

Public Works
Provincial Dept. & Sept. 11

Jellicoe a Fighter and a Strategist

Vivid Sketch of the Commander of the British Fleets—Cleverness in Manoeuvres.

On the shoulders of the man who holds his flag as Commander-in-Chief of the British fleets today events have cast a stupendous responsibility. No less a thing than the fate of the British Empire, perhaps even of a moiety of the world, may in the last resort depend on his brain and nerve. The genius of his personality will very likely be the decisive factor in dispensing destinies to more than half mankind. It is a unique position, and the British navy is glad that Sir John Jellicoe holds it. There was a sigh of satisfaction and relief in every vessel that flies the white ensign of Britain on the seas when the appointment was known. What manner of man is he?

The British public knows hardly anything about Jellicoe. Millions of our people never even heard his name. But the same would have been, and probably was true of Nelson under similar conditions and at one time. The navy knows Jellicoe. That is the reason why the navy trust him. He is a young man as British Admirals go. His face and figure do not instantly impress the stranger like Sir John Fisher's. The letter's mahogany bull-jog face, blue-stained when the stiff beard is clean shaved, his strong silver-grey bullet head of tousled hair, the powerful jaws and humorous but almost brutal mouth, and the searchlight eyes peering under thick, black eyebrows that stick out aggressively, simply fascinate. The veriest dullard would recognize, in seeing Sir John Fisher for the first time, that he was looking at no ordinary being, but a personality of commanding vitality and force. Sir John Jellicoe is one of Fisher's young men, but he presents in appearance an extraordinary contrast with his former chief. The new Commander-in-Chief in the North Sea—or else where—is not a bit like that.

THE DARLING OF THE TARS

Jellicoe is less rugged, more sleek if you will, less ostentatiously assertive. It is the difference between rough-haired and smooth-haired terriers expressed in terms of British Admirals. But there is nothing of the drawing room knight about him. Anyone who entertained that view of him would be making an egregious mistake, and if he expressed it in certain tattooed company would very probably contract a black eye. For Jellicoe is not only the hero of the naval quarterdeck, but the darling of the forecabin. The blue-jackets admire him certainly as much as ever they did that popular old sea-dog, of a vastly different and more old-fashioned type, Lord Charles Beresford. Jellicoe is an upstanding, slim, alert figure, of what boxers would call the cruiserweight, and his bronzed, oval face would look almost as true to life in a K. C.'s wig as it does in an Admiral's cocked hat. He has the "long adventurous nose" that George Meredith detected in Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the soldier's and the poet's brow, and under straight, sensitive eyebrows there look out at you a pair of keen eyes dancing austerly, and yet full of fun.

HIS MANY ESCAPES

This, to the best of my poor descriptive ability, is the Commander-in-Chief of the British fleets at the greatest crisis in the world's history. His record of service is well enough known to attentive readers of the newspapers. He was on the ill-fated Victoria when she was rammed and sank with her Admiral and so many gallant seamen of all ranks. Perhaps Jellicoe's rescue was due to his fine swimming and general good luck. Perhaps his star ordained it in presence of great events to come. Was it Providence or chance, and are they the same thing? He was a leading figure in the Pekin expedition, when all the powers now at each other's throats combined to save the Embassies from the fury of the Boxers. In that adventure he got a bad wound. He was once the hero of a peculiarly gallant rescue at sea, when his prowess as a swimmer appeared once more. Though he is an all-round man—a handy man in every sense—gunnery is his forte. When he commanded the Drake he was the top bullseye dog of the navy.

THE NELSON TOUCH

Jellicoe was the man who, in the last big naval manoeuvres, tried the defending cordons on our east coast, and caused a much perturbation and

controversy by landing troops to invade certain important posts. He sent his troopships right through the defending fleet perfectly disguised as cargo tramps with timber decks. He even painted on them names which were as cheeky as Mr. D. S. Windle's famous bank fraud. He is a highly scientific naval strategist with an empirical genius and a sense of humor. He knows the laws of sea strategy from A to Z, and has the courage to break them all when he is in the mood for improvising. In short, he has the true Nelson touch. That at any rate, is the conviction of the British Admiralty. The man who has trained our fleets in gunnery is now in charge of the guns of our fleets. He has supreme confidence in those guns. And the men behind those guns have absolute confidence in him. The daring originality of his genius will appear in an incident for which Jellicoe was responsible a few years ago during manoeuvres.

The battle squadron of one or two rival fleets was at a beautifully safe anchorage. But a careful lookout was being kept all the same. Three yachts were sighted beating in at late dusk. They were studiously examined, but their sails, and the ladies on deck, were quite reassuring. The sails were dummies, effectively hiding the disguised funnels of torpedo craft, and the "ladies" were brawny blue-jackets decked out in blankets, with one young lieutenant in white yachting ducks gallily twanging a banjo and warbling a love ditty. The yachts came close aboard the battleships, and presently one of them communicated the glad laconic tidings, "Say, ahoy there, we have just put a couple of torpedoes into you—we're Torpedo Boat 14Z. The others are doing the same all along the line. Do you hear the row?" And there was a row! Our army, that "swore horribly in Flanders," might have picked up a few wrinkles in naval profanity that night. The Admiral's language was perfectly Pymalioth. That was a joke. Now it will be the real thing. But the navy trusts Jellicoe all the same.—T. B. D. in The Liverpool Evening Express.

DARING FEAT OF BRITISH SUBMARINE

Hull, Sept. 7.—Early last week destroyers and submarines of the British fleet, by close surveillance, discovered a passage between the mines which German destroyers used in coming out to the North Sea. With that information a flotilla of submarines and destroyers proceeded to round up the German ships.

When the operation was finished the British vessels returned to their base, with the exception of one submarine.

There was much anxiety as to the fate of this vessel, and as nearly a day passed without news of it the fleet began to conclude she had been lost. Just as this fear began to be viewed as a certainty the submarine came calmly into the midst of the fleet and asked to be replenished.

Excitement among the blue-jackets at the return of the ship reached to every lip were: "Where has she been and what has she been doing?" Explanation was so unforthcoming and all who heard it were thrilled at the daring feat accomplished by the commander and crew.

The submarine actually penetrated into the harbor of Bremerhaven, where she fired two torpedoes. The Germans were panic stricken, in the midst of which the submarine went to sleep on the bottom of the harbor.

For hours the ship and crew remained there, the harbor being trawled, but fortunately not passing over her.

As soon as she considered it was safe the commander gave the order to proceed out of the German harbor, the submarine returning across the North Sea without mishap.

Capt. John Russell, who for the past four years has been manager of the Newcastle branch of the Colonial Hide Co., has severed his connection with this company and has accepted the position of general manager for the Maritime Provinces for the old established firm of The Victoria Hide & Skin Co. of Victoria, B. C. Watch for his adv. next issue.

Silk crepe cloth is an ideal fabric for autumn wear.

Distance Slowly Growing Between Invaders and Paris

All Fear Is Passed of the Capture of the French Capital by the German Invaders.

The Russians Still Continue Their Triumphant March—German Auxiliaries Powerless to Halt Them.

(Advocate Special Wire)

Montreal, Sept. 9.—The war situation each day grows more in favor of the allied forces. The backbone of the German army is broken, and the fear of Paris falling into their hands grows less each day. The German army is still keeping up to its retiring movement, being compelled to withdraw from their attack on Paris by the allies with considerable loss. All fear has now passed of the seige of Paris. Each day finds Paris further from view, and the one hope of the Kaiser is dying with his men. It is now confidently felt that the Germans cannot cut their way back through the allied troops.

Russia's mighty army is still pounding away in the East, and the Austrian army is now almost entirely crushed. All hope of victory over the Allied forces seems to have passed, and it now almost remains a question between the Allies as to what is best to do with them. Germany's last efforts are apparently failing, and unless something very unforeseen happens, and that quick, she will find herself at the mercy of the nations she, in her wild dreams hoped to crush.

Russia's great army bear, the surprise to the whole world, is slowing but surely paving its way to the German capital. To stay its progress is considered as impossible. The Austrians crushed and defeated, seem to have lost the spirit of fight and the loyalty they should show towards their Emperor Francis Joseph, who is reported to have had a paralytic stroke and is in a critical condition.

Russia has five million men on the frontier, with two million more ready to come on at first notice.

A Spanish liner was held up yesterday by a British cruiser and taken to Halifax. Sixty-eight German reservists were aboard and are now prisoners at Halifax.

No notice will be given the Canadian contingent will sail now where they are bound for.

The Indian troops are now fighting at the front as the list of wounded discloses the names of Indian army officers.

Lloyd George says that money is going to play the deciding part in this war, and adds that Britain has got it.

The Germans are making a desperate effort to cut off the butter, cheese and bacon supply from Denmark to England, and are offering much higher prices to the Danes to send foodstuff to Germany instead.

The Kaiser has threatened to seize the French and Belgian banks.

GERMANY HAS LARGE ORDER WHICH WILL PROVE TOO MUCH TO EXECUTE

Montreal, Sept. 8.—Paris is reported as being in the best of spirits and there is a feeling of confidence that General Joffre's tactics will bring victory. He is established in the district around Verdun with a large army, and the Germans have been driven to seek him out and fight at the spot he chose for the purpose.

The German army is now in a position for a great fight and if the allies are strong enough she will stand, a serious chance of being crushed altogether.

Germany's position today is this:—She has first to get out of reach of the Belgians; 2nd, to keep as far as possible from the ever increasing British contingents; 3rd, to immobilize the army of Paris; 4th, to reduce the length of communication with her own base; 5th, while accomplishing all these ends, to smash the allied armies, and 6th, when her armies are at last united, to be able to march directly on Berlin or Paris as circumstances may demand.

This is a fairly large order and Germany probably will not be able to execute it.

Wounded soldiers returning from the front report the splendid spirits of the army and the great joy expressed that the allies will now begin to take offensive measures. Up to now they have simply been defending their position and continually retiring. Now they are about to strike for themselves.

Suspicion is rife that huge reinforcements from Britain have been landed in northern France, and are quietly following up the Germans in their advance southward. Should this be correct the German army will be caught between two fires and its annihilation would follow at once.

Great satisfaction is expressed all over Europe that Britain, Belgium, France and Russia will act together, indicating terms of peace, and not make any independent effort by any one power.

Germany in general, and Berlin in particular is just beginning to realize what this war is costing the nation and discontent is growing fast.

Servia, who has hitherto confined her operations to keeping Austria out of her country, has now taken the offensive and has commenced the invasion of Austria.

ROMANIA TO AID RUSSIA IF SERVICES ARE NEEDED

Bucharest, Roumania, Sept. 8.—The effort of Emperor Francis Joseph to secure the support of Roumania in the present war has failed. The diplomacy of the Russians has won. If Roumania takes part in the present war, it will be with Servia and Montenegro and against Germany and Austria.

This is admitted here today, and it is also considered certain that Bulgaria will follow the example of Roumania. The sympathy of the Roumanian throne is entirely with Germany and Austria, but the people are so enthusiastic over the Russian victory in Galicia and Bukovina that any attempt to help Austria would result in a general revolution.

SHERIFF IRVING CAPTURES INDIANS

Who Broke Jail Friday Night— Will Lay Charge Against Them

The arm of the law in Northumberland reaches far and quick, which fact is the experience of the two Indians who broke jail here last Friday night.

Joseph Johnson, the Indian who was given six months for beating up the Indian policeman at Burnt Church, and Stephen Peters, another Indian who was arrested for being drunk and creating a disturbance at Wm. Curties' house, Curties' Corner, a week or so ago, are the two who made their escape by filing the bars of their cells, thus effecting their escape. Peters had only served a-out three days until his escape. He was first placed in the lock-up where he was discovered in an attempt at breaking out and placed in the county jail.

After Deputy Sheriff Irving discovered that they had made their escape he notified the proper authorities and then set out to capture them again. Johnson was taken at Burnt Church, and Peters, by a clever bit of work on the part of Sheriff Irving, using another Indian to entice Peters into a smelt shanty at Bay du Vin, he himself hiding in another nearby sprang unexpectedly upon his prisoner, and after a stiff resistance finally placed the bracelets on him, and both he and Johnson were brought to Newcastle last night and again put in safe keeping. A charge will be laid against both Indians for breaking jail.

LOGGIEVILLE ITEMS

Sept. 7.—The weather today being damp and disagreeable makes it unfavorable for outdoor pleasure. The holiday is having a general observance throughout the town.

Mrs. Adam Johnstone has returned from a visit to Newcastle friends.

Mrs. Cecil Blake and Mrs. R. L. Johnston are visiting friends down river.

Miss Irene Loggie has returned from Burnt Church.

Miss Ilda Babkirk has returned from a pleasant visit to Napan.

Alex. Taylor of Lower Napan was in town recently. His friends were glad to see him again.

Miss Ruby Percy is attending the St. John exhibition.

A few from town attended the Napan Garden Party on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Zena Walls is visiting Burnt Church relatives.

Mrs. Will Dealy's friend is suffering from an attack of pleurisy.

Mrs. G. W. Loggie is visiting Bay du Vin, relatives at present.

Miss Coughlan has returned to her home in Richibucto.

At the morning service in Knox church on the 6th inst. Mrs. Bertha Putnam gave an interesting address along the line of social problem. Mrs. Putnam is working under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Social Service and Evangelism, and is doing splendid work in her sphere of labor.

In her address she pictured in Canada, at the present time, vast numbers of persons leading lives of vice, who are being left there by the indifference of the Christian churches, and that the work of redemption has been, up to the last few years, left solely to the good work of the Salvation Army. In recent years, through the earnest efforts of Dr. Shearer, the Presbyterian church established a board of Social Service and Evangelism, to look after such matters as moral reform, the white slave traffic, etc.

Mrs. Putnam's description of her own experience in the work, and her earnest plea for co-laborers were most impressive. During Mrs. Putnam's stay in town she was a guest at the Manse.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. W. Clark have returned from spending two weeks out of town.

Claude Brown, with a few friends, returned to Fredericton on Saturday.

Miss Elsie Dickson is spending the holiday at her home in Napan.

Mrs. and Mrs. John Foyie of Chatham, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. and Mrs. Oswald Young of Chatham, have moved into the Loggie house on Church St.

Council Held Special Meeting Last Night

A Committee Was Appointed From Among Clergy and Aldermen to Raise Relief Fund

At the call of the Mayor the clergy-

men of the town met with the Town Council last night. There were present: Mayor Morrissey, Aldermen Doyle, McCabe, McGrath, Miller, Kethro and Stohart, and Revs. W. J. Bate, P. W. Dixon, Dr. Harrison and M. S. Richardson. Hon. John Morrissey and T. V. Tozer and representatives of the press were also present.

Rev. S. J. MacArthur sent his regrets at his inability to attend.

His Worship said he had called the meeting to consider what steps should be taken to assist the poorer citizens this coming winter, and especially to make sure that no soldier's family should be in want. There might be unusual hardship this winter. The lumbermen could not guarantee that they were going to employ the usual number of men this season. We wanted a contented town, and there was no contentment where there was any degree of severe poverty. He would suggest the appointment of a Relief Committee, the taking up of a subscription, special collections in the churches, and a Benefit dance in the Town Hall. The clergymen with a number from the Town Council might form the committee.

Rev. Dr. Harrison endorsed the appointment of a Relief Committee, to anticipate the needs of deserving citizens and make provision. Doubtless the Government would in time provide for the families of soldiers but the government machinery necessarily moved slowly, and he knew of a soldier's family now in need of relief, and it would be some time before the \$20.00 a month allowance from the government would be available. He thought there would be a generous response to an appeal for funds.

Rev. W. J. Bate said that every winter there was more or less hardship among the families of men who would not work. Should we be called upon to specially look after those because of the war? Soldiers might assign four-fifths of their pay to their families, who would also receive \$20 per month if there were no other source of revenue. There would, however, be unmerited suffering. The lower paid I. R. C. employees were losing several hours pay daily, while the men higher up were not. This was an injustice. Then prices were ruling higher than usual. He had paid that day \$7.70 for a barrel of flour. Prices were higher here than in some places—Nelson and others. If men should not be employed in the woods this winter poverty would abound. All should give in proportion to their means. He suggested that the Mayor have envelopes prepared and sent to all the churches. Our poorer brethren should be looked after.

Rev. Father Dixon was quite confident that those in want would be looked after during the coming winter. Soldiers would be fairly well provided for. Collections should be made in the churches. Sufferers could be cared for by the town or each church could look after its own poor. He favored a committee. The money should be very prudently expended. Many people were idle or improvident in times of plenty. To these very little money should be given—only goods. Unless the lumbering closes down there would be very little suffering. He understood that the banks were not very anxious to lend money, but since the government had made bank notes legal tender it should also see that the banks did not unduly withhold money. He felt sure that no one would be allowed to suffer.

Rev. M. S. Richardson was glad to know that the Council had been so thoughtful as to call this meeting, and hoped that he and the clergy would come together often for purposes of philanthropy and moral reform. Such meetings had worked well in Truro. To avoid imposition on the underserving poor, all charity should be organized. He would help the Committee all he could. He had heard of a special case in Millerton—an English reservist being called home. He presented there would be less provision for his family than if he had been a Canadian.

Rev. Father Dixon said it should be understood how wide the scope of proposed committee should be.

The Mayor said that the English reservist felt happy about going to the war, he said, the Government would make ample provision for his family. All the clergy of the town should be on the committee, and they would be most apt to know the true conditions of the poor.

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Rev. W. J. Bate said that every winter there was more or less hardship among the families of men who would not work. Should we be called upon to specially look after those because of the war? Soldiers might assign four-fifths of their pay to their families, who would also receive \$20 per month if there were no other source of revenue. There would, however, be unmerited suffering. The lower paid I. R. C. employees were losing several hours pay daily, while the men higher up were not. This was an injustice. Then prices were ruling higher than usual. He had paid that day \$7.70 for a barrel of flour. Prices were higher here than in some places—Nelson