TRAVEL

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS

FROM MARITIME PROVINCES TO WESTERN CANADA

TICKETS ON SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY

March 8th to October 25th TO WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON, CALGARY EDMONDTON, ETC.

Tickets good for Two Months from date of issue

TOURIST SLEEPERS FROM MONTREAL

For full particulars apply to Agent or write M. G. MURPHY, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER.

FRONTIER LINE

STEAMER ST. ANDREWS

Leave Eastport Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7.30 a. m., for St. Andrews, Robinston and Calais. Return, leave Calais Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., for Robbinston, St. Andrews and Eastport.

INTERNATIONAL LINE

S. CALVIN AUSTIN AND GOVERNOR COBB

Leave St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m., Eastport at 2.30 p. m., for Lubec, Portland and Boston. Return, leave Central Wharf, Boston, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m., for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Direct between Portland and New York. Steamships North Land and North Star. Leave Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m. Return, leave New York same days at 5 p. m.

A week day trip in each direction leaves Portland and New York Mondays at 10.30 a. m., June 19th to Sept. 11th.

Eastern Standard Time

P. E. CHADWICK, Agent, Calais, Me.
A. H. LEAVITT, Supt., Eastport, Me.
Eastport, Me.

CHANGE OF TIME

Grand Manan S. S. Company

Grand Manan Route—Season 1915-16

Commencing May 8th, 1916, and until further notice, while steamer "Grand Manan" is undergoing her annual repairs, the service will be maintained as follows:

Mail boat "Harvey and Ralph" will leave Grand Manan at 7 a. m., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for St. Andrews. Returning leave St. Andrews on arrival of boat from Grand Manan on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Both ways via Campobello and Eastport.

On Wednesday mail boat "Harvey and Ralph" will continue on from St. Andrews to St. Stephen, leaving St. Stephen Thursday morning on the tide for St. Andrews, where she will wait arrival of train and continue to Grand Manan.

Freight boat "Jennie T." will leave Grand Manan Monday 7 a. m. for St. John direct; loading freight at Market Slip, will leave St. John Wednesday 7 a. m. for Wilson's Beach, Campobello and Grand Manan with freight.

Atlantic Standard Time

L. C. GUPTILL, Manager
Grand Manan.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

On March 3, and until further notice, the S. S. Connors Bros., will run as follows:

Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., on Saturday, 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letite, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letite or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting.

AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B.

'Phone 2581; manager, Lewis Connors, Black's Harbor, N. B.

This Company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the Company or Captain of the steamer.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

George F. Hibbard, Registrar
Minerva P. Hibbard, Deputy Rgr.
Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Daily.
Sundays and Holidays excepted.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF

Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte:—

CIRCUIT COURT: Tuesday, May 9, 1916, Justice Barry; Tuesday, October 3, 1916, Chief Justice K. B. D., Landry.

COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.

Judge Carleton.

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE

ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster

Office Hours from 8 a.m to 8 p.m.

Money Orders and Savings Bank Business transacted during open hours.

Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. In addition to the postage necessary, each such letter must have affixed a one-cent "War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the 5 cent rate applies do *not* require the "War Tax" stamp.

Post Cards one cent each to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico. One cent post cards must have a one-cent "War Stamp" affixed, or a two-cent card can be used. Post cards two cents each, to other countries. The two-cent cards do *not* require the "War Tax" stamp.

Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces.

ARRIVES: 12.10 a.m.
CLOSES: 5.10 p.m.

All matter for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the closing of ordinary mail.

The Beacon

VOL. XXVII — SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1916 — NO. 48

RUPERT BROOKE

Father James B. Dollard, the Canadian poet, and the pastor of St. Monica's, North Toronto, has been honored by the University of Laval, which, in recognition of literary distinction, has conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature.

In a recent issue of the *New York Times' Literary Supplement*, the well-known poet and critic, Joyce Kilmer, selected Father Dollard's sonnet to Rupert Brooke as the finest tribute in verse yet published. It is as follows:

SLAIN by the arrows of Apollo, lo!
The well-beloved of the Muses lies
On Lemnos' Isle 'neath blue and classic skies,
And hears th' Aegean waters ebb and flow!
How strange his beauteous soul should choose to go
Out from his body in this hallowed place,
Where Poesy, and Art's undying grace
Still breathe, and Pipes of Pan still murmur low!

Here shall he rest untroubled, knowing well
That faithful hearts shall hold his memory dear,
Moved to affection weak words cannot tell
By his short, splendid life that knew no fear;
Beloved of the gods! the gods have ta'en
Their Ganymede, by bright Apollo slain!

"LET US BUILD A CANADA OF WHICH THESE MEN, LYING IN SCATTERED GRAVES OVER THE FACE OF GOD'S EARTH, WOULD HAVE BEEN PROUD."

THE world-over, alumni, by their unselfish and personal endeavors, are accomplishing a work in matters educational greater than they know. Membership, therefore, among the alumni of the University of New Brunswick—makes known the fact that you have retained a deep interest in the education of the youth of our province, and consequently a broader, if not deeper, concern in the moral, intellectual, and I might add physical wellbeing of Canadians in general.

In thus exerting your influence, varied as it is, you are worthy both of commendation and imitation; and because I feel assured that you would welcome the thought of still further improvement along such lines, I am convinced that you will bear with me in reviewing, what must have oftentimes, during the last two years, been your own thoughts as well as mine, upon a subject matter very close to us all. The question must have come home to you with repeated insistence, "Will those bright minds, the products of our brightest standards of educational system, who have gone forth to do battle for the Empire, return to Canada from the European conflict, made or marred for a splendid Canadian citizenship?"

For myself, the answer to that question is more than a hope, greater than a speculation, and there is but one answer. From what we know of those who have gone out from University and College; from what we know of the ideals which actuated them in their going; from what we know of the lessons of the war which their trained minds cannot but assimilate and digest, we may with assurance reply, Yes; they will return madenot marred for a better Canadian citizenship, and Canada will be greater because they have lived.

To quote a writer of the day: "One might well have supposed that we were independent of the heir to the Austrian throne. We in Canada did not even know his name, but one day in the year 1914 they killed him, and Europe fell to pieces." Since that time our thoughts with difficulty dissociate themselves from the events which followed in such startling rapidity, till in August England declared war in defence of the neutral laws of nations, in protection of the weak against the strong. The Empire at war, Canada declared herself at war; and we in this country were privileged to witness a spectacle such as the world has rarely seen. For a moment all industrial activity seemed to halt. There was only one business. The flower of Canadian youth and manly intelligence gave themselves without hesitation or reluctance in defence of such an appealing cause. In homes of affluence and intellectuality, in homes frugal and unpretentious, kindly family ties were severed at the call to arms. The workman's tools were left upon the bench; the student's books upon the table. Every rank and file of the social order was threatened with depletion until a land of peaceful prosperity was changed to an armed camp. Not Shakespeare's soldiers these "Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard, jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel, seeking the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth." There is no frenzy of excited minds here; but the cool deliberateness born of an upright cause and a courage gained by habit and education, and not enforced by law.

Here "clay and clay did not differ in dignity." It was a new democracy that shot into existence so that to-day we find employers and employed, master and man, standing side by side in the sodden trenches of Flanders.

Ours is a citizen-soldier of the highest type. This man has carried into the barrack-room the culture of the home and the learning of the schools. Young as he may be in years, his cultivation of mind has prevented his becoming a mere machine of war, but rather has made him a man, whose loyalty engendered amid surroundings of peaceful pursuits, has urged him for the moment to suffer privation and cold and hunger—even death itself—for the cause he has espoused. Viewed in this light we must with just pride look to him for the highest measure of success in the field.

But our range of vision must stretch farther than that.

One day the world-war will be over. The last shot will be fired, the last trench vacated. Then out from the mud and noise of the shambles will come those glorious sons of Canada eager to return to the land they have so fittingly honored. Who can picture what that home-coming is to be? with victory—to many a bereaved home so dearly won—perched upon their banners; but no doubt exists with us as to the security of that victory or the wonderfulness of that scene.

We have watched the progress of their arms, now what of their power for the general good in this young and growing country? What inspiration to nobility of character in the youth of succeeding generations of their fellows will they excite? Let us examine.

Because they number in their ranks every avocation that falls to the lot of man, their return will act as a new leaven to purge out such social, political and religious decadence as may already in its youth have beset our land. They have had time to think and they have had something big to think about. The man in the trenches has been sobered in these tense times. He has left all behind him. The voice of the world is dead in his ears, in any one moment all may be over forever. He must think, and he must think aright, and the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts. His civil life has only been interrupted, it has not been abandoned. As he lies in watchful waiting, as he marches from post to post, as he suffers in hospital wards, his thoughts must often turn, by comparison at least, to the life's work which is awaiting him at home. He beholds that work from new angles, strange and searching lights are reflected upon it. He has grown up suddenly. A noted divine has put him to the test when he says "The war is teaching a lesson deeper than all things because it combines and contains them all. It is either God, and the Law of God with all the difficulties which that possession implies, but with the absolute certainty of moral security and eternal hope, or else the deceits of guilty conscience, the fading intoxication of ill-gotten wealth, the butterfly happiness of agnostic science; one or the other, but not both." We know what choice the men in the trench have made. We hear it in their speech. It has dropped from his pen as he writes the loved ones at home. It lies hidden in the phrases, "If I am spared, if God spares me." The language of a man whose soul has been simplified and purified in the havoc of death and carnage about him He becomes true. He becomes a moral member of society, and his home-coming will become a powerful force for good. I repeat, therefore, that from a religious point of view we may look in them for a splendid Canadian citizenship.

But we may not stop here in considering the effects of the war upon our intelligent Csnadian youth. It has been already stated that a wonderful democracy had sprung into existence at the call to arms. Social cant and class distinctions have all gone down before the test of war. The old professional army has almost vanished. Even in the established army there has come a change in officers and men. The old stiffness has fallen away. The soldier of other days had the shortcomings and virtues of his class, to-day we find him very often socially and intellectually the peer of his officers. They tell us that in one company two sappers were found to be undergraduates of one of our best universities. A hospital orderly when asked said that before the war he had been an organist, a driver in the artillery had been a noted elocutionist, and thus to the end of the chapter. Two years ago these men were living the life of the cities, and the rural life of selfish idleness or ill-paid toil. For more than a year they have lived a man's life in the open, and they have imbibed the spirit of that life. Conventions which have hedged them in at home have melted. The bonds of red-tape have been severed, and they have come face to face with things as they are. A transformation is taking place within the confines of the British Empire. We may be unable as yet to define it, but we feel that it is there. The Canadian at the front realizes for the first time a clear vision of himself as a living part in that Empire. It is a new experience, and like all new experiences it is compelling a readjustment of thought. Out there he is getting the broader view, the grand lessons in self-government which will fit him for the part he is soon to play in the duties of state control and policy. A healthy enthusiasm will be infused, for political catchwords of the past have lost all their meaning and are no longer powerful to mislead a generation of men strengthened by his great "Pentecost of calamity." As they have fought like brothers in a common cause, and for a country they deemed worth fighting for, so will the fraternity of the trenches be an earnest in the future of their efforts for the good and proper government of that country. I repeat, however, that from a religious, political and social point of view, those bright minds, the highest product of our educational system, must, because *noblesse oblige*, return to their beloved land to lay the foundation for a more splendid Canadian citizenship.

All—all will be men who have suffered, who have witnessed death in all the grimness that human ingenuity could invent, who have seen strong men, craged and strong human bodies broken, who have visited maybe for the first time in their young lives countries centuries old in what the world is pleased to term civilization, who have met and conversed with peoples of other and different nationalities whose minds will have contrasted the possibilities of their own country with the achievements of older lands, who have lost the cock-sureness of inexperience and insularity in the breath of discipline, whose knowledge of what war really is, will make for the betterment if hasty international diplomacy, whose spirit of religion and fear of God—the begining of real wisdom—will be intensified by the sight of noble deeds performed amid ever-present death, who will have seen that material progress alone is not the end of crated man, who have found out before it is too late that mental superiority alone does not necessarily beget honor among nations any more than it breeds respect between individuals. In a word, the return of these splendid men ought to be for us an assurance that every generation in its turn will be found saying, "Let us build a Canada for which these men, lying in their scattered and unnamed graves over the face of God's green earth, would have been proud, aye, proud to die."—Alumni Oration delivered by Rev. A. W. Meahan, D. D., St. Andrews, N. B., at the Encaenia of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, May 18, 1916.

SERGEANT RIGBY ARRIVES IN ST. JOHN

Sergeant Rigby, of the 26th Battalion, a St. Andrew's youth, son of Howard Rigby, boat builder, was one of several returned soldiers who arrived in the city on Sunday. The sergeant was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Armstrong, Queen street, until his departure for home this morning.

Sergeant Rigby was not very communicative about himself, but he recounted several interesting war experiences of others. He himself went to the war as a private and won his stripes on the field of battle. He was wounded on November 8, in a crater fight near Kimmel, which is located near St. Eloi, a bullet struck him in the left side and went out his back, chipping off a small piece from his spinal column. Paralysis was present for a time, but he has nicely recovered after some months in hospitals in Boulogne, France, and Walmer, England. While at the latter hospital he saw Zeppelins in several raids.

Sergt. Rigby tells of the strange wounding of Pte. Blair Finnigan of St. Andrews. The young soldier was looking through binoculars when a bullet went right through one of his hands.

Again Sergt. Rigby and others had just returned to their trenches after repelling a German attack. Among the number was Clifton Ritchie, formerly of the Bank of Nova Scotia in St. Andrews. Ritchie had just remarked that it had been "hot out there," when a shell burst at his feet and killed him.

On another day Sergt. Rigby climbed on a transport wagon for a lift along a road. In a chat with one of the other men on the wagon Canada was mentioned. This man asked Rigby to what part of Canada he belonged, and received the reply "St. Andrews, N. B." Then came the information that the other, an Englishman, had been clerk for some time in the Chamcook works at St. Andrews. *Times & Star*, St. John, May 22.

THE HERO OF KUT

(From one who knows him)

A descendent of the famous Lord Townshend who fought with Wolfe at Quebec, and himself heir to a marquessate, General Townshend set himself from boyhood to maintain the fighting traditions of his family. His military career has been one long record of active service in every part of the world. Engaged first in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, Townshend next took part in the fighting on the North-West Frontier of India in 1891-92, when he leaped into fame as commander of the escort of the British Agent during the siege of Chitral. He fought in the Sudan Expedition of 1898, and served on the Staff in the South African War. In the peaceful decade which followed Townshend acted for a time as Military Attaché in Paris, was on the Staff in India, and finally commanded the troops at Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.

The outbreak of the great war found him in command of a division in India, longing to be at the front in France, but destined, as events turned out, to win greater fame in Mesopotamia. All accounts agree as to the masterly strategy with which he defeated Nur-ed-Din Pasha at Kut-el-Amara, and subsequently fought the battle of Ctesiphon. These two battles, and his heroic endurance of the long siege of Kut, have given his name a permanent place in the annals of the British Army.

Townshend has always attributed his success as a soldier to his constant study of the campaigns of Napoleon, a practice which he has long followed, for a regular period of every day, wherever he has happened to be serving. He has mastered the Napoleonic battlefields at first hand, and is an ardent collector of Napoleonic literature and relics. Everyone who knows him is familiar with the sight of the paraphernalia of his studies in peace-time — The text-books and maps, spread on the ground, or on an enormous table, to which he devotes his morning hours. During the present campaign, his letters have been full of comparisons with the difficulties which confronted Napoleon.

But Townshend possesses other qualities besides his zeal for his profession, and one of them at least must have stood him in good stead during these anxious months. He is indomitably serene and cheerful, a lover of amusement himself, and well able to amuse others. In London and Paris he is nearly as well known in the world of playwrights and actors as in the world of soldiers. He can sing a good song and tell a good story. Like Baden-Bowell, the hero of another famous siege, he is certain to have kept his gallant troops alert and interested during the long period of waiting for the relief which never came. Up to the last his messages to the outside world have been full of cheery optimism and soldierly fortitude. No general was ever less to blame for a disastrous enterprise, or better entitled to the rewards of success.—*The Times*, London.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

RECRUITING IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The official report of the result of recruiting in the Province of New Brunswick, for overseas service, for the week ending May 20, is as follows:

Westmorland—	
For 165th Battalion	8
For 145th Battalion	4
For 65th Battery	1
	—13
St. John—	
For No. 7 Siege Battery	1
For 4th Pioneer Corps	2
For 115th Battalion	1
For 4th Div. Train C. A. S. C.	1
For 132nd Battalion	1
For 3rd Regt. C. G. A.	3
For 140th Battalion	1
	—10
Northumberland—	
For 132nd Battalion	8
	— 8
Kent—	
For 165th Battalion	7
	— 7
York—	
For 58th Battery	2
For 140th Battalion	2
For 4th Pioneer Corps	3
	— 7
Restigouche—	
Dalhousie	5
For 65th Battery	1
	— 6
Charlotte—	
For 65th Field Battery	2
For 140th Battalion	1
For Composite Battery	1
	— 4
Albert—	
For 145th Battalion	6
	— 6
Carleton—	
For 65th Battery	4
For 104th Battalion	1
	— 5
Queens and Sunbury	2
Victoria—	
For 115th Battalion	1
	— 1
Madawaska—	
For 165th Battalion	1
	— 1
Gloucester	0
Total	70

CANADIAN NEWS

——The provincial elections held in in Quebec on Monday, May 22, resulted in the return of 72 Liberals and 7 Conservatives. The election in two constituencies, Gaspè and Magdalen Islands, is deferred.

——Halifax, May 22.—The House of Assembly of Nova Scotia was dissolved this afternoon and the writs for the general election were immediately issued. Nomination day will be on Tuesday, June 13, and polling day will be on Tuesday, June 20.

——It is announced that the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company had already started their big ship yard at the head office, New Glasgow, N.S., for the building of steel vessels.

The contract has been let for the preparation of the yard, and a steamship of steel construction, over 200 feet long, will first be completed there.

——Parrsboro, N. S., May 21.—Frederick Harding was accidently killed at Isle Haute yesterday by falling off the cliffs. He was employed as helper around the lighthouse and went away, it is presumed, to look for gull eggs. Not returning, search was made and his body was found on the beach three hundred feet below. The body was brought to Advocate Harbor, N. S., where an inquest was held, and the jury brought in a verdict according to the facts.

——Ottawa, May 18.—F. B. Carvell, M. P., has given instructions to his solicitors to issue writs for libel against the Toronto *Mail and News*, the St. John *Standard*, the Halifax *Herald*, and the Ottawa *Journal*, which recently published dispatches and articles, or insinuating, that in consulting William Travers Jerome, of New York, in connexion with his investigation with the fuse contract disclosures he had been guilty of treasonable conduct in communicating Canadian or British munition matters to German sympathizers.

——Ottawa, May 19.—The Royal Society of Canada has elected the following officers:—

President, Dr. A. B. MacCallum, Ph. D., Toronto; in succession to Dr. Alfred Baker, M.A., L.L.D., Toronto; vice-president, Chief Justice J. W. Longley, Halifax; honorary secretary, Duncan C. Scott, Ottawa; honorary treasurer, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Ottawa; honorary librarian, D. B. Dowling, Ottawa; presidents of the various sections: section 1, (French literature), A. D. Decelles; section 2, (English literature), Prof. George M. Wrong; section 3, (mathematical, physical and chemical sciences), A. S. Eve; section 4, (geological and biological science). Dr. J. H. McMurrich.

——The New Brunswick Telephone Company at the annual meeting, Fredericton, Thursday afternoon, May 18, re-elected the board of directors. The latter then met and re-elected the same officers.

President S. H. White, in his annual report, commented on the fact that the gross earnings for the year ending March 31, were the greatest in the history of the company. The gains in telephones had been 912. A gain of $9,500 had occurred in the toll business.

The financial statement showed assets amounting to $1,980,514.63, and liabilities of $1,955,777.77, leaving a surplus of $24,736.86. In the year earnings amounted to $432,287 37, and expenses to $264,676.15, leaving an net revenue of $117,611. 22. In the profit and loss statement there was $130,231.71 to the credit of the company and $105,494.85 to the debit, leaving $24,736.86 to be carried forward.

She—"How did they ever come to marry?" He—"Oh, it's the same old story. Started out to be good friends, you know, and later on changed their minds."

News in Brief

——San Francisco, May 19.—General Chen Chi-nei, a high official of the Chinese revolutionary party, was assassinated by three alleged Yuan Shi-kai supporters in Shanghai last night, advices to the Chinese republic association stated to-day.

Two of the assassins were caught.

——Copenhagen, May 18.—King Christian was operated upon yesterday for an intestinal trouble similar to that which necessitated an operation in the early part of 1915. The King was under an anaesthetic for an hour. After the operation the surgeons issued a bulletin saying that it had been successful.

——Boston, Mass., May 19.—Hereto undreamed of prices now prevail for ocean tonnage and the latest transfer of vessel property to be recorded is that of the four-masted schooner *Ada Brown*, which has been sold for $105,900, which is $45,000 more than the original cost of the schooner when she was built fifteen years ago at Philipsburg, Me. C. V. Minot, of Bath, was the lucky owner of the vessel.

——Dublin, May 23.—It was officially announced last night, that the following sentences of the military court martial, trying offenders against the Crown in the recent uprising have been performed:

Sentence of death, commuted to ten years servitude: Jeremiah C. Lynch. Ten years' servitude: Peter Gallighan, Thomas Desmond Fitzgerald, William Partridge, John Corcoran. Five years' servitude, Patrick H. Fahy. Three years' servitude, William Hussy, Michael Fleming, senior. One year's servitude, Michail Fleming, junior.

——New York, May 22.—Chief Inspector Alfred Ward and assistant, from Scotland Yard, arrived from England to-day, on board the Anchor liner *Cameronia* from Liverpool, to take back to England the self-confessed German spy and former member of British parliament, Ignatius T. T. Lincoln. Lincoln is wanted in England to answer to a charge of forgery. His extradition was ordered by the Supreme Court of the United States, after Lincoln appeared to that court on a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that the real purpose of his extradition was to try him for a spy in England.

Lincoln was first arrested here in August last year, but escaped from jail in the following November, and was at liberty until February last, when he was re-arrested.

——London, May 22.—The American Embassy at Constantinople, which has charge of British interests in Turkey during the war, sent word to-day of the disposition of the British forces captured by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara. This information is contained in the following official statement from the British Press Bureau:

"Ambassador Page states that the American Embassy at Constantinople has been informed by the Ottoman Government that Gen. Townshend [who was in command at Kut-el-Amara] and his staff will be brought to Constantinople, and probably assigned to the Island of Prinkipo, in the Sea of Marmora, where they will be allowed full liberty. Most of the officers and men are still at Kut and Baghdad. Some will be sent to Damascus."

——St. John's, Nfld., May 17.—As a direct result of one of the most successful seal hunting seasons on record, the Newfoundland Legislature has enacted restrictions designed to prevent the extermination of the animals in the waters about the Island.

Under the new law large steel steamers, such as have been used extensively during the last few years, are prohibited from engaging in sealing.

Most of these vessels were sold to the Russian admiralty lasr year for use as ice breakers, but one, the *Florizel*, participated in this season's hunt. The *Florizel* got 46,000 pelts, the largest number ever secured by a single ship and yielding a profit of $130,000. The new restrictions will make it impossible to use a vessel capable of carrying more than 25,000 pelts.

The total catch for this season was 295,000 seals, valued at $650,000.

REVISORS

His honor the lieutenant-governor has been pleased to appoint revisors in the several parishes of the province. The following are those for Charlotte county: Thomas W. Butler, town of Milltown; Manford Robinson, town of St. Stephen; Edwin A. Cockburn, town of St. Andrews; W. Messenet, town of St. George; John T. Weatherby, St. James; Willis D. Garcelon, St. David; William Mitchell, Dumbarton; Charles McCulloch, St. Patrick; J. Greenlaw, St. Croix; G. King Greenlaw, St. Andrews; Elgin McNichol, St. George; Elias W. Cross, Pennfield; Kilby Reynolds, Lepreaux; Goldwin Smith, (Lord's Cove) West Isles; James O. Rice, Campobello; Duncan McDowell, Grand Manan; Henry H. Brown, Dufferin; John A. Grant, St. Stephen; Allen Barnard, Clarendon.

ASTONISHING

The best remedy against a lapse of memory is the piece of cotton tied about the finger. But there is a well-authenticated case of a man whose wife tied a piece of cotton round his finger in the morning to remind him to get his hair cut.

On his way home to dinner he noticed the piece of cotton. "Yes I remember," he said, and smiling proudly, entered the accustomed shop and sat down before the accustomed artist.

"Why—I cut your 'air this morning, sir!" said the astonished barber.

"Old man, can you let me have a five for a couple of days?" "Sorry, but the five I lend is out at present, and there are several ahead of you on the waiting list."

News of the Sea

——London, May 22.—A Llyod's dispatch says that the Greek steamer *Anastasios-Coroneos*, 1,901 tons, has been sunk.

——Stockholm, May 22.—The German steamers *Hebe and Pera*, carrying coal, were sunk Saturday night by a submarine off the southern coast of Cape Oland, in the Baltic.

——London, May 19.—A dispatch from Hull to Lloyd's says that the motor fishing boat *Osprey* has been sunk by the gunfire of a German submarine. The crew was picked up.

——Stockholm, May 23.—The Swedish steamer *Rosalind*, 877 tons, from Copenhagen for Stugsund, in ballast, has been sunk by a mine off the Stockholm skerries. The crew was saved.

——Copenhagen, May 23.—The Danish steamer *Carla*, 319 tons, has been sunk by a mine outside of Sandhammer Point, on the southern coast of Sweden, according to a Stockholm dispatch. The crew was saved.

——Madrid, May 23.—The owners of the steamer *Marques De Mudels*, which left Newport, Wales, for Bilboa, on May 1, believe that the ship has fallen a victim to a submarine, as nothing has been heard from her since she sailed from the Welsh port.

——London, May 22.—Russian submarines continue to harrass German shipping in the Baltic. The German steamer *Worms*, 4,428 tons gross, and owned in Hamburg, is believed to have been one of the latest victims. The *Worms* left Sweden several days ago, and has not reached Germany.

——Marseilles, France, May 19.—None of the passengers or crew of the French coasting steamer *Mira* were saved when she was sunk as a result of a torpedo attack in the Mediterranean on May 16.

Sinking of the steamer *Mira* was announced by Lloyd's in London on Thursday, but no details of the disaster were given. She was a vessel of 3,050 tons, owned in Marseilles.

——London, May 23.—The French steamer *Languedoc* and the Italian bark *Erminia* have been sunk, according to reports received by Lloyd's.

The *Languedoc* was 1,612 tons gross. The shipping registers do not report her recent movement.

The *Erminia*, 1,514 gross tons, sailed from Savona May 11, for Philadelphia.

——Seattle, Washington, May 23.—The Mexican auxiliary schooner *Lenora*, which was captured by a British cruiser off Lower California, May 3, to-day is lying in Esquimalt harbor at Victoria, B. C., awaiting prize court proceedings. The schooner, which is the first prize brought into Victoria since the outbreak of the war, arrived Sunday in charge of a prize crew.

——London, May 18.—A British official communication issued last night admits the loss of a small monitor as a result of the fire of Turkish batteries. The monitor was reported as having been set on fire and sunk in a Turkish official statement Tuesday. The British Admiralty denied the statement, but says later advices confirm the Turkish report. The British statement says:

"A delayed telegram received from Vice-Admiral De Robeck states that on the night of May 13-14 one of our small monitors, the M-30, commanded by Lieutenant Commander E. L. B. Lockyer, was struck by the enemy's artillery and, taking fire, was subsequently destroyed. Two men were killed and two wounded."

——Stockholm, May 17.—The German steamer *Hera* was sunk this morning off Landsort, in the Baltic. The sinking of the *Hera* marks the first activity of British submarines in the Baltic this season. The *Hera* left Stockholm on Tuesday to take iron ore to Oxloesund, carrying a cargo of 2,000 tons. Her captain was ordered on board the submarine with the ship's papers and made prisoner. Sufficent time was given the crew to leave the ship.

Although the weather was rough all on board were saved.

The report of the submarine activitiy has stopped the movement of numerous German vessels with cargoes of iron ore now at Oxloesund and other ports.

The *Hera* was a vessel of a gross tonage of 4,705. She was owned in Hamburg, was 370 feet long, and was built in 1912.

——London, May 18.—The sinking of two German steamships by a submarine, believed to be a Russian, is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm. The steamers were the *Kolga*, Hamburg, for Stockholm, the *Bianca*.

The steamships were torpedoed yesterday afternoon off the Swedish island of Landsort, in the Baltic. The *Kolga* was attacked at five p.m., being shelled by the submarine for twenty minutes. Two members of the crew were slightly injured The *Kolga* was then torpedoed and sunk. Thirteen of the crew were picked up by a Swedish steamer. Four others, including the captain and second mate, are missing.

Half an hour later the *Bianca* was shelled and then torpedoed. The attack occurred in the same vicinity as that of the *Kolga*. The captain was taken prisoner. Two members of the crew were injured slightly. They and the other members of the crew were picked up by the vessel which rescued the men from the *Kolga*.

The *Kolga*, 2,086 tons gross and 260 feet long, was built in 1902, and is owned in Lübec.

The *Bianca* was owned in Hamburg. Her gross tonnage was 1,054. She was built in 1907 and was 226 feet long.

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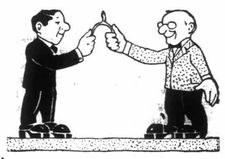
NEW REPORT ON WATER-WORKS OF CANADA

A new edition of "Water-works and Sewerage Systems of Canada", by Leo G. Denis, has just been issued by the Commission of Conservation. In the present report the physical and financial data respecting water-works have been brought up to date and a new section on sewerage systems has been added. The book is a royal octavo volume, handsomely bound in cloth, contains 176 pages of text and is well illustrated with 25 half-tones and 5 diagrams.

In the year of Confederation there were only 7 water-works plants in Canada; today there are 528. These have been built at a total cost of $123,725,633 and entail an annual maintenance charge of $4,558,539. The total daily consumption is 426,877,000 imperial gallons, which gives an average daily consumption per capita of 111 gallons, ranging from 50 gallons in Manitoba to 143 in New Brunswick.

There are 206 plants suppiled from springs or wells, and 322 from lakes or streams. In 72 plants the water is filtered, and in 21 plants it is treated with hypochlorite. The municipally owned plants number 396. As to rates, where specified, it is shown that flat rates are used in 209 cases, meters in 30, and both flat and meter in 141.

There are 279 sewerage systems in Canada, having an aggregate mileage of 4,223, and which have been built at a total cost of $74,504,418. In only 75 municipalities is the sewerage treated. Proportionally to population, the West, with 28 treatment plants, makes a much better showing than the East, with 47. The total cost of the treatment plants is $3,218,935.



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