

22 Jul 20

P. 7

LORD FISHER WAS GREATEST NAVAL GENIUS SINCE NELSON

The British Navy in its Modern Form Was Undoubtedly the Creation of the First Sea Lord, Who Won an Immortal Place Among the Heroes of the Great War.

Admiral John Arbuthnot Fisher, First Baron of Kilverstone and former Lord of the Admiralty passed away on July 10. Lord Fisher had been seriously ill since early in May, when he underwent an operation.

The Late Lord Fisher.
Born, 1841; entered British Navy, 1854; lieutenant, 1860. Served in Crimean, Chinese and Egyptian wars, 1855-1882. Commander of the famous Inflexible, 1882. Director of naval ordnance, 1886-1891. Controller of the Navy and Lord of the Admiralty, 1892-1897. Commander-in-chief North American and West Indies stations, 1897-1899. Commander-in-chief, Mediterranean station, 1899-1902. Second Sea Lord of Admiralty, 1902-1903. Commander-in-chief, Portsmouth, 1903-1904. First Sea Lord of Admiralty, 1904-1910 and 1914-1915.

Lord of Admiralty.
Lord Fisher began his naval career in 1854, and while on active service took part in the Crimean, Chinese and Egyptian wars. He became Lord of the Admiralty in 1892, and First Sea Lord of the Admiralty in 1904, which post he held for six years.



Admiral "Jacky" Fisher

One of Britain's most famous "bull-dogs," who has just passed away. He was a fearless fighter and naval reformer and lived to see the subjection of the power that threatened the supremacy of the Mistress of the Seas. He was one of the few men who saw the menace of Germany in her naval programme.

He emerged from retirement in October, 1914, to resume his post as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty and direct the naval warfare against Germany. His vigorous policy caused him to be termed "the Kitchener of the navy," and chief credit has been claimed for him in the bottling up of the German navy. Cabinet disputes led to his resignation in May, 1915, but he continued to serve the British Government in various capacities throughout the war, and was a prominent naval critic.

Lord Fisher was born on the island of Ceylon, January 25, 1841, and was the son of Captain William Fisher, of a Highland regiment stationed in the east at the time. He entered the navy when but thirteen years of age, and was commissioned a lieutenant in 1860. From this time on his rise in the service was continuous. He was married in 1865 to Miss Frances Broughton, who died in 1918. He is survived by one son and three daughters.

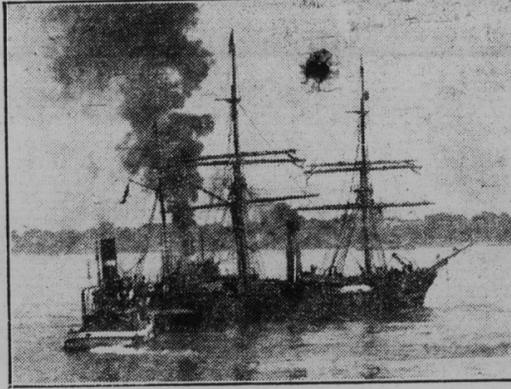
Britain's Idol.
Lord Fisher was for many years a popular idol in Great Britain, enjoying the affection and confidence of every rank of the people. He was known as the "father of the dreadnought," because he was the first to realize the vast power of this type of warship. During his term as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, from 1904 to 1910, he virtually revolutionized the navy. He entirely changed the old-established and worn-out strategic disposition of the fleet, and threw no less than 150 warships, from immense ironclads to light cruisers, into the scrap-heap as obsolete and out-of-date.

Being a reformer by nature, Lord Fisher's attack on September, 1910, in which he denounced the expenditures being made as "ruinous," might have been expected, but it caused a great sensation throughout the British Empire. Later Lord Fisher declared that in the submarine he saw the future seafighter and that the development of aviation had made invasion of Great Britain impracticable.

Greatest Modern Sailor.
Lord Fisher was one of the most picturesque characters the British Navy has had since Nelson. He began without friends or influence, and by sheer force of intellect and will advanced to the highest position of all, the position which is the inspiration of every officer in the service. He grew up in a rough school, and learned to take and give hard knocks. One gathers that he was not an easy man to work with; but he had sufficient brain power to have little need of collaboration, and some of the most important reforms that he brought about were the result of struggles in which he entered single handed. The dreadnought was Fisher's idea, so was the battle cruiser. He did not invent the turbine engine, but it was due to his persistent advocacy that it was generally adopted in the navy. It was also his idea to use the water-tube boiler; that is to say, to have the fire where the water was, and the water where the fire was, an improvement that made it possible to get up steam in a ship in twenty minutes, instead of seven hours. To use oil as fuel was also Fisher's idea.

Did any other naval expert ever invent or adapt so many important improvements? Yet they are by no means all that stand to the credit of Lord Fisher. He devised the system of nucleus crews for warships, whereby a ship would always have its complement of brains aboard and could sent its extra man power wherever it was needed, or take the crude, raw article and fit it into position instantly. But perhaps the greatest stroke of all, whereby the strength of the British fleet was kept in the North Sea, was in carrying out Nelson's old maxim that your battleground should be your drill ground. Of course, the Entente with France was necessary before this revolutionary change in naval strategy could be achieved, but the Entente might have been in existence and the British fleet scattered all over the seven seas had the navy been without a man like Fisher. One does not like to imagine the Great War breaking out, the German navy at Kiel and the British ships stationed all over the Mediterranean, the China Sea, and the Pacific, as had been the immemorial practice before Fisher became First Sea Lord.

GREEKS ADVANCING FAR PAST BRUSSA
Enemy Reported Annihilated and Artillery Captured.
A despatch from Smyrna says:—An official communique issued from Army Headquarters on Thursday says that the advanced guard of the Greek forces has reached a line 15 kilometres beyond Brussa. "We annihilated the enemy entrenched in the region of Brussa, capturing all his artillery," the statement adds.
A despatch from Constantinople says:—Major Venizelos, son of the Greek Premier, commanded the artillery of the Greek forces which recently entered Brussa.
As the Greeks approached the city the Nationalists waved a white flag, but treacherously killed a Greek who was sent to confer with them. Thereupon, Major Venizelos ordered the artillery to open fire, killing many Turks and quieting all opposition, so that the Greek flag was hoisted speedily over the Town Hall of the most historic city of the Osmanlis.



"PELICAN" ON ANNUAL TRIP
S.S. "Pelican" leaving Montreal on its annual Hudson Bay trip. The "Pelican" is an old battleship and was one of the first to carry "6" guns in fighting enemy subs.

PROGRESS IN COMMERCIAL AVIATION

Shown at Air Exhibition Being Held in London.

A despatch from London says:—The remarkable progress which Great Britain has made during the last year in commercial aviation was evident at the opening of the air exhibition at the Olympia, the largest air show ever staged. Speaking of what strides England has made, General Sykes, controller general of civil aviation, stated that during the last year there had been 38,954 flights covering nearly 750,000 miles, 70,000 passengers carried and more than 116,000 pounds of merchandise transported, although only 519 registered planes were used.
"We have conquered the air, and our immediate task is to exploit our victory in the interest of commercial development," General Sykes stated, adding that only one plane met with a fatal accident.
The Olympia exhibition, which has displays by all of the British airplane manufacturers, is unique in that it shows airplanes with sleeping compartments, airplane loungines and air jitneys.
Air travel is becoming so popular between here and the continent that it was suggested at the Olympia that facilities for straphangers would soon be available on the machines flying from here to Paris and Brussels.

32 CANADIAN SHIPS FINISHED

Out of 63 in Course of Construction For Mercantile Marine.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Such satisfactory progress is being made with the construction of Canada's mercantile marine fleet that it is believed in Government circles that the whole fleet of 63 vessels will be in commission by March 31 next, the end of the current fiscal year.
Up to the present time 32 vessels have been finished, and splendid headway is being made with the other half of the fleet. Particularly good progress is being made at the Montreal St. John, Collingwood and Port Arthur yards.
Several vessels of large tonnage being built in inland yards will be utilized in ocean-going services, and it will be necessary to bring them through the canals to the St. Lawrence in sections.

Hood is Largest of World's Battleships

A despatch from Yokosuka, Japan, says:—The Japanese battleship Mutsu, recently launched here, is closely comparable with the newest American battleship, the Maryland, launched at Newport News, in March. Both warships, however, are considerably smaller and less speedy than the great British battleship cruiser Hood, launched on the Clyde, in August, 1918. The Hood, on the other hand, is armed with 15-inch guns in her main battery, while the Mutsu and the Maryland will have an equal number of 16-inch rifles.
Canada's fisheries have doubled in value since 1914.

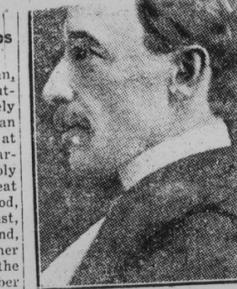
Spa As a Health Resort.

Spa has a double interest at present for those who are seeking health after the disease of war and for health-seekers in the ordinary way, in addition to the interest it holds at the present moment as the scene of the Allied Conference.
Within ten kilometres of the German frontier, Spa, invaded on August 4, 1914, was transformed by the Germans into a huge sanatorium and convalescent station. In March, 1919, it became the abode of the German G.H. Q., and from thence, on the evening of November 9, fled William Hohenzollern, having signed his abdication at the Hotel Britannique. From November, 1918, to July, 1919, the International Armistice Commission held its sessions at Spa, and it has now been chosen for the meetings of the Supreme Council of the Allies. Spa did not escape scot-free. The Casino, occupied by the Germans, was destroyed by fire in 1917, the wonderful "Etablissement des Bains" was sacked, and its beautiful apparatus and fittings were carried off to Germany; the luxurious hotels and villas inhabited by the enemy's soldiers were mere wrecks. But by dint of hard work these disasters have been repaired, and nothing has been spared to restore the "Queen of Europe's watering-places" to the dignity she has long possessed.

Facts.

The sugar output of Cuba has risen by more than a million tons since

THIS ARTICLE REMOVED



Hon. I. A. Tuschereau
Who succeeds Sir Lomer Gouin as Prime Minister of Quebec.

Markets of the World

Wholesale Grain.

Toronto, July 20.—Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$3.15; No. 2 Northern, \$3.12; No. 3 Northern, \$3.08, in store Fort William.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, \$1.14; No. 3 CW, \$1.10; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.00½; No. 1 feed, \$1.09; No. 2 feed, \$1.05½, in store Fort William.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.72; No. 4 CW, \$1.40; rejected, \$1.25; feed, \$1.35, in store Fort William.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$3.30; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.
Ontario oats—No. 3, white, nominal.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.01; No. 2, do, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do, \$1.92 to \$1.93, f.o. b. shipping points, according to freights.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.03; No. 2 do, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do, \$1.95 to \$2.01, f.o. b. shipping points, according to freights.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Milling, \$1.84 to \$1.86, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.
Rye—No. 3, \$2.20 to \$2.25, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$14.85, Toronto.
Ontario flour—Government standard, \$12.90, nominal.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$52; shorts, per ton, \$61; good feed flour, \$3.75 to \$4.00.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$31; mixed, per ton, \$27, track.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$15 to \$16, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Cheese—New, large, 32 to 33c; twins, 32½ to 33½c; triplets, 33½ to 34c; old, large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34½ to 35½c; Stiltons, old, 36 to 36½; new, 34 to 35c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery prints, 59 to 62c.
Margarine—35 to 39c.
Eggs—No. 1, 56 to 57c; select, 58 to 59c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roasters, 30c; fowl, 35c; turkeys, 53 to 60c; ducklings, 38 to 40c; squabs, doz., \$6.50.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roasters, 26c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 30c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$5.25; primes, \$4; Japans, \$5; Limas, Madagascar, \$12½c; Japan, 10 to 11c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.
Provisions—Wholesale.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 46 to 49c; heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 63 to 66c; rolls, 34 to 36c; cottage rolls, 39 to 41c; breakfast bacon, 48 to 52c; backs, plain, 52 to 54c; boneless, 57 to 64c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear hams, 26 to 27c.
Lard—Pure tierces, 28 to 28½c; tubs, 28½ to 29c; pails, 28½ to 29½c; prints, 29½ to 30c. Compound tierces, 25 to 25½c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26½ to 26¾c; prints, 27 to 27½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, July 20.—Oats, Canadian West, No. 2, \$1.38 to \$1.40; do, No. 3, \$1.36 to \$1.37. Flour, new standard grade, \$14.85 to \$15.05. Rolled oats, \$16.50 to \$18.00. Bran, \$5.25. Shorts, \$6.15. Cheese, finest easterns, 27½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 60 to 61c. Eggs, fresh, 60c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$5.50.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, July 20.—Choice heavy steers, \$15.50 to \$16; good heavy steers, \$15 to \$15.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$14.50 to \$15; do, good, \$14 to \$14.25; do, med., \$11.75 to \$12.25; do, com., \$9 to \$10; bulls, choice, \$10 to \$12.25; do, good, \$9.50 to \$11; do, rough, \$6 to \$8; butchers' cows, choice, \$11.75 to \$12.25; do, good, \$11 to \$11.25; do, com., \$6.50 to \$7.50; stockers, \$9 to \$11; feeders, \$11 to \$12.50; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearlings, \$12 to \$13; do, spring, \$16.50 to \$18; calves, good to choice, \$16.50 to \$18; sheep, \$6.50 to \$9; hogs, fed and watered, \$20.75; do, weighed off cars, \$21; do, f.o.b., \$19.75; do, do, country points, \$19.50.

Montreal, July 20.—Butcher steers, com., \$8 to \$10.50; butcher heifers, med., \$9.50 to \$11.50; com., \$6.50 to \$8; butcher cows, choice, \$10 to \$15; med., \$6 to \$9; canners, \$9 to \$15; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher bulls, com., \$6 to \$8; Good veal, \$11.50 to com., \$8 to \$9; grass, \$6 to \$13.50; med., \$6 to \$11; lambs, good, \$8. Ewes, \$6 to \$9.50; hogs, good, \$14.50 to \$16; com., \$12 to \$14. Hogs, off-car weights, select, \$20.50 to \$21; sows, \$16.50 to \$17.

Manitoba celebrated her fiftieth birthday on July 15. She entered the Confederation in 1870. The anniversary was marked by the formal opening of the completed Provincial Parliament Buildings.

TO TRAVEL 2,000 MILES TO TRY ESKIMO CASE

Canadian Government Sends Judge Into Hudson Bay Territory.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—As a stop-over on their long journey back to the land of endless ice and snow, Sergeant Douglas, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and Ouangwak, an Eskimo murderer from the regions around the North Pole, arrived in Ottawa recently and were quartered at the "mounties" headquarters at 120 Victoria street. Ouangwak is a British subject.

After his long journey from the Northland to Winnipeg, his native garments were in a sad state of disrepair, so that he comes to Ottawa in the raiment of a white man. He is in the neighborhood of 40 to 27 years of age, and has been noticeably failing since he left his native snows.

The Eskimo is charged with having murdered a brother native in order to obtain the latter's wife, whom he wanted for his own, in the region around Chesterfield Inlet. Ouangwak is going back to stand trial in his own country as a reminder to his brother natives that the law of the white man must be respected.

He will be the first native who has ever been tried in his own country. Next year the Department of Justice will send a judge on the long journey to Chesterfield, and a court will be held there for the edification of the Eskimos. This will be the first time that a judge has ever penetrated into that part of the North-west Territories.

Another murder case has been reported to the police from the same region. This will be investigated by Sergt. Douglas during the coming winter, and, if possible, the perpetrator of the second crime will stand trial with the Eskimo who is now in Ottawa.

From Ottawa the greater part of the journey to Chesterfield will be on one of the comfortable Hudson Bay Co.'s trading steamers, sailing from Montreal. Chesterfield, by the sea route, is almost 4,000 miles from Montreal.

DOMINION'S GRAIN ACREAGE IS LOWER

Bureau of Statistics Report Shows Slight Decrease From 1919.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The acreage sown to wheat, including fall wheat, in all Canada, is now estimated at 17,186,300 acres, which compared with 19,125,968 acres, the final estimate for 1919, and represents a decrease of 10 per cent. Spring wheat according to the estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, occupies this year 16,446,000 acres, or 11 per cent. less than last year. Fall wheat acreage this year is 740,300 acres, an increase of 10 per cent. over last year. Acreage in oats has increased 4 per cent. from 14,952,114 to 15,555,400 acres. Barley is sown on 2,588,000 acres, or 2 per cent. less than last year; rye, 729,500 acres, or 3 per cent. less; peas, 2,588,000 acres, a decrease of 3 per cent.; mixed grains, 909,350 acres, an increase of 1 per cent.; hay and clover, 10,409,150 acres, decrease 2 per cent.; alfalfa, 229,300 acres, increase 1 per cent. The area in potatoes is 819,000 acres, practically the same as last year.

The Prairie Provinces have an estimated area sown to wheat of 15,771,000 acres, against 17,750,167 last year, a decrease of 10 per cent. Manitoba has 2,687,000, against 2,880,301 last year; Saskatchewan, 9,440,000 acres, against 10,587,363; Alberta, 3,644,000 acres, against 4,282,386 acres last year.

Ontario Girl Wins Prize for Poem on Manitoba

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Miss Frances Beatrice Taylor of 128 Mill street, London, Ont., has been awarded first place in a poem competition held by The Manitoba Free Press in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the Province of Manitoba. The competitors were required to deal with the Province's jubilee. The first prize was \$50. Rev. Dean Coombes of Winnipeg won second prize, and third money went to A. H. Sutherland of Winnipeg.

By Jack Rabbit

