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 Tuesday at 7.30 a. m.; Wednesday at 2 p. m.; Saturday upon arrival of Boston Steamer for St. Andrews, Robbinston and Calais. Return, leave Calais Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., for Robbinton, St. Andrews and Eastport.

INTERNATIONAL LINE

S. S. GOVERNOR COBB

Leave St. John Wednesdays at 9 a. m., Eastport at 2.30 p.m., for Lubec, Portland and Boston. Leave St. John Saturdays at 7 p. m., for Boston direct. Return, leave Central Wharf, Boston, Mondays at 9 a. m., for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John. Also Fridays at 9 a. m., omitting stop at Portland.

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.

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

After October 1, 1915, and until further notice, a steamer of this line will run as follows:

Leave Grand Manan Mondays at 7.30 a.m. for St. John, via Eastport, Campobello and Wilson's Beach.

Returning, leave Turnbull's Wharf, St. John, Wednesdays at 7.30 a. m. for Grand Manan, via Wilson's Beach, Campobello and Eastport.

Leave Grand Manan Thursdays at 8 a. m. for St. Stephen, via Campobello, Eastport and St. Andrews.

Returning, leave St. Stephen Fridays at 7.30 a. m. for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews, Eastport and Campobello.

Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrews.

Returning same day, leaving St. Andrews at 1 p. m., calling at Campobello and Eastport both ways.

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 5cent 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 13, 1916 — NO. 46

THE TOYS

My little Son, who look'd from thoughtful eyes
And moved and spoke in quiet grown-up wise,
Having my law the seventh time disobey'd,
I struck him, and dismiss'd
With hard words and unkiss'd,
—His Mother, who was patient, being dead.
Then, fearing lest his grief should hinder sleep,
I visited his bed,
But found him slumbering deep,
With darken'd eyelids, and their lashes yet
From his late sobbing wet.
And I, with moan,
Kissing away his tears, left others of my own;
For, on a table drawn beside his head,
He had put, within his reach,
A box of counters and a red-vein'd stone,
A piece of glass abraded by the beach,
And six or seven shells,
A bottle with bluebells,
And two French copper coins, ranged there with careful art,
To comfort his lad heart.—
So when that night I pray'd
To God, I wept, and said:
Ah, when at last we lie with trancéd breath,
Not vexing Thee in death,
And Thou rememberest of what toys
We made our joys,
How weakly understood
Thy great commanded good,
Then, fatherly not less
Than I whom Thou hast moulded from the clay,
Thou'lt leave Thy wrath, and say,
'I will be sorry for their childishness.'

COVENTRY PATMORE. (1823-1896)

BAGHDAD OF THE CALIPHS

RUSSIAN successes in Asiatic Turkey, the capture of Erzrum and Trebizond, have decidedly over-shadowed the British operations along the Tigris—operations which, since the defeat of Gen. Townshend's force when it was almost within reach of Baghdad, have apparently consisted in not very successful efforts to relieve the remnant of his expedition cut off by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara. One gets (by way of Berlin) accounts of victories by the Moslems and heavy losses suffered by the British. Every now and then London reports that Gen. Lake, commanding the relieving force, has gained ground, and sometimes London admits reverses. But anything like a narrative of what is actually going on has been lacking.

Yet certainly not the least of the curiously picturesque contrasts offered by the war is that of the khaki-clad British soldiers contending with more or less Germanized Turks amid the ruins of Mesopotamia. Across the very plains where once swept the war chariots of the Chaldeans are now moving the armed motors of England. In the two rivers where plied the Babylonian and Persian barges manœuvre now the shallow draught gunboats which fly the Union Jack. British aeroplanes have already been seen flying across the skies that looked down upon Haroun Al Raschid's incognito studies in sociology, and a German Zeppelin may be reported to-morrow hovering over the bazaars where the Commander of the Faithful delighted to wander. With the swing of history's wheel the fight is on once more for the land which has known the glory and pageantry of the Assyrians and Parthians and Saracens through the hundreds of years since history began.

To the lover of what may be called the sentiment of history it is not less than distressing to find a romance of national greatness degenerated into a state of anomalous mediocrity, but this is, in fact, what one now sees in the East in general and in the Baghdad neighbourhood in particular. The visitor to this "City of Peace" recalls that it was the capital of a domain reaching from Spain into Africa and from Africa to India, and he knows that Haroun Al Raschid was once its ruler. These facts have been indelibly inscribed upon the tablets of memory through the medium of "Amini," "Ali Baba," "Sindbad the Sailor," and others of those delightful Arabian Nights tales, in which lamps and jars and carpets play mystically potent parts. But the Baghdad of to-day, though still spoken of in Turkish documents as "the glorious city," has naught but crumbling mosques, dilapidated palaces, and neglected tombs to bear testimony to the splendor of the past.

It was Almansor, the second Caliph of the Abbasides dynasty, who removed the capital of Islam here from Damascus, laying the new city's foundations in the middle of the eighth century. When he first saw the spot he was enchanted with it, although there was then but a single habitation upon it—the cell of the venerable hermit Dad. The latter, ignorant who his dignified visitor was, not only entered into conversation with him, but predicted that one Moslos was destined to found a city where they were standing. "I am that man," exclaimed the Caliph, going on to inform the hermit how, in his boyhood, he once stole a bracelet, and his nurse had ever after called him "Moslos," the name of a thief then well-known. A considerable impression must have been made upon the mind of Almansor by the old recluse, for the town was eventually named for him, "Bagh" signifying in the Persian tongue a garden, and the whole meaning the "Garden of Dad."

This Caliph, by the by, was quite the Rockefeller of his time, for he possessed the tidy sum of $150,000,000. The wily financier did not, however, unduly invest his wealth in Baghdad real estate, for he and his sons left it a small town, confined to the western bank of the Tigris. More over, they economized in building materials, using fragments plundered from the ancient Persian capital Ctesiphon, its near neighbour, Silencia, and from Babylon.

It remained for Haroun, ally and friend of Charlemagne, who came after Almansor and his sons, to extend the capital to the eastern bank and make it a veritable Xanadu. With him, too, began the era of culture, science, literature, and that distinctly Persian luxury which at last wrought the downfall of Saracen power. Against such effeminate degeneracy Omar, conqueror of Syria, Persia, and Egypt, assiduously warned his people, but in vain.

Meanwhile, however, Baghdad's streets, on a sunlit day, furnished a striking sight. The buildings, constructed of bricks and tiles of a golden-red tint, offered a rich background for the gorgeous purples, greens, and browns in the raiment of the two million and more who lived and moved and had their Oriental being there. Of such a truly magnificent riot of color and wealth the essentially Arab city of to day, reduced mainly to the east bank, gives a sadly faded impression. There are only 150,000 cheaply, even slovenly, garbed souls there now. If there be left one tattered remnant of the old and the picturesque, it lies in the pilgrims of varied nationalities—Turks, Jews, Persians, Armenians, Hindus, Syrians, Kurds, and Arabs—who from time to time wend their way with reverential mien to the old tombs and mosques of the Sunnites and Shiahs.

To the enthusiast of ruins, Baghdad offers much of interest. The modern custom house was erected over the remains of the famous college founded by the Kalif Mustansir in the middle thirteenth centuro. The arsenal was once a Kalif's palace, from whose gateway the disguised Haroun himself was wont to sally forth among his people to learn that which might lead to a kind and humane act. By way of contrast to the benign figure of Haroun, one may picture the fierce-eyed, black-hearted old Saracen, wicked scimitar at side, forming his treacherous plans for the extermination of the Persian Barmecide family in the banquet hall of the self-same palace. A softer memory, however, lies in the story, apocryphal though it may be, that in one of the upper rooms Scheherazade spun to her lord and master, the Sultan Shahriar, those thousand and one tales which saved her own fair neck and incidentally put both youth and age of all time so deeply in her debt.

A little further on is the oldest mosque in the city, so old that great rents now gape in dome and walls. At its door Haroun used to stand, mingling incognito with the beggars. Within the structure the Turkish Solyman the Magnificent, in the early sixteenth century had himself made Kalif, thus for the time being ending the existence of Baghdad as capital of Islam. The old mosque is impressive enough. Centuries ago it contributed architectural beauty and religious strength to the Mohammedan faith, and harbored royalty within its portals. Now, in its decrepitude, it can do no more than furnish a home for numberless pigeons.

The demoralized aspect of both the eastern and western parts of the town, connected by two pontoon bridges, is emphasized by the decayed condition of the ancient brick walls. These were originally surmounted by large round towers at the principal angles, smaller towers intervening at shorter distances, and were pierced by seven gates, one of which in the eastern wall, called "Gate of the Talisman," from an Arabic inscription, bearing date of 1220, has remained closed since Murad IV, in 1638, conquered the city and brought it under the permanent control of the Turk.

In this barred portal one who chooses may see a mute witness against a nation which is like the locust—which eats bare every country it enters, taking all and giving nothing back. Tall, gaunt, and alone the gate towers amid desolation, for, as far as the eye can reach on either side, the walls have either fallen through decay, been torn away to make room for packs and esplanades, which have not yet been built and in all probability never will be.

It is no easy matter to come and go in modern Baghdad; really to know the place is an achievement which only long and intimate first-hand experience can compass. The form of the town, both in its eastern and western sections, is that of an almost shapeless oblong (if the trishism be permitted), for it has been built without the slightest regard to regularity. The unpaved streets are even more intricate and winding than those in oldest Boston, and are so narrow than two horsemen can scarce pass each other. The houses resemble mausoleums in an American cemetery, for there are no windows facing the street and the small doors appear a very part of the wall; one hardily knows them as doors, indeed, till they are opened.

The roofs are flat, with parapets of considerable height, and here, in summer, the people sleep; as well they might, for the thermometer in June, July and August registers 119 degrees at noon, 122 degrees at 2 o'clock, declining at sunset to 114 degrees. The native, who hates the governing Pasha and his Turkish associates as he does sin (and rather more) would like to curse them for the heat as he does for so many other things, but he thinks better of it and goes to work for the (relatively) cooler part of each hot day, in the picturesque garden in almost every case attached to the house. Here he raises pomegranates and figs, oranges, lemons, and date palms, products which are in part consumed by the faimily, in part are sold to the well-stocked bazaars.

When the traveller refers to these bazaars as "dark" or "shady," he is entirely accurate, for they are roofed over with grasses and branches of trees supported by flat beams. The idea of a thoroughfare thus covered is strange enough to one brought up in the open-aired Occident, but the plan commends itself as affording a grateful relief in the heat of summer. In winter these lanes are rather unpleasantly damp and chilly.

The less said the better about Baghdad's water supply and general sanitary conditions. There is no sewage system, and the Tigris, which provides the drinking water, carried through the town by men and mules in goatskin "bottles" of quite New Testament sort, also provides the sole outlet for all the garbage and refuse not consumed by the dog scavengers. Small wonder, then, at the frequency of epidemics or the frightfully high death rate. As if in additional menace to health and safety, the city is surrounded by a moat, which, through the agency of the Tigris, Euphrates, and several canals, is periodically so flooded as to turn the town into an island, and even at times to threaten it with entire submergence.

In spite of all these evidences of lack of enterprise and of decadent civilization, trade, such as it is, is active in Baghdad. Leather, silks, cotton and woollen goods, Oriental fabrics, fruits, dates, skins, feathers, and horses are all produced here to a degree which amounts annually to some $3,750,000. In rather dubious contrast, the yearly imports consist of cheap cottons, shoes of mediocre quality, and other similar merchandise, amounting to perhaps $10,000,000. The very fact that such below-the-average things are fast becoming the staple articles of consumption among the natives shows how far they have fallen from their ancient state.

But perhaps the depth of that fall is best marked by the political, legal, and commercial corruption everywhere obvious. Here is the straw which shows how the winds of history are blowing. In this tradiional site of the Garden of Eden, nation after nation has, through the centuries, been put beyond the gates for eating of the fruit of corrupt rule. Babylonian, Mede, and Assyrian have thus disappeared—and to-day sees the fate of the Turk not only the same, but very near. For him there can never be a reawakening of the pageantry of olden days. If there are vast possibilities of development here, of value not only to the inhabitants, but to the world at large, they can be realized only as the plains of Mesopotamia shall open a pathway to the European, whereby they shall enter and reclaim this garden spot of so many dead civilizations that "now are one with Nineveh and Tyre."—H. Merian Allen, in the *New York Evening Post*.

TOWN COUNCIL

A special meeting of the Town Council was held this day, Tuesday, May 9, 1916, in the Council room at 8 o'clock p. m.

Present, The Mayor, G. King Greenlaw, Aldermen Douglas, Finigan, Hibbard, Keay, Lowery, McFarlane, Shaw,

Absent, Ald, Gardiner.

Minutes of meeting of May 2, read and coufirmed.

A Communication from the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities, advising Annual Convention to be held at St. Stephen, Aug. 16 and 17, and requesting names of delegates, and payment of the annual fee of ten (10) dollars, was submitted. On motion of Ald. Hibbard, seconded by Ald. Douglas, and carried. Ordered that the Treasurer be instructed to remit J. W. McCready, Secy.-Treasurer of the Union of N. B. M., the sum of ten (10) dollars, the annnal fee for the year 1916. Also that as many members of the Council as can make it convenient, attend the Meeting of the Union, etc.

On motion of Ald. Douglas, seconded by Ald. Shaw and carried. Ordered that the Town Clerk be authorised to hold a poll of the ratepayers on Tuesday the 23rd day of May inst. on the proposition made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for a Water supply for the Town. Also that a printed circular be sent each Non-resident rate-payer, requesting an expression of their views *re* the advisability of installing a water system on the basis of supply, proposed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and published in the BEACON of March 11, 1916.

On motion of Ald. Douglas, seconded by Ald. Lowery and carried. Resolved, that this Council heartily endorses the day-light saving scheme, and hereby adopts the same, and we would respectfully request the School Board and the citizens generally to order and have all clocks set ahead one hour, commencing at six of the clock on Monday morning, May the 15th inst., and continue till midnight September 30, 1916. We would also request all public institutions, which can legally do so, to adopt the scheme.

On motions seconded and carried, the following bills were ordered to be paid, viz:—

H. O'Neill, supplies, Poor,	$6.14
do. do. do. Fire,	.35
Martin Greenlaw, labor, Fire,	2.80
Total,	$9.29

E. S. POLLEYS,
Town Clerk.

Dubbleigh—"At a reception this afternoon I exchanged ideas with the famous Professor Saduka." Miss Keen—"That explains why I found the Professor so tiresome."—*Boston Transcript.*

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

TO THE NON-RESIDENT RATEPAYERS OF THE TOWN OF ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, N. B., 11th May, 1916.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Citizens of the Town of Saint Andrews will vote on the question of installing a Water System, on the 23rd inst.

Realizing the fact that the Non-Resident Rate Payers pay a large share of the assessment, the Committee would respectfully request an expression of opinion as to the advisability of proceeding at once with the undertaking.

We have a proposition from the Canadian Pacific Railway Gompany, which provides a sliding scale of prices for different quanities of water daily.

If authorised by the Rate Payers we propose to accept the Company's offer of Fifty Thousand (50,000) Gallons daily for the sum of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents.

We also propose to issue long term bonds to the extent of Sixty Thousand Dollars ($60,000.00) to finance the undertaking.

We will provide hydrants for fire protection at frequent intervals, so practically every house in the fire limits will be within reaching distance, and we will expect substantial reductions in insurance premiums.

If in favor, or, if opposed, will you kindly advise the Chairman of the Committee or the Mayor before the 18th inst.

Respectfully,

GOODWILL DOUGLAS, Chairman,
G. KING GREENLAW, Mayor,
GEORGE LOWERY,
Committee on Water Supply

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 6, is as follows:

Westmorland County—		
For 65th Battery—	19	
For 145th Battalion	4	
For No. 7 Siege Battery, Sackville	15	
Sackville	8	— 46
Carleton County—		
For 65th Battery	22	
For 115th Battalion	6	
For 165th Battalion	1	
For 104th Battalion	1	— 30
St. John County—		
For 115th Battalion	8	
For No. 7 Siege Battery	5	
No. 4 Pioneer Battalion	1	
For C. G. A., Halifax	5	— 19
Albert County—		
For 145th Battalion	4	
For 65th Battery	5	— 9
Kent County—		
For 145th Battalion	1	
For 165th Battalion	6	
For 65th Battery	1	— 8
Charlotte County—		
For 115th Battalion	3	
For 65th Battery	2	
For 7th Siege Battery	1	
For Composite Regiment	1	— 7
York County—		
For 65th Battery	2	
For Composite Battery	1	
For R. C. G. A.	1	
For 115th Battalion	1	
For 140th Battalion	1	
For No. 4 Pioneer Corps	1	— 7
Northumberland County—		
For 132nd Battalion	4	
For 4th Pioneer Battalion	1	
For Composite Battery	1	— 6
Restigouche County—		
For Campbellton	4	
Dalhousie	1	— 5
Queen's and Sunbury Counties		5
Gloucester County—		
For 165th Battalion	2	
Madawaska County	1	
Victoria County—		
For 65th Battery	1	
For 115th Battalion	2	
For 69th Field Battery	1	— 4
King's County		0
Total		149

ARRIVAL OF FOUR TROOPSHIPS

Ottawa, May 9.—It is officially announced, through the chief press censor's office, that four troopships, which sailed from Canada late in April, have arrived safely in England. They conveyed the following troops:

	Officers.	Ranks.	Other
Sixty-Third Battalion	36	1,013	
Seventieth Battalion	35	936	
76th Battalion	37	1,095	
78th Battalion	36	1,006	
87th Battalion (Grenadier Guards)	36	1,026	
72nd Highlanders	34	1,094	
Lumbermen's Battalion	6	494	
66th Battalion	36	1,075	
68th Battalion	34	1,074	
81st Battalion	36	1,071	
83rd Battalion	35	1,085	
Third Divisional Supply Column	5	397	
Fourth Divisional Squadron	6	151	
Fourth Divisional Cyclist Co.	8	188	
Draft Tenth C. M. R.	23	395	
Draft Artillery	5	350	
Draft 1st Canadian Pioneer Battalion	4	139	
Draft Army Service Corps	1	60	
Draft Lord Strathcona's Horse	1	70	
Draft Fort Garry Horse	1	70	
Draft Cavalry	1	50	
Draft Medical Corps	1	31	
Nursing Sisters for army	8	0	
Naval Ratings	0	85	
Details	0	120	
Total all ranks, 14,504.			

"Are you going to make a garden this year?" "No," replied Mr. Growcher, "I'm going to dig up a place in the back yard and put some seeds into it, and then turn it over to the chickens for a picnic ground."—*Washington Star.*

News of the Sea

——London, May 10. — The British steamer *Dolcoath*, 1,700 tons, has been sunk, according to a report to Lloyd's.

——London, May 1.—The British steamship *City of Lucknow*, 3,669 tons gross, and owned in Glasgow, has been sunk.

——Paris, May 10.—A French submarine sank an enemy transport, laden with war material, in thh lower Adriatic Sea yesterday, says a Havas dispatch from Rome.

——London, May 2.—Two British war craft, the armed yacht *Aagusa* and the mine-sweeper *Nasturtium*, have been sent to the bottom in the Mediterranean by coming in contact with mines.

——Rome, May 5.—"The French submarine *Bernouille* sank an enemy torpedo boat in the Lower Adriatic Sea yesterday," says an official communication issued this evening.

——London, May 5.—The Norwegian schooner *Marx*, bound for England with pit props, was stopped and burned by a German cruiser, says a dispatch from Copephagen. The crew was saved.

——Brest, France, May 9.—The British four-master *Galgate*, of Liverpool, was sent to the bottom by a submarine on Saturday night. Twelve of the crew were picked up by a smack and landed here. One boat with fourteen aboard is missing.

——Amsterdam, May 9.—Berlin advices state that a German submarine was recently sunk by a mine in the Black Sea off the Bulgarian port of Varna.

Swedish steamer *Harald*, 1,073 tons, was torpedoed on Friday. The crew was saved.

——London, May 3.—The sinking by a submarine of another neutral steamer—the Spanish vessel *Vinifreda*—is reported in a Lloyd's dispatch from Corunna, Spain. One member of the crew was lost.

The *Vinifreda*, 1,441 tons gross and 250 feet long, was built in Sunderland, England, in 1899, and owned in Bilbao.

——London, May 4.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Teneriffe, Canary Islands, says that the German steamer *Telde* drifted seaward during a gale and was captured by a cruiser which towed her northward.

The German steamer *Telde* is a vessel of 2,073 tons gross, 290 feet long, built in 1914, and owned in Oldenburg.

——London, May 4.—The sinking of a French fishing vessel 150 miles from land by a submarine is told of in an official communication issued this evening. The communication says:

"The French fishing steamer *Bernadotte* was sunk in the Atlantic by an enemy submarine May 1, when 150 miles from the nearest land. The crew of thirty-four escaped in boats. Eight of the crew were picked up. Twenty-six are still adrift."

——London, May 8. — The French barque *Marie Molinos* was sunk by a submarine on May 3. All the eighteen members of her crew have been landed.

The *Marie Molinos* was last reported on her arrival at Nantes, France, on March 24, from Iquique, Chile. She was built in 1899, of 1,946 tons gross, and was owned at Havre.

——New York, May 8.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to-day to the *New York Journal* says:

"Berlin advices received to-day state that a German submarine was recently sunk by a mine in the Black Sea off the Bulgarian port of Varna. Most of the crew were saved by a destroyer dispatched from Varna."

——London, May 5.—The British liner *Clan MacFadyen* has arrived in Gravesend from Africa, somewhat damaged by the gunfire of two German submarines. The steamer returned the fire and it was believed on board that one of the submarines was destroyed.

The steamer reports that the first attack on her was made in the Bay of Biscay, when a submarine fired sixty shots at her at a range of fifty yards. The steamer immediately brought her big gun into action and hit the submarine several times and it is believed destroyed it.

——Berlin, May 8.—A German submarine, on April 22, held up the Norwegian bark *Pestalozzi*, which was then in charge of a British prize crew, made prisoners of the prize crew and, after an examination, released the bark to proceed to its destination.

The incident occurred 160 miles west of the Hebrides. A British cruiser had placed a prize crew aboard with instructions to take the *Pestalozzi* to Kirkwall. She was bound from Malmo for Argentina with cement.

The submarine brought a British officer and a petty officer to Germany. It left four sailors to continue the voyage as involuntary passengers to Argentina.

——Washington, May 9.—In reporting the torpedoing of the White Star liner *Cymric* to the State Department, to-day, United States Consul Frost at Queenstown, said the vessel sank at 3 o'clock this morning. Five of her crew of 107 men were killed by the explosion, the consul reported.

The *Cymric* was torpedoed at 4 p. m. on Monday, 138 miles west of Fastnet, according to Consul Frost. He said it appeared that the attack was made without warning. The survivors, he reported, will land about noon to-day at Bantry.

Later the line officials stated that they had confirmation from other sources that the crew had been rescued.

News in Brief

——Santo Domingo, May 8.—In view of the serious situation here, American marines, fully equipped, were landed to-day on the outskirts of the city.

——Santo Domingo, May 7.—General Juan Jimena, president of Santo Domingo, has resigned in order to prevent armed intervention by the United States. Quiet has been restored. Congress will appoint a provisional president.

——Sackville, N. B., April 8.—The libel suit of M. G. Siddall versus The Tribune Printing Co., Ltd., publishers of the *Tribune*, occupied the attention of the Circuit Court in Dorchester on Thursday and part of Friday, the result being a verdict of $200 in favor of the plaintiff.

——Athens, May 8.—Ex-Premier Venezelos, who was a candidate for the chamber of deputies for Mytilene, headed the poll by a large majority in the elections held yesterday. Much enthusiasm was displayed by the people over the success of the former premier.

——Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., May 9.—S. S. *R. Kirby*, owned by the Northwestern Transportion Company of Detroit, was lost off Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, yesterday during a terrific storm, according to a report received here this forenoon. The steamer carried a crew of twenty men, and it is believed they were drowned.

——London, May 10.—All married Englishmen eligible for military service who are living abroad, but who ordinarily are residents of Great Britain, must return to England forthwith and report for military duty.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir George Cave, the solicitor-general

——New York, May 9.—Robert Fay, former lieutenant in the German army, and his brother-in-law, Walter Scholz, convicted in the Federal Court yesterday of conspiring to destroy munitions ships of the Allies throngh bomb contrivances, were to-day sentenced to serve eight and four years respectively in the Federal Penitentary at Atlanta, Paul Daeche, also convicted, but with a recommendation to leniency, was sentenced to two years.

——London, May 5.—The British government has decided to release the 38 Germans and Austrians who were taken from the American steamer *China*.

The release of these men will be ordered immediately.

The Germans and Austrians were removed from the *China* by the British auxiliary cruiser *Laurentic* on Feb. 19, while the *China* was on her way from Shanghai to San Francisco.

——New York, May 8.—A news agency dispatch from Amsterdam to-day says:

"General Townshend, commander of the British forces that surrended to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara, and four generals of his staff, have arrived at Baghdad, according to Constantinople dispatches to-day.

"They are being shown every consideration by the Turks."

——New York, May 8.—The jury which for ten days heard testimony at the trial of Robert Fay, a former lieutenant in the German army; Walter S. Scholz and Paul Daeche, charged with conspiracy to destroy munitions ships through bomb contrivances, returned a verdict of guilty tonight against all of the defendants.

The jury in reaching a verdict, asked for clemency in behalf of Daeche, who, according to his own statement, and those of Fay and Scholz, was an employee of Fay, and knew little of the details of the "fire bomb" plots.

——In a leaflet published in the United States, George L. Fox, principal of the University School, New Haven, Connecticut, makes the following comparison of crime in Germany and England:

The population of Germany is to that of England as 5 to 3. As to crime, the proportion of bigamy is 1 to 2 nearly; in procuring it is 264 to 1; in procuring abortions it is 29 to 1; in unnatural offences it is 7 to 1; in rape and other sexual crimes it is about 9 to 1; in murder, manslaughter, and other death-causing crimes it is 5 to 1; in arson it is about 4 to 1. With regard to divorces it is 22 to 1. As to illegitimate births it is 5 to 1. The number of suicides is four times as great as in England.

TOO MUCH LIAR

"I want to be excused," said the worried-looking juryman, addressing the Judge. "I owe a man £5 that I borrowed, and, as he is leaving England to-day for some years, I want to catch him before he gets to the boat and pay him £5."

"You are excused," returned his Lordship, in icy tones. "I don't want anybody on the jury who can lie like that."

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Booklet describing our courses of study sent on application

——Ottawa, May 9.—Sir George Foster to-day announced the personnel of the commission of business men who will visit the United Kingdom, France and Belgium and study the opportunities for extensions of Canadian trade in those markets. The commission, which will be an honorary one, will consist of James W. Woods, Toronto; Theo. H. Wardleworth and Frank Pausee, Montreal; H. Edmund Dupre, Quebec; W. Frank Hatheway, St. John, and George W. Allen, of Winnipeg. It is said the commission will be in Europe by midsummer.

U. N. B. ENCÆNIA

The programme for the Encænial exercises at the University has been practically completed, according to the announcement made by Dr. C. C. Jones, the Chancellor.

Dr. Thomas Walker, of St. John, has been chosen to give the address to the graduating class; and Rev. W. H. Barraclough, pastor of the Centenary Church, St. John, will deliver the Baccalaureate Sermon in the Methodist Church here on Sunday morning, May 13th. The Alumni Orator for the Encænial Exercises, which are to take place in the University Library on Thursday, May 18, is Rev. Dr. A. W. Meahan, of St. Andrews; and Prof. J. V. Upvall, of the Faculty of the University, will deliver the Address in Praise of the Founders; and Mr. Fred C. Cronkhite is the Valedictorian of the Class.—Fredericton *Gleaner.*

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

An Anthem,

what is it?

Lots of children are asking these days what an anthem is.

We will not attempt to give a definition of an anthem, but we will give an illustration of one.

For instance, if Mrs. Brown should say to her husband: "My dear Brown, I want a Cedar Chest," that would not be an anthem. But, if she would say:

"My dear Brown, Brown, my dear Brown, my dear Brown my dear Brown, I want a Cedar Chest, Cedar Chest, Cedar Chest, Chest, Chest, Chest, a Cedar Chest, my dear, my dear, my dear, my dear, Brown, Brown, Brown, Brown, Brown, B rown, Brown, Brown, Brown, my dear Brown, I want a, I I want a, I want a, I want a, I want a, I want a Cedar Chest, a Cedar Chest, a

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Cedar Chest
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