TRAVEL

Manan S. S. Company

Oct. 1 and until further notice
nd Manan leaves Grand Manan
7.30 a.m., for St. John, return-
s St. John Wednesdays 7.30 a.m.,
s via Campobello, Eastport and
Beach.

Grand Manan Thursdays 7.30
r St. Stephen, returning Friday
ia Campobello, Eastport and St.
, both ways.

Grand Manan Saturdays 7.30
und trip St. Andrews, returning
oth ways via Campobello and

ic Standard Time.

SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Mgr

IME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

S. S. "Connors Bros." is tempor-
f her route the auxiliary boats
Connors" and "Page" will supply
e till further notice.
St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf
rehouse Co., on Saturday, 7.30 a.
St. Andrews, calling at Dipper
Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor,
ay or Letite, Deer Island, Red
St. George. Returning leave St.
s Tuesday for St. John, calling at
or Back Bay, Black's Harbor,
Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide
ther permitting.

- Thorne Wharf and Warehouse
., St. John, N. B.

e 2851; manager, Lewis Connors
Harbor, N. B.
Company will not be responsible
debts contracted after this date
a written order from the Com-
Captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

TERIAN CHURCH—Revd. W. M.
er, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every
ay, 11 a m. and 7 p. m. Sunday
ol, 2.30 p. m. Prayer services Fri
evening at 7.30.

ODIST CHURCH—Revd. R. W. Weddall
, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11
and 7 p. m. Sunday School 12.00
Prayer service, Friday evening at

ANDREW CHURCH—Revd. Father
hhan, D. D. Pastor. Services Sun-
at 8.00 a. m., 10.30 a. m. and 7.30

SAINTS CHURCH—Revd. Geo. H.
ott, B. A, Rector. Services Holy
mmunion Sundays 8.00 a m. 1st
day at 11 a. m. Morning Prayer
Sermon on Sundays 11 a. m.
enings—Prayer and Sermon on Sun-
s at 7.00 p. m. Fridays, Evening
yer Service 7.30.

IST CHURCH—Rev. William Amos,
tor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m.
7 p. m., Sunday School after the
rning service. Prayer Service, Wed-
day evening at 7.30. Service at
yside every Sunday afternoon at 3
lock except the last Sunday in the
nth when it is held at 7 in the
ening.

T. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE

ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster

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RIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF

Time of Sittings of Courts in the County
Charlotte:—
IRCUIT COURT: Tuesday, May 8,
7, Chief Justice K. B. D. McKeown;
esday, October 2, 1917, Justice Chand-

COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in Feb-
ry and June, and the Fourth Tuesday
October in each year.
udge Carleton.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS,
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ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

The Beacon

VOL. XXVIII — SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1917 — NO. 42

IN LYRIC SEASON

THE lyric April time is forth
With lyric mornings, frost and sun;
From leaguers vast of night undone
Auroral mild new stars are born.

And ever at the year's return,
Along the valleys grey with rime,
Thou leadest as of old, where time
Can nought but follow to thy sway.

The trail is far through leagues of Spring
And long the quest to the white core
Of harvest quiet, yet once more
I gird me to the old unrest.

I know I shall not ever meet
Thy calm regard across the year,
And yet I know thou wilt draw near,
Nor stir the hour asleep on guard.

Beside the orchard, when athwart
The dusk, a meteor's gleam unbars
God's lyric of the April stars
Above the autumn hills of dream.

BLISS CARMAN.
(Born at Fredericton, N. B., April 15, 1861.)

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

DEAR H——: The letter writers, probonopublicos, ex aetates, etc., have been pestering me again. To a sensitive newspaper editor—there are such men—the morning's mail is probably one of the greatest trials in life. That infernal ass at the club, B——, remarked to me only the other night that an editor was the luckiest man in the world with respect to his duties toward his correspondents; he need not acknowledge or reply to letters—he had only to publish them and thus fill up space which otherwise would have called for extra effort on the editor's part. I did not tell the precious bore how I really felt about it all. He would not have understood anyway. On no account let any one see this letter—I must keep up the pretence of welcoming all communications from every one.

I recall best one sour-minded old pest who began sending letters to me soon after I became editor. He is still at it. He sent over—he was a retired casket manufacturer and lived in Brooklyn—a letter correcting some little mistake of mine. I published that. It seemed to be the magnanimous thing to do; in fact, I thought that the appearance of an occasional letter of correction would give a distinct tone of fairness to the page and be a valuable asset. There is nothing like an admission of a minor error to create an impression of editorial justice and large-mindedness. Important mistakes, of course, must be treated on their own merits. But then the fellow announced that he was going to write me a letter for publication every time he found a mistake on the editorial page. Well, I simply did not have space for a daily from him, you know.

I was never good on arithmetic, and especially on percentages. Usually I manage to keep statistics in my editorials as far apart as possible, so that any errors will not be so likely to be noticed. I find it to be true that any statistics, generally speaking, are imressive, and that it is not necessary to give the correct ones or even to maintain throughout the article a fixed set of statistics on any given subject. But that casket manufacturer is a worse pest than the proof-reader, bad as the latter is.

The editor is in the position of having a plethora of maiden aunts to point out his faults, his mistakes, and his manners. You would think that every person who could read and write took it upon himself or herself— plenty of them in these days of suffrage—to look to it that the editor be informed of every instance in which he strayed from the paths agreeable to the correspondens't opinions or correspondent to his knowledge. It is very depressing. But every now and then I get back at them. Some one writes in to say that I am wrong, when I have taken the trouble to look the figures up in the Encyclopædia Britannica because the proof-reader told me that my first guess was an error. I like to publish those letters, with a bracketed note at the bottom signed [The Editor], referring the correspondent to page and column in the encyclopædia and adding something sarcastic of my own. It is a salutary thing for the correspondent. He ought not to make mistakes.

Of course there are the nicer letters. I publish a great many of these. They generally begin: "Your editorial of last evening put very clearly and eloquently the duty of the United States in the crisis now at hand. Every one ought to feel grateful to you," etc. I do not care for the praise, of course, but those letters perform a real public service; they help to diffuse among the people correct information. I should like to get more of them than I do.

I like it, too, when two correspondents begin a debate in these columns. It generally starts by some one's writing a letter commending me on some point. Then No. 2 writes in, says that I and No. 1 are wrong, takes up the argument, and cites somebody or other as proof. No. 1 rejoins, and then the row begins to get warmer, and both go digging into works of reference and bringing out first-class information quite new to me. I am sorry to say, however, that the fellow who goes out gunning for my champion and me usually turns out to be right. In that case, when I see that things are going badly for my side, I just wind up the affair by putting at the end of one of my fellow's letters another bracketed note: ["We can publish no more letters on this subject.—The Editor."] I sometimes have doubts whether this is quite fair, But it is effective.

I use to be glad to receive and publish the letters of one correspondent in particular—that is, for a time. He always began: "Let me thank you for your editorial," etc. I did not read any further, but sent it up to be used immediately. It seemed a good manly way for a writer to begin. But after some months I read one of his letters through, and—would you believe me?—I learned that his thanks in the first sentence were not in praise of my opinions, but merely because the editorial in question gave him a chance to air his own contrary views and belittle mine. He was a man of deceitful spirit. There I had been spreading his veiled attacks over the page all that time!

Did you read my editorial the other day on the railroad wage question? I discover now that I confused the number of trainmen with the railroad milesage of the Northern Hemisphere, but that did not vitiate the argument. Of course, do not speak of this to any one.

As ever,
C. McD. P.

—In *The New York Evening Post.*

THE CIRCUS IS IN TOWN

Barnum and Bailey Show Opens in the Madison Square Garden

FROM the soap-box orators in Madison Square, belligerently arguing for peace, to the full-dressed ballyhooers in Madison Square Garden, shouting as belligerently for the purchasing of "peanuts, pop-corn, crackerjack, and a bag!" is a relief as grateful as it is pronounced. But even so, you get a slight suggestion of the strained international situation at every turn. For instance, it is obvious to the most uninitiated that a small inoffensive-looking monkey has broken off diplomatic relations with the blue-faced. It is supposed that the trouble first arose over the question of the freedom of the peanut, but the original issue is now submerged in mutual chattering. The baboon, however, is blockading the smaller animal, stationing himself at the source of supplies, and intercepting all imports of foodstuffs from outside and sinking them into his own mouth, absolutely without warning.

One cannot help being fascinated by the Scotchman with the twelve-foot beard. Nothing else among the freaks has the power of catching and holding the visitor's attention. Fat Boy, Skeleton Dude, Human Giant, Tattooed Man—all are passed by rapidly, but those twelve-foot hirsute appendages—they are enough to make the Seven Sutherland Sisters look as cheerful as a Romanoff duke.

Out in the arena yesterday, the scurrying about of brown-clad attendants, and the bustle back of the doors at the end indicate that the Big Show is about to commence. Slowly and majestically, the huge gates swing back, and a band issues forth. Following the band there comes a procession advertised as "Barnum and Bailey's Supreme Pageant—Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp." The Wonderful Lamp did not appear, but the parade came up to any expectation that might be entertained by the spectator. It was a mighty, scintillant mass of color, costumes, animals, and noise—it is difficult to state which of them was most noticeable. But it was plain that in the mind of the small boy in the adjoining box the image of the dragon would stick for some time to come. It was a regular dragon, and as it wound its sinuous, Chinese way about the arena, its glaring head and spiky tail inspired lively apprehension in several youngsters present, and every one was more or less relieved when the dragon was restored to its original position on the saw-horses at the end of the arena, and covered up until the evening performance.

Hair appears to be the salient feature of the circus. First it was the canny, or perhaps more accurately, the uncanny Scot. This time it is the Imperial Chinese Troup, who affix themselves to trapezes, flying rings, and ropes by their hair at the beginning of the act, and remain thus suspended until the ringmaster's whistle calls them off at the finish. Spinning, swinging, whirling, twisting, their unsolicited testimonial would be worth a fortune to any manufacturer of hair-tonic.

A flutter of excitement was raised when the "wonderful roller-skating, tight-rope-walking, and bicycle-riding bears" were leaving the stage after their highly creditable act. A small, pessimistic-looking bruin started to solve the high-cost-of-living problem, and selected his trainer's leg as the first object for experiment. It was evident that the trainer did not feel equal to offering reciprocity in this high object. There was an argument—silent, but nevertheless full of feeling. The bear spent his time hugging the trainer's leg until he could get an opportunity to take off his muzzle and begin in earnest. As for the trainer, he began in earnest immediately and went for the bear's ear. The tussle was severe. Circus etiquette demands that the trainer be left to fight the matter out with his animals himself, and although the ringmaster and several attendants were at hand, the trainer at last captured the elusive ear without assistance, and pressure was applied that induced bruin to let go. The trainer got to his feet, while the bear was further humiliated by a public spanking. More pessimistic than ever, he left the arena without further comment, and refused to talk when interviewed later.

At various times during the performance the acrobats thrilled the audience, for all the world like a swarm of pink and blue and yellow flies caught in a cobweb. Their performances ably bore out the assertion of the programmes that their act consisted of "desperately dangerous displays of unrivalled aerialism." And while the acrobats were in the air, the clowns were on the ground.

"On the ground" is used advisedly, for they were either flat on their backs or in the air on their way to that position. The Barnum and Bailey clowns have raised the art of slapstick humor to the nth power. There is no doubt that the little boy in the next box abandoned his plans to be a motorman the minute he saw the antics of the white-visaged comedians of the tanbark and sawdust.

The performance ended with the alliteratives desperately daring danger of the four-horse Roman chariot race, at the conclusion of which the spectators filed slowly out, leaving behind them an ample legacy of peanut shells. The peanut shells reminded one of the Prussian arrogance of the baboon and the meekness of the patient monkey. Investigation revealed the fact that the blockade continued, although the baboon feigned drowsiness. At the approach of the peanut, however, he lifted his periscope, and the *Schrechlichkeit* campaign was on again. For the inoffensive monk there was no lane of safety, and at the present rate he will be starved out in considerably less than six months, not before the circus closes four weeks hence, it is to be hoped.

—*New York Evening Post.*

News in Brief

——New York, April 3—The Associated Press says: "The freight steamship *Zealandia*, flying the American flag, has been 'wrecked,' according to a cablegram received here by her owners, the Universal Transportation Company, from their agents in Liverpool. All on board were saved, the message said, but it contained no furtheo information. The *Zealandia* left New York on March 18 with a cargo of foodstuffs for Liverpool. She was unarmed. Her crew consisted of Captain Henrahan, an American, and a crew of about 40 men, of whom 26 were Americans.

——Ottawa, April 8.—It is officially announced, through the chief press censor's office, that the following troops have arrived safely in England:

"The 147th and 186th western battalions; the 198th and 204th Toronto battalions; the 24th Montreal battalion; the 165th battalion, French-Acadians; the 256th Railway Construction battalion; No. 2 Construction battalion; No. 15 Field Ambulance, Kingston, and No. 16 Field Ambulance, St. John, N. B.; drafts cavalry (R. C. D., L. S. H. and C. M. R.); Halifax Siege Artillery; Horse and Field Artillery; infantry drafts R. C. R., N. S. Highlanders; Highlanders and Jewish drafts from Montreal; Irish-Canadian Rangers; 2nd and 191st battalions, French-Canadians; draft from Regina; No. 6 University company; machine gun draft Canadian Army Service Corps; Army Medical Corps; veterinary lieutenants for C. E. F.; inland motor transport section; naval ratings; Newfoundlanders; total, all ranks, 8,135.

——New York, April 9.—One of the most patriotic demonstrations of the Easter season occurred at the Canadian Club's final dinner of the season in the Louis XIV ball and banquet room of the Biltmore Hotel, Saturday night. Five hundred men and women applauded the speakers, who dwelt on various phases of the war situation. James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany; Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; Sir William Hearst and other prominent Canadians, who came to New York especially for the event, were at the speaker's table. The speakers aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm at every mention of America being joined with Canada in the common cause. Sir Wm. Hearst praised the spirit with which America was entering on her great task, and said that the bond between Canada and the United States now became unbreakable.

——New York, N. Y.—Mrs. Flora MacDonald Denison, Honorary President of the Canadian Suffrage Association, has been engaged by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party as a lecturer and organizer during their big State campaign, which will last till Nov. 6. "How Ontario Won the Vote" is one of Mrs. Denison's lectures.

——Oxford, England, March 25—Dr. G. R. Parkin, general secretary to the Rhodes Trust, will make an extended visit to the United States and Canada within the next few months, mainly to investigate secondary school and college teaching there as a preparation for courses at Oxford. He is convinced that such teaching must be deficient in some respects, since so many American applicants for Rhodes scholarships fail to pass the Oxford entrance examinations.

——Washington, April 9.—Austria-Hungary, ranging herself unreservedly with Germany, has severed diplomatic relations with the United States, precipitating a situation which generally is expected here to lead to war.

Baron Erich Zwiedinek, the Austrian charge, asked the State Department today for passports for himself, his staff and the Austrian consular force in this country, and simultaneously American Minister Stovall reported from Berne that Austria had announced the break in relations to the American embassy in Vienna yesterday.

Immediately the Treasury Department ordered the seizure of all Austrian merchant ships in American harbors. The Austrian crews were taken off and sent to immigration stations, and American guards put on board. The measure was explained as purely one of police caution, but it is realized that it may be interpreted by Austria as an act of war. In a similar situation after the break with Germany no ships were seized until a state of war actually had been declared.

Whether Bulgaria and Turkey are preparing to follow suit still is unknown.

CANADIAN NEWS

——Ottawa, Ont., April 3.—Of the estate of $89,635 left by the late Dr. George Christian Hoffman, a former assistant director of the Geological Survey, $50,435 is bequeathed by his will to the Salvation Army and several of its branch organizations here and in Toronto, and $35,000 to Queens University, Kingston, to be used to found fellowships in pathological research and for extended surgical studies. The will was filed for probate to-day by Principal D. M. Gordon, of Queen's University, and Archie F. May, Ottawa, the executor.

——Halifax, N. S., April 9.—Alex. McKay, aged 76 years, former supervisor of the public schools of Halifax died at his home in Dartmouth yesterday after an illness of over a year. He was one of the best known educationalists in the Maritime provinces. He held the office of supervisor for 35 years, retiring last October.

Flora—"Did you visit Venice when abroad?" Dora—Yes, indeed. But they were having a dreadful flood when we were there, and everybody had to go around in boats!"—*Judge.*

Casey—"Some av thim new guns will carry twinty miles." O'Brien—"At wan shot?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

MEN WANTED FOR FORESTRY UNIT

Axemen, Sawyers, Millhands, Chaffeurs, Millmen, Blacksmiths, Laborers.

Apply Recruiting Office,
ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

H. S. JONES, Major
Commanding Forestry Coy., C.E.F.

WHY AMERICA DECLARED WAR

SOMEWHAT in contrast to the speech of the Mississippi Senator, John Sharp Williams, was the oration of the junior Senator from Ohio, Warren Harding, chairman of the Republican National Convention last June. He said in part:

"I want those whom I am seeking to represent in this body to understand that I am not voting for war in response to the alleged hysteria of a subsidized or English-owned press. I want to take this opportunity of resenting the charge that the press of the United States is either owned or subsidized by any foreign power. I do not hesitate to say that I think the American press is the best safeguard we have to the American spirit, and the best advocate we have of our American liberty.

"I want it known also that I am not voting for war in response to the campaign of the munition makers, for there has been none.

"I want especially to say, Mr. President, that I am not voting for war in the name of democracy. I want to emphasize that fact for a moment, because much has been said upon that subject on this floor. It is my deliberate judgement that it is none of our business what type of Government any nation on this earth may choose to have; and one can not be entirely just unless he makes the admission in this trying hour that the German people evidently are pretty well satisfied with their Government, because I could not ask a better thing for this popular Government of the United States of America than the same loyal devotion that the German gives to his Government.

"I am not unmindful, Senators, that the great Julius Cæsar fought the battles of the Roman Republic, and his assassins saw him bequeath an Empire to Augustus. I am not unmindful that the first Bonaparte fought his battles in the name of the first French Republic, and his ambition left an Empire that faded at St. Helena. It does not matter so much, Senators, what the form of government may be if the people existing under that government are content therewith. More depends on the human agency that administers the government; and it is my deliberate judgement to-night that it is up to us to demonstrate the permanency of a republic before we enter upon a world-wide war to establish democracy. We may well leave that to the other nations concerned.

"I want it known to the people of my State and to the nation that I am voting for war to-night for the maintenance of just American rights, which is the first essential to the preservation of the soul of this republic. Why, Senators, perhaps it has been an obsession with me, but in watching the trend of events since the outbreak of the European war and the endeavor to influence popular sentiment in this republic, I reached a stage where I doubted if we had that unanimity of sentiment which was necessary for the preservation of this free Government. We had reached a stage where seemingly we were without a soul. Somehow or other we had deadened the fires under the American melting-pot, and it looked as though we were a divided people. On the floor of this Senate, where, above all else, we ought to preach American unity and the maintenance of American rights, I have heard doctrines preached which indicated divisions and selfish interests, which suggested that these United States of America, instead of going on to the fulfilment of the splendid destiny that the fathers must have had in mind, were becoming a mere collection of States, rather preferring to live in ease and comfort and selfish attainments than to know the spirit that becomes this boasted, popular Government.

"And so, Mr. President, to-night, in the grave situation that I full well realize, with the understanding of every responsibility that goes with the vote, I vote for this joint resolution to make war—not a war thrust upon us, if I could choose the language of the resolution, but a war declared in response to affronts; a war that will at least put a soul into our American life; a war not for the cause of the Allies of Europe; a war not for France, beautiful as the sentiment may be in reviving at least our gratitude to the French people; not precisely a war for civilization, worthy and inspiring as that would be; but a war that speaks for the majesty of a people popularly governed, who can finally come to the crucial test where they are willing to get together and wage a conflict for the maintenance of their rights and the preservation of the covenant inherited from the fathers."

There was a commotion in the Senate Chamber and in the galleries when Senator Harding had finished. Many pronounced it the best speech of the day. It was, indeed, applauded on all sides as a distinctly American note in the midst of much extravagance. The Senate debate, on the whole, was carried on in calmness, with comparatively little intemperance and with an expedition for which the recently changed rules of the Senate may be held fundamentally responsible.—Report of Senate Debate, Washington, April 4, in *The New York Evening Post*, April 5.

RECRUITING IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The official report of the result of recruiting in the Province of New Brunswick, for home and overseas service, for the week ending April 7, is as follows:

Kings county—	
Forestry Company	30
Home Service	2
Aviation Corps	1
	—33
St. John county—	
236th Battalion	6
9th Siege Battery	1
Canadian Engineers	5
C. A. S. C.	6
216th Battalion	1
Home Service	3
	—22
York county—	
9th Siege Battery	4
Forestry Company	3
Aviation Corps	2
236th Battalion	1
	—10
Westmorland—	
Canadian Engineers	2
Forestry Company	5
	— 7
Restigouche county—	
Divisional Ammunition Column	2
236th Battalion	1
Forestry Company	1
Home Service	3
	— 7
Carleton county—	
Forestry Company	4
	— 4
Charlotte county—	
Canadian Engineers	1
65th Field Battery	1
	— 2
Kent county—	
Home Service	1
	— 1
Albert county	0
Madawaska county	0
Gloucester county	0
Victoria county	0
Queens and Sunbury counties	0
Northumberland county	0
Total for week	86

ALL AROUND THE HORIZON

The horizon is full of portents in these days—portents of all kinds, dark and bright. One that is bright and unmistakable is the great advance of equal rights for women.

From Russia, from England, and from France, almost simultaneously, comes the news that women suffrage is practically assured; and on this side of the water, within the past three months, the cause has won ten victories—the passage of partial suffrage bills in North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas and Vermont, the granting of full suffrage in Ontario, and the submission of constitutional amendments for full suffrage in Maine, New York, South Dakota and Oklahoma. In New York the legislative vote for submission was larger this time than last; and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw says the growth of the vote in the Legislature is only a small sign of the much greater change that has taken place in the constituencies.

Many things that we do not want are coming; but equal suffrage is coming too.
—A. S. B., in *Woman's Journal*, March 31.

CHANGES IN EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

A change has been made in the steamers of the Iternational division of the Eastern Steamship lines, the *Calvin Austin* having gone on the St. John route in place of the steamer *North Star* which arrived at Boston on Sunday from the Eastward. The *North Star* was to leave Boston yesterday for New York, where she is to go on the dry dock for a general cleaning and hauling and overhauling, she having been in continuous service for about six months. The *Governor Cobb*, which arrived at Boston on Thursday last from Key West, has come on the Boston-Portland route in place of the *Austin*, and will run opposite the *Governor Cobb* for a while, or until some definite idea can be formed as to the steamer situation, as in the event of war with Germany it is the general belief that all the boats of the Eastern Steamship fleet now running on the New York, Boston-Portland and St. John routes will be requisitioned by the Government, which event would naturally cause a complete demoralization of the coastwise steamer business at this port.—*Portland Argus*, April 3.

Tommy—"Why don't baby talk, papa?" Papa—"He can't talk yet, my boy. Young babies never do." Tommy—"Oh, yes, they do. Job did. My Sunday-school teacher read to me out of the Bible how Job cursed the day he was born!"—*Puck.*

News of the Sea

——London, April 4—British merchant vessels of 1,600 tons or over sunk by mines or submarines in the week ending April 1, and including two not reported for the previous week, numbered eighteen according to the official stalement issued to-gight. Thirteen British vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk in the same period.

The text of the statement reads;

"Week ending April 1: British merchant vessels sunk by mines or submarines, 1,600 tons or over, numbered eighteen, including two sunk the previous week; under 1,600 tons thirteen.

"The number unsuccessfully attacked by submarines was seventeen, including one unsuccessfnlly attacked during the week ending March 18.

"Fishing vessels sunk numbered six, including four sunk the week ending March 25.

"Arrivals during the week for vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons numbered 2,281; sailings, 2,399."

The British admiralty announces that a mine sweeping vessel of an old type struck a mine Tuesday and sank. The announcement adds that 24 men of the crew of the vessel are missing.

——London, April 5—Six hospital ships have been torpedoed or mined by the Central Powers since the beginning of the war, Thomas J. MacNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons to-day. In consequence, he added, 247 lives had been lost and 73 persons injured.

——New York, April 5—The Belgian relief steamer *Feistin* has been sunk in the North Sea while approaching Rotterdam, according to a cablegram received here to-day by the Belgian relief commission. It is believed she struck a mine.

——Washington, April 5—Sinking, without warning, the unarmed American steamer *Missourian*, 4,981 net tonnage, which left Genoa, April 4, with thirty-two Americans among her crew of fifty-three, was reported to the State Department today by Consul General Wilbur, at Genoa. The crew was saved.

——Washington, April 5—Destruction of two more vessels, one British and one Norwegian, with Americans on board, was reported to the State Department today by Consul Lathrop, at Cardiff. The Norwegian steamer *Sandvikgoole* was sunk by a submarine, believed to have been German; while the British steamer *Lincolnshire* was sunk without any submarine being seen. Crews of both vessels were in small boats for two hours, in danger of being lost, before being rescued.

——London, April 5—The Belgian steamer *Trevier*, from New York with Belgian relief supplies, was torpedoed without warning on Wednesday. The news came in a Reuter dispatch from Ymuiden. The torpedoing, by a German submarine occurred off Scheveningen, Holland. Twenty-four members of the crew, of whom eight are wounded, have been brought to Ymuiden.

While the boats of the *Trevier* were being lowered the submarine fired on them, severely wounding the captain, the mate, the engineer, a donkey man and a cook.

The *Trevier* sailed from New York on March 5 for Rotterdam, and was reported arriving at Halifax, en route, on March 8. She was a vessel of 3,001 tons gross.

——Boston, April 5—The sinking of the British steamer *Canadian*, which sailed from Boston, March 24, was reported in a message received to-day from Queenstown by the Leyland Line from Dr. P. S. Burns, the ship surgeon.

It stated that all of the crew had landed except Captain Bullock.

The *Canadian*, a vessel of 9,301 tons, was built at Newcastle in 1900. The British consulate here reported that the *Canadian* carried a crew of 153, including fifty-five American horse tenders. The *Canadian* was armed and had a general cargo in addition to 700 horses. John H, Thomas, local agent of the International Mercantile Marine, said the cargo was valued at $1,500,000 and that the vessel was worth an equal amount.

——London, April 7—A Rotterdam dispatch to the *Times* says that the steamer *Borneo* is bringing to Ymuiden seventeen members of the crew of the Danish steamer *Esther*, which has been sunk. The men had been five days in open boats in a snow storm when they were rescued and the majority were unable to walk. The Belgian relief ship *Trevier* is reported to have been still afloat on Thursday afternoon.

——Washington, April 7—The interned German gunboat *Cormoran*, at Guam, one of the Ladronne Islands, in the North Pacific, has been blown up. The *Cormoran* refused to surrender to the American forces which went to take possession of her and was destroyed by her crew. Two German warrant officers and five enlisted men of the crew were killed in the explosion. Twenty officers, 12 warrant officers and 321 enlisted men were taken prisoners.

The message was received at the Navy Department this morning from Capt. Roy Smith, Governor of Guam and Commandant of the naval station there.

——Washington April 8—How the British armed merchantman *Queen Louise*, frbm Philadelphia for Dunkirk, with railway supplies, was torpedoed without warning March 31, off the French coast, and managed to put into port at Havre without casualties, was described in a message received at the State Department to-day from Consul Osborne, at Havre. There were several Americans in the crew.

——London, April 8—The Norwegian steamer *Camilla*, with a cargo of corn for the Belgian relief commission, according to a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen, has been sunk without warning with the loss of two lives.

The vessel was sunk off the coast of Jaederen, south of Stavanger, Norway, and nine survivors and two dead have arrived at Skudesnaes, Norway. The survivors were 120 hours in a boat before they were picked up by a steamer.

The Norwegian steamer *Camilla*, of 2,273 gross tons, 291 feet long was owned in Bergen.

——London, April 8—A German destroyer was sunk and another was damaged severely last night off the Belgian coast by British airplanes, the admiralty announces. The statement follows:

"Attacks were carried out on the Zeebrugge Mole by naval aeroplanes on the night of April 7-8. Many bombs were dropped. Attacks also were made on ammunition dumps at Ghent and Bruges. All our machines returned safely.

"Other operations were carried out off Zeebrugge during the same night, whereby two enemy destroyers were torpedoed. One was seen to sink. The fate of the second is uncertain, but it was severely damaged. We sustained no casualties."

——Boston, April 10—The three-masted schooner *J. Frank Seavey*, bound for St. John and other Eastern ports, is dangerously ashofe at Shore Acres, Scituate, Mass. Shore Acres is a stretch of the South Sound made famous by a play of that name. The shore is covered with ancient wrecks. The *Seavey* went ashore in yes-erday's northeast blizzard, the worst April storm of years.

——Digby, N. S., April 10—The schooner *Cora May*, Capt. Medley Blenkhorn, went ashore last night at Parker's Cove, and is likely to prove a total loss. She was recently purchased in St. John by Blenkhorn, and this was his first trip with a load of freight for Parrsboro. He nearly succeeded in reaching his destination, but the blizzard drove him back and cast him ashore near Parker's Cove, the crew narrowly escaping with their lives. There was no insurance on the vessel. This is the second schooner Captain Blenkhorn has lost on his first voyage in his charge, the former being the *Lily E. Melanson*, in December.

——London, April 10.—The Norwegian *Shipping Gazette* gives the total Norwegian losses to March 24 as 312 steamers of a tonnage of 493,143 and eighty ships of a tonnage of 65,357 as a result of submarines and mines. The number of men and women who perished is given as 312 and the missing as 25.

——Plymouth, Mass., April 10.—The two-masted schooner *Abenaki*, bound from New York for Bath, Me., with coal, ran ashore between White Horse Beach and Manomet Point during the storm on Monday. The schooner registered 176 tons and was owned by J. W. Parker, of Portland, Me.

According to a report from Newport, R. I., the steamar *Concord* ran ashore on Monday on the south side of Prudence Island during the storm. The steamer is owned by the Colonial Navigation Company, and is engaged in passenger and freight business between New York and Boston.

——Halifax, N. S., April 10.—Five fishermen lost their lives in a terrific southwest gale which swept Nova Scotia last night.

The dead are: Charles Conror, 39; Duncan Conrod, 20; Frederick Duncan, 28, all of Liverpool, N. S.; Thomas Murray, of Yarmouth, N. S., and George Therian, of Digby, N. S. A sloop containing the first three named foundered. The powerful gasoline boat of Musey and Therian came ashore with oars and trawls in position, and it was thought at the time the men had been picked up by a passing schooner, but the washing ashore of one of the bodies has shattered this hope.

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