Fridays at 6.30
for St. John direct. Arrive at St.
11 a. m.
turning, leave St. John at 2.30 p. m.,
rand Manan direct. Arrive at Grand
n 7 p. m. same day.
ve Grand Manan for St. Andrews
day at 7 a. m., via Campobello and
ort. Arrive at St. Andrews at 11

turning leave St. Andrews at 1.30
same day, via Eastport and Campo-

Atlantic Standard Time
L. C. GUPTILL, Manager
Grand Manan.

RITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
March 3, and until further notice,
S. S. Connors Bros., will run as
ws:
ave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf
Warehouse Co., on Saturday, 7.30 a.
or St. Andrews, calling at Dipper
or, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor,
Bay or Letite, Deer Island, Red
, St. George. Returning leave St.
ews Tuesday for St. John, calling at
e or Back Bay, Black's Harbor,
er Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide
eather permitting.
NT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse
Co., St. John, N. B.
one 2581; manager, Lewis Connors,
's Harbor, N. B.
his Company will not be responsible
ny debts contracted after this date
out a written order from the Com-
or Captain of the steamer.

ARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
George F. Hibbard, Registrar
fice hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Daily.
Sundays and Holidays excepted.

T. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE
ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster
ffice Hours from 8 a.m to 8 p.m.
oney Orders and Savings Bank Busi-
transacted during open hours.
etters within the Dominion and to the
ted States and Mexico, Great Britain
pt and all parts of the British Empire,
nts per ounce or fraction thereof. In
tion to the postage necessary, each
letter must have affixed a one-cent
ar Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5
ts for the first ounce, and 3 cents for
additional ounce. Letters to which
5-cent rate applies do *not* require the
ar Tax" stamp.
ost Cards one cent each to any address
Canada, United States and Mexico.
cent post cards must have a one-cent
ar Stamp" affixed, or a two-cent card
be used. Post cards two cents each,
other countries. The two-cent cards
not require the "War Tax" stamp.
Newspapers and periodicals, to any ad-
ss in Canada, United States and
xico, one cent per four ounces.
RRIVES: 11.35 a. m.; 10.50 p. m.
LOSES: 6.30 a. m.; 5.30 p. m.
ll Matter for Registration must be Posted half an
previous to the Closing of Ordinary Mail.

The Beacon

VOL. XXVIII — SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916 — NO. 4

CHARADE ON THE NAME OF THE POET CAMPBELL

COME from my First, ay, come;
The battle dawn is nigh;
And the screaming trump and the thundering drum
Are calling thee to die;
Fight, as thy fathers fought;
Fall, as thy fathers fell:
Thy task is taught, thy shroud is wrought;
So, forward! and farewell!

Toll ye my Second, toll;
Fling high the flambeau's light;
And sing the hymn for a parted soul
Beneath the silent night;
The helm upon his head,
The cross upon his breast,
Let the prayer be said, and the tear be shed;
Now take him to his rest!

Call ye my Whole, go call;
The Lord of lute and lay;
And let him greet the sable pall
With a noble song to-day:
Ay, call him by his name;
No fitter hand may crave
To light the flame of a soldier's fame
On the turf of a soldier's grave!

WINTHROP M. PRAED.

Born 1802; died July 15, 1839.

CHANGED WATERS

THE THAMES AS IT IS NOW

MR. Bridges begins one of his lyrics with the lines:—

Clear and gentle stream
Known and loved so long.

They are simple enough, but they convey to the appreciative mind the perennial charm of the Thames and the permanent affection of not a few generations of Englishmen. But though the Poet Laureate is sensitive to the minuter beauties of the river—the "scented flag and golden fleur-de-lis"—he has never attempted to express its larger appeal, its reflections of the centuries, its re-creation of past scenes, its union with much of the personal life of England.

The narrow arches of the ancient bridge which crosses the stream at Abingdon bring to mind more than one medieval scene—the act of its construction in the 15th century, the monastic and social activity which long continued around it. Henley Bridge recalls not less another distant but more recent time, and the carved heads of Thame and Isis upon either side recall not only the sculptor, the agreeable and cultivated Mrs. Damer, but the pleasant company of wits and politicians—of course, Horace Walpole was one of them—who met at General Conway's home at Park-place. These shadowy figures are but a few of those whom the Thames brings to mind, and but two of the epochs which seem to be marked along its course. Gray, lingering by its "silver-winding way" among the Eton meadows and beneath the heights of Windsor, received and expressed these larger impressions; and so one perceives how from its source to the sea it is a reflector of many phases of national life, of its moods and its meanings. To-day it responds sensitively and sympathetically to the abnormal conditions of the country. The college barges in their varied colours lay as always in the Summer Term by the Christ Church meadows, a familiar sight, but strangely silent and unanimated, lapped by a deserted stream, a reflection of the change, the unexampled break, in the life of Oxford and in that of the youth of England, reminding poignantly of its tragic losses.

"Young Lycidas is dead, dead ere his prime," but bravely in the service of his country. Fortunate in his opportunity, a youthful and not inglorious patriot. The impression emanating in those familiar and changed waters continues in the reaches by Iffley, where a punt or two move slowly, propelled by girls, and on the blue and red cushions khaki-clad figures with white bandages recline, they plucking the long grasses on the bank which bend to the light western air. The sight epitomizes deep changes; a whole series of emotions, feelings and endeavours is envisaged by this gliding craft and its freight.

The close association of the Thames with some distinctive phases of English life did not begin in any real measure until after the middle of the 19th century. Fashionable people, it is true, throughout the previous century thronged the river from Richmond to Isleworth, but they used it not as a form of pleasure, but as a highway. "We saw her" (a daughter of the fifth Earl of Carlisle), says George Selwyn in 1790, in one of his gossiping letters, which often contained suggestive little pictures of the social life of his day, "yesterday in the afternoon *en passant*; that is, in her boat, which was full of the company she had had to dinner." When Shelley in the summer of 1817 passed some happy months at Marlow, spending days under the drooping branches among the green backwaters below Hurley Lock, he was not typical of his time. Though little affected by the atmosphere of the Thames, as we now understand it, some summer scenes were impressed on his mind and are perceptible enough—probably reproduced unconsciously—among the gorgeous imaginings of "The Revolt of Islam." More especially it is the connexion with many joyous and vigorous incidents of modern English life—Henley, the Regatta, and the week which preceded it, the meetings half athletic and half of pleasure here and there on the river, the long summer days and the cool evenings of pleasant toil by the Quarry Woods and on the broad reach at Moulsford, which has tended to make the Thames a faithful reflection of some later national moods. So it became alike the thread round which, in these latter years, has grown much open-hearted comradeship, as well as the kindly fosterer of closer and not less happy intimacies to which the rushy islands are sacred. Even the parties of roysterous beanfeasters, detestable enough to the lover of quiet and seclusion, added a feature of rough democratic enjoyment, suggestive in its way, redolent of a peaceful and perhaps too prosperous popular life.

These now have ceased, and so the river unconsciously responds to and marks the overwhelming change which has come about in national life. The reaches now so select, the absence of young and vigorous forms, emphasize acutely losses, heroism, patriotism, achievement. If the angler is in effect the contemplative being that he has been represented how many subjects for his thoughts must arise as he sits, rod in hand, in his punt moored amid stream, undisturbed by the splash of oarsmen! It may be that he will attempt to live again in the past, but he is more likely, perhaps touched by a personal loss, to be deeply conscious of the fidelity of the river to its people. Calmly it glides by immemorial churches, ancient bridges, and clustering hamlets from which, as from the quadrangles of Oxford, the youth of England has flocked to her aid, and in its very repose is strengthful in the crisis of our generation.—*The Times*, London.

GERMAN MAN-TRAPS

"Clever," said the observant chaplain, "is no word for the Boche when it comes to un-knightly tricks. We're for ever checkmating some new dodge, and plumbing new depths of hook-or-crook warfare." Of course, all scruples are condemned by Clausewitz, the true Prussian "god" of war. *Wir haben kein Mitleid!* is the U-boat commander's reply to every protest from his victim—"We can have no pity!"

Hence the hideous passion for man-traps which marks the trail of the German in all fields from Luneville to East African wilds. At Luneville our fellows found 50 gallons of rum in a railway truck, and were taught a terrible lesson in in abstinence after tasting this loot. For the stuff had been deliberately poisoned!

African jungle tracks were laid with traps of really diabolic ingenuity. Hollow logs, each containing a hive of wild bees half stupefied by smoke, were hidden in the long grass and linked with trip-wires. An incautious touch, and white flags appeared in near-by trees, giving sharpshooters in wait the exact range.

At the same time the hives were automatically uncovered, and the bees loosed in blind clouds of fury upon everything that lived and moved. Among the British troops caught in this amazing trap was a company of the Loyal North Lancashires, who, at a moment's notice, had both bees and bullets to contend with. Machine-guns, too, were trained upon the trap, and our unfortunate men had a terrible time, being horribly stung in face and hands, as well as temporarily blinded. One man dropped his weapon fairly maddened with stings, of which over a hundred were later on extracted by the medical officer.

It was the same in South-West Africa, which has now ceased to exist as a German colony. Botha himself was all but blown up by peculiar land mines, which killed one of his staff. Another of our officers, Colonel F. Brennan, of the South African Irish, found ten mines laid across a roadway only eight feet wide. A little iron pin came just to the surface. And this passed down through a pipe, to rest at last upon a glass tube full of sulphuric acid.

Slight pressure broke this tube and fulminated a mass of blasting gelatine, of which there was enough in each charge to kill every living soul within a zone of a hundred yards. "We had men blown to fragments on that road," Colonel Brennan mourns. "Others were blinded or deformed. One wheel of my own car just grazed a detonating-pin. An eighth of an inch to the left, and no funeral would have been necessary for me or my companion."

On the Russian front these "treadmines" have been used with serious effect in the forests of the Middle Dvina. And in the western trenches "hate-squads" are continually at work devising traps for the incautious. "What about Ireland?" suddenly appears upon a board "across the way." A daredevil in our lines will lead out a patrol after dark to capture that taunt—a vastly more perilous feat than appears at first glance.

For a touch of bomb-attachment shows itself with murderous crash. Or a flare sails up into night skies, and a machine-gun opens upon exposed men with cruel effect before they can take cover. Even in Gallipoli our troops encountered these German tricks. The Turks laid "wolf pits" with ultra-Prussian craft, and the same contagion of Kultur spread to the Senussi of the Libyan desert.

In early days of the war our enemy excavated the French and Flemish roads to lay traps for our cavalry and the French. Quite apart from mining the bridges, five hundred open barrels were buried in the highway between Berchem Sainte Agathe and the Grand Bigard. The surface was made to appear quite normal, with branches and earth. Then a few decoy Uhlans or dragoons would canter along a safe line of road. Better imagined than described was the plight of pursuing cavalry advancing in pursuit at the charge.

Steel effigies of dead Germans have been found to contain living marksmen from the Jäger regiments; and the British soldier who collects trophies in the field must now beware of ghastly surprises. At Hooge, for example, an unfortunate Irishman stooped to pick up a glittering helmet—and was blown to pieces by the bomb hidden beneath it! Dummy figures, German flags, boxes of cigars, and bottles of wine—all these and similar flotsam of the tide of war are now strongly suspect, so that our men are extremely careful as they sweep over the stricken field where the Germans have given ground.

"*Dennock*" was the characteristic watchword which the Kaiser wrote in the War Album of the Vienna City Council. It means "anyhow," and is undoubtedly the keynote of Prussian method in war. Consider Colonel Francke, of Swakopmund, who poisoned all the wells with arsenical sheep-dip in flagrant violation of the very A.B.C. of civilized war.

General Botha warned this dastard that "the support of the German military authorities" was no defence for such an outrage. Other water supplies were "thoroughly infected with disease" by Kultur's officer in charge notably at Pforte and Ghabib. It was little less than miraculous that not one of our men was poisoned, although "more arsenic was used in the wells than would be required to dip all the sheep in the Union."

"We anticipated a war of men," says M. Albert Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, "and we are reduced to fighting flames, fumes, and explosives." Personal valor is indeed of small account in this mechanical war. Of course, when it comes to hand-grips in the trench the German goes to the wall. But as a deviser of man-traps Fritz is distinctly to be feared; his electric wires, his fearsome *trous-de-loup*, or staked pits full of water and cunningly concealed.

He taught the Austrians all they know of "avalanche-warfare." How by shelling or exploding mines to loose enormous masses of ice and earth—whole forests in fact, that slide down and overwhelm the Italians upon lower levels. These falls choke the Alpine tracks and obliterate railroads. Then when the Germans evacuate a position it is safe to assume it fairly bristles with hidden death. Even the ancient steel-jawed man-trap was found in use in Serbia, where Mackensen's men laid these cruel engines in dense woodland paths to seize the unsuspecting.

"Do you call it playing the game?" one of our staff asked a captured German officer.

"Certainly'" was the reply—"if the game is to win the war." And he hinted at man-traps vastly more terrible when at length "our back is to the wall, and the fight of despair succeeds our great bid for world-power."—*The Weekly Scotsman.*

TOWN COUNCIL

Quarterly meeting of the Town Council was held on Thursday, the 13th July 1916.

Present. The Mayor, G. King Greenlaw. Aldermen, Douglas, Gardiner, Lowery, Shaw.

Absent. Aldn. Hibbard, Finigan (out of town) and McFarlane.

On motion seconded and carried, reading of minutes of last monthly meeting of July 4, was dispensed with.

A communication from F. H. Grimmer, Esq. in re Legislation authorizing the issue of bonds to finance the installation of a system of water-supply for the Town, was submitted.

Saint Andrews, N. B.,
July 13, 1916.

G. K. Greenlaw, Esq.,
Mayor,
Saint Andrews, N. B.

Dear Sir:—

As directed by you a few days ago, I have looked into the matter of the right and power of the Town to provide a water service for public and private use in the Town, and to borrow money and issue of debentures therefor in order to provide the necessary funds.

While the Town has authority under certain provisions of the Towns Incorporation Act in the case of the expropriation of an existing water plant to borrow money for payment of the same, and issue debentures therefor, I cannot find anywhere authority to borrow money and issue debentures to provide funds for the installation of a new water system. The power to borrow and issue debentures in such cases is evidently limited to the raising of money to pay for an existing plant taken by expropriation, or by purchase at a fixed valuation or at an agreed price. By several special acts the Town has obtained authority to borrow money and issue debentures for various purposes; the installation of a lighting system, the aiding of industries, to provide wharf and port facilities, etc.; but I cannot find any special or general act enabling the Town to provide money for meeting the expenditure involved in installing a new system of water works. The Council has power to assess for any reasonable expenditure to that end in any current year, but it cannot incur by borrowing money on debentures or otherwise a debt to be paid by future taxation.

A special act of the Legislature giving appropriate powers is in my opinion necessary before a general town water system can be provided, and the money required therefor be borrowed and debentures legally issued on the credit of the Town.

Yours respectfully,
F. H. GRIMMER.

The Mayor reported viz., that he had also interviewed Premier Clarke and had been advised that no action could be taken by the Government or Legislative Council, authorizing the issue of bonds until the meeting of the Legislature in February next.

Aldn. Douglas, Chairman of the Water committee, reported viz., that he had (while in St. John and at St. Stephen) endeavored to see the Premier with reference to the matter, but was unable to get in communication with him.

Moved by Aldn. Douglas, seconded by Aldn. Gardiner, and unanimously carried. —That this Council attend in a body, the Memorial Services to be held in Greenock Presbyterian Church on Sunday the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., in memory of the late Charles L. McQuoid, of the 26th Battalion, who made the supreme sacrifice for King and Country, on the plains Flanders, on the 29th of June last.

Also, that the Officials of the Town be requested to join with this Council in attendance at the above named, Memorial services, etc.

Aldn. Douglas called attention of Council to the advisibility of having the "Hall" stairs rebuilt at the earliest opportunity, and moved, seconded by Aldn. Lowery, and carried: That the committee on Town property be instructed to have the work done at once.

Owing to the absence of several members of Council. action on the application of Mrs. Elizabeth Chase, and other matters was deferred till the next meeting of the Council.

Bill Passed

Haley & Son, lumber $3.27

E. S. POLLEYS.
Town Clerk.

CANADIAN NEWS

——Quebec, July 17—Sir George Perley, who has been acting High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in London since the outbreak of the war, arrived in Quebec on Saturday, on the R. M. S. *Missanabie*, accompanied by Lady Perley.

——Fredericton, July 13—O. D. Hicks, of Petitcodiac, has been appointed superintendent of the soils and crops division of the provincial department of agriculture. He is a graduate of MacDonald College, Quebec, and has specialized in cereal and seed work.

——Ottawa, July 17—Sir H. Rider Haggard, here on his Empire tour in behalf of the Royal Colonial Institute to study facilities for settlement and employment of ex-soldiers after the war, saw the premier and the members of the economic and development commission to-day.

——Halifax, July 14—One man killed and some damage done to property is the result of a thunder and lightening storm of short duration which was experienced in Halifax within the past twenty-four hours. Daniel Lapierre, of Seaforth, is the name of the man who was instantly killed by lightning yesterday morning. He was a fisherman, and was struck and killed just as he was about to get into his boat. His body was afterwards found crumpled up in a boat.

——Ottawa, July 17—There was no increase in the cost of living in Canada during the month of June. According to the monthly report of the Department of Labor as to wholesale prices, there was practically no change in June as compared with May. There were some increases but they were equalized by other decreases.

In retail prices the cost of a budget of staple goods averaged $8.51 in sixty cities of the Dominion as compared with $8.37 in May, the increases being in meats, eggs, sugar and beans.

——Ottawa, July 18.—General Sir Sam Hughes, who is sailing in a day or so for Europe, is expected back in Ottawa in September. The exact date cannot be determined, but will depend on his work in England and the time it requires. The General will conduct a series of inspections and aid in organizing the Fourth Division for the front, but it is stated in official circles that he has no idea of taking a command and staying there. He has taken along his staff of secretaries and will keep in close touch with Ottawa.

Mr. F. B. McCurdy, M. P., who will practically be acting Minister during General Hughes' absence, presided to-day at the meeting of the Militia Council.

—Renfrew, Ont. July 16—About 6.30 o'clock Saturday night fire broke out in the O'Brien munitions plant, near Renfrew. On account of the dryness of the woodwork, due to the long spell of dry weather, the flames spread rapidly, and before they had got under control, three buildings, of the group of which the plant consists, had been destroyed. The loss will run anywhere from $100,000 to $150,000. The management say that as soon as the insurance is adjusted rebuilding will be begun, and the delay will not be very serious. One man was injured and is expected to be discharged from the hospital to-morrow. The manager of the mill says he believes the cause of the fire to have been friction.

——Ottawa, July 17—Mr. F. B. McCurdy, M. P. for Queens and Shelburne, has been appointed parliamentary secretary for the militia Department, and will act in that capacity during the war. During the absence of General Hughes, Mr. McCurdy will conduct the Militia Department, with Sir Robert Borden as Acting Minister. His position is really that known as "under-secretary" in British politics, and is similar to the solicitor-generalship in Canadian affairs before the Hon. Arthur Meighen was given Cabinet rank.

Mr. McCurdy is an excellent business man, head of the stock-broking firm of F. B. McCurdy & Company, with offices in Ottawa, Montreal, St. John and Halifax. His promotion does not necessarily mean a by-election, unless a salary is attached to the new position. He will assume his new duties at once, and this is believed to be the bepinning of the Cabinet reconstruction that has been believed to be forthcoming this summer.

HUNS MUST REPENT

London, July 12—Manchester gave a warm welcome to Sir George Foster, who was the principal speaker at a great meeting to-night, his subject being "Empire Trade." The meeting, which was held under the chairmanship of Lord Derby, had a special significance, being held in the historic Free Trade Hall, famous in the annals of the northern city as the platform where such men as John Bright and others of the Manchester school of politicans had expounded their principles. To-night's meeting was arranged jointly by the Conservative and Liberal organizations, indicating the truth of Sir George Foster's statement that many prejudices had been burnt away and much ignorance dispelled by the heat of war.

In a fluent oration, which was punctuated by lively applause, Canada's Minister of Trade and Commerce declared himself nonpulsed by Germany's fatal error in resorting to the use of the rifle and the bayonet when its methods of "peaceful penetration" had attained such success. The method of procedure in future must be that the Allies should make better arrangements for themselves than they made for outside countries or neutrals. As to the Germans, he would bar them out until they repented in sackcloth and ashes, with a long period of repentance.

Lord Derby, making his first speech as Under-Secretary of War, said: "The war will not end with the declaration of peace. We are now going to keep our birthright of trade supremacy."

She—"How did you dare tell father that you have a prospect of $50,000 a year?" He—"Why, I have if I marry you."

News of the Sea

——The steamers *Montreal* and *Acadian* were in collision yesterday in the Thames, off Millwall. Both were damaged.

——London, July 17—The British patrol trawlers *Onward, Hull, Era, Aberdeen* and *Nellie* have been sunk by German submarines. Eleven survivors of the trawlers have been landed.

——Manila, July 14—The collector of customs has imposed a fine of 50,000 pesos on the British steamer *Chinese Prince*. A bond was filed pending an appeal to the courts, and the *Chinese Prince* will clear on Saturday.

——London, July 15—For the first time this summer German submarines have appeared in the Aland Sea, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*. The heavy traffic between Sweden and Finland in these waters is becoming increasingly precarious.

——London, July 17.—Reuter's Stockholm correspondent reports the sinking by a Russian submarine of the German steamship *Syria*. Her crew and Swedish pilots were rescued.

The *Syria*, 3,607 tons gross, was 345 feet long. She was built in 1898 and owned in Hamburg.

——St. Pierre, Miq., July 13—The Danish schooners *Denmark* and *Ragnchild*, each laden with deals from Miramichi, N. B., for England, are ashore on the western coast of Little Miquelon peninsula, according to advices received here to-day. Tugs sent to their assistance probably will be able to float them.

——London, July 14—A report to Lloyd's says the British steamer *Silverton* has been sunk.

Latest maritime records report the *Silverton*, a vessel of 2,682 tons, as leaving the River Tyne, England, on June 11 for an unnamed destination. The *Silverton* was built in West Hartlepool in 1891 and was owned in Leith.

——Mobile, Ala., July 17.—The American three-masted schooner *Bradford C. French* was abandoned at sea during the hurricane of July 5, while off Cape San Blas, Fla., according to a report received here to-day. The *French* was bound from San Juan, P. R., for New Orleans. Captain Farrell and his crew were landed at St. Andrews, Fla.

——London, July 16—At Lloyd's shipping agency it was announced to-day that the British steamship *Mopsa*, of Goole, and *Alta* were sunk this morning. The crews were saved.

The British steamers *Sylvie* and *Ecclesia* are reported to have been sunk. The *Ecclesia*, the announcement says, was unarmed.

The *Mopsa* was of 885 tons gross. The *Ecclesia* was of 3,714 tons gross and was 339 feet long.

——Berlin, July 15—The sinking of an Italian destroyer by an Austro-Hungarian submarine was announced in an official statement issued to-day from Vienna. The announcement follows:

"An Austro-Hungarian submarine on the afternoon of July 10 sank an Italian destroyer of the *Indomito* type."

The *Indomito*, laid down in 1912, was 239 feet long, displaced 680 tons, and was armed with one 4.7½ inch gun four 12-pounders, and two torpedo tubes.

——Charleston, S. C., July 15—The big naval collier *Hector*, carrying sixty marines in addition to her crew of seventy men and twelve officers, sank off Charleston late yesterday. She became disabled in a hurricane.

The crew have been taken off in small boats. A wireless message has been sent out asking all vessels to watch for the boats.

Washington, July 15—The officers and crew and all are safe on board the lightship tender *Cypress* and the tug *Wilmington*.

——London, July 17—Lloyd's reports the British steamer *Euphorbia*, the Italian steamer *Sirra* and the steamer *Virginia* (probably British) sunk.

The *Euphorbia* measured 3,837 tons. She was built in 1907 and belonged to the Stag Line, Limited, of North Shields. She was last reported bound from Calcutta, June 4, for London. The *Sirra* was last reported having passed the Gibralter, June 27, bound from Norfolk for Genoa. The British steamer *Virginia* was of 4,379 tons; built at Glasgow. She was last reported arrived at Marseilles, June 18, Santa Cruz, Cuba.

HUNT FOR MURDERERS

Winnepeg, July 13—Assigned to the dangerous and difficult task of capturing the murderers of Radford and Street, two New York explorers, who were killed by Eskimos in the fall of 1914 in the Arctic regions. Capt. F. H. French, of the Mounted Police, will sail from Montreal on July 29, on the Hudson's Bay steamer *Nascopie*, with two N. C. O.'s and four constables.

Captain French knows the country well and is fully alive to the situation. The trip, it is expected, will take three years to accomplish. Two husky dog teams will be employed in the work. They are at present in Regina and will be forwarded to Montreal. Capt. French, according to reports furnished by a trapper, may be confrnted by a force of from 300 to 1,000 Eskimos when he arrives at his destination but that will not prevent him from carrying out his duties. Eskimos in the district to which he is going to, have already threatened to kill any police who may attempt to arrest the murders. The expedition under the command of Capt. French will make its first point of landing at Chesterfield Inlet. From that place the country is one bristling with travelling difficulties. Capt. French is a nephew of Vicount French of the British army. He was in Winnipeg to-day for a few hours on his way to Ottawa.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

News in Brief

——The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Captain August Mignard, master of the French steamship *Saint Marcouf*, of Havre, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew of the steamship *Flid*, of Hull, whom he rescued in the English Channel on June 6.

——Zurick, via Paris, July 14.—Members of the Austrian imperial family have been summoned to Schoenbrunn, owing to the illness of the Emperor Franz-Joseph, according to news dispatches from Innsbruck. Several specialists are attending the aged king-emperor and the news of the war is being withheld from him.

——Pte. Jesse White, 2nd Welsh Regiment, who since last autumn has been in hospital at Folkestone, where he has undergone seven operations and had his left leg amputated, was in Radnor-park, Wales, when he saw a three-year-old boy struggling in a pond. White threw away his crutches, ran into the water, and brought the child safely to the bank.

——Paris, July 15.—Duke de Rohan, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of Morbinan, died yesterday in a hospital at the front from wounds received on the preceding day in the battle of the Somme. The Duke recently was promoted to be a captain of infantry. After being wounded before Verdun he received the cross of the Legion of Honor.

——London, July 15.—Laurence Ginnell, Irish member of Parliament, who addressed many questions in the House of Commons to Ministers during the irish rebellion, and invariably alleged that his countrymen who had been arrested were mistreated, was himself arrested this morning. The charge is that he attempted by false pretences to obtain admission to the detention barracks at Knutsford, where Irish prisoners are being held.

Mr. Ginnell was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court and remanded until July 28. He was released under bond.

——The University of Saint Andrews, Scotland, has offered five hundred dollars for an essay on prayer. The offer is open to the world. The essays must reach the University by June 1, 1917, and the result of the competition will be published in October of the same year. The fact that the tragedy of the war has brought prayer into wider recognition is stated as a reason for the timeliness of the subject. The essays may be presented in any language, and they may deal with the relation of prayer to the individual, the church and the state; to distress or national danger; to everyday affairs of men. and to the healing of illness in answer to prayer.

——London, July 18.—The appeal of Sir Roger Casement against his sentence of execution for high treason for his activities in the Dublin revolt was dismissed to-day by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

A further appeal to the House of Lords is possible only if the attorney-general gives a certificate that the decision of the court of criminal appeal involves a point of law so exceptionally important that it is desirable in the public interest that a still higher court should deal with it. This has been done only twice since the court of criminal appeal was established eight years ago.

——Rome, July 14.—The Berlin Bankers' Association, according to the Stefani news agency, has circularized all banks in Germany, instructing them that henceforth, by request of the Imperial Foreign Office, Italians are to be treated as subjects of a belligerent state, in other words that payments to Italians in Germany are to be stopped.

The German Foreign Office has officially informed the Italian Government, through the Swiss Government, that payment of workingmen's pension due Italians has been suspended.

The attitude of Germany toward Italian sublects in Germany and Belgium is causing much resentment here.

——When an English fisherman named T. E. Price, of Garth, Carnarvonshire, claimed absolute exemption before the Bangor tribunal recently, he said that he had been out on the Gold Coast. He booked a passage home in the *Appam*. During the voyage they were captured by the German auxiliary cruiser *Moewe*, and, to secure his release, he had to sign an undertaking that he would not take up arms against Germany or her allies.

"I trust," he said, "that I shall not be blamed for taking the only course open to me other than being taken on board the German auxiliary cruiser as prisoner."

The tribunal granted absolute exemption on condition that the applicant remain in his occupation as a fisherman.

——Tokio, July 17.—The Rev. W. A. F. Campbell, and his wife, Canadian missionaries, were stabbed to death early Sunday morning in their summer cottage at Karuizawa, by a burglar. The weapon used was a Japanese short sword.

At 2.30 o'clock in the morning, a Japanese dressed in foreign garb entered a second story window of the cottage and after awakening the missionaries demanded money. This being refused the intruder plunged a short sword into Mr. Campbell's breast, mortally wounding him.

Mrs. Campbell struggled heroically with the assailant and was stabbed repeatedly, succumbing to her wounds a few hours later.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell recently volunteered for service with a Canadian contingent in the European war, and was about to return home.

The Rev. W. A. F. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell. were sent out to the Far East by the Methodist Church in Canada. They had been engaged in evangelistic work in Japan since September, 1913.

Karuizawa is a small town at an elevation of 3,180 feet in Shinano province, 37 miles northwest of Tokio. It is a favorite summering place for Protestant missionaries who assemble there between July and September to discuss church and mission questions.

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——London, July 15.—The Swedish Minister at Petrograd has been instructed to protest to the Russian Government against the capture of the German steamers *Worms* and *Lissaben*, it has been announced officially in Stockholm, says a dispatch to the *Post* from that city. The protest is made on the ground that the steamers were captured in Swedish waters.

——London, July 15.—Regarding the Allied conference held at London, the following official statement was issued today:

"Reginald McKenna (chancellor of the exchequer) and the finance ministers of France, Russia and Italy held a series of conferences in London on Friday and Saturday, and, in conjunction with the ministers of munitions of the United Kingdom and France, and Gen. Belaief, chief of the general staff of Russia, discussed the financial measures necessary to meet the military and other requirements of the several governments in the joint interests of the Allied powers.

"McKinnon Wood, (financial secretary to the treasury), Lord Reading (lord chief justice), and the governor of the Bank of England also attended."

A WEE BIT SANE

While a certain Scotch minister was conducting religious services in an asylum for the insane one of the inmates cried out wildly:

"I say, have we got to listen to this?"

The minister, surprised and confused, turned to the keeper and said:

"Shall I stop speaking?"

The keeper replied:

"No, no; gang along, gang along; that will not happen again. That man only has one lucid moment every seven years."
—*The Christian Herald.*

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