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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 3, 1915.

THE ZEPPELINS.

How many Zeppelins fit for war service does Germany possess? According to recent articles in the British press the Zeppelin danger has been considerably exaggerated. In some quarters it has been asserted that Germany has fifty of these great air ships. A British expert, discussing this matter a few days ago in the London press, says that the last Zeppelin to be completed was No. 58, but that Germany has by no means that number in service today. He says that many of the airships built since the first one was ready have been destroyed or are obsolete. It is believed, he says, that Germany had no more than ten ships fit for use when war broke out, and of these five, or perhaps seven, have been destroyed during the war.

There are about forty-five airship sheds, large and small, in Germany, but it is not thought that the Germans could construct simultaneously a new ship in every shed. The rigid type of airship, according to the editor of "The Aeroplane," is very liable to damage in rising or dropping. He points out, also, that in speed and ability to rise to great heights, as well as in flying range, the Zeppelin is very inferior to the aeroplane. A good aeroplane can rise far beyond the range of bullets or rifle fire, while the large airship which is extremely vulnerable, has a maximum altitude of about 10,000 feet, and a very limited speed as compared with the aeroplane. Even a slow aeroplane, capable of a speed of fifty miles an hour, can easily fly a thousand miles at a height wholly beyond the range of rifle bullets or shells, while the Zeppelin can seldom fly so high as to be safe from gun fire, and then only for a short time.

In London the opinion is that Germany has not added greatly to the number of Zeppelins it had fit for use when war began. Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the German navy, in a recent interview was asked concerning an invasion of England by Zeppelins. He replied: "I believe that submarine warfare against the enemy's merchant ships would be more effective." This view did not indicate any great German dependence upon the Zeppelin, and the idea of attacking merchant vessels caused most severe condemnation in all neutral countries. The American correspondent who interviewed Admiral von Tirpitz said in commenting upon the interview: "I gather that he is opposed to an aerial invasion of England or an attack upon London from the sky except as a last resort and that in his opinion Zeppelins so far have not proved themselves so strong rivals as a navy arm as the heavier type of hydroplanes. . . . I must say that these are only my own impressions and deductions."

A GERMAN FAILURE.

Germans in every part of the world are contributing to the campaign of misrepresentation. Even Canada does not escape the attention of the corps of falsification. The German government organized its army of liars almost as thoroughly as its army of soldiers, but a great many of its recruits in the publicity department are not noteworthy for intelligence. They do not know how to avoid overdoing it. A German who lived in Winnipeg before the war fled to Milwaukee after it began, and a letter which he wrote has been reproduced by a German newspaper in Milwaukee, and also by one in Cologne. After a labored attempt to create the impression that Canadians were cruel and unjust to German immigrants who were in this country at the beginning of the war, this German writes the following:

"Did not a Canadian newspaper recently make the philanthropic proposal that on the arrival of every report of German barbarities in Belgium one hundred German-Canadians should be shot. How dearly must the Germans in Canada love a country which treats them like this!"

Evidently this production was too much even for some Germans, for a German living in the United States sent it to the Manitoba Free Press expressing his disgust with it.

Germans and German sympathizers are, of course, not popular in Canada to-day, but while we have imprisoned a few and are watching many others, we have not yet begun to line them up before the firing squad. If the plan fabricated by the German writer had been followed, and Canada had shot 100 Germans for every report of German barbarity received in this country, our entire population would have been re-

quired to handle the rifles. The German press bureau in every quarter of the world has failed, in the first place because it had a hopelessly bad case, and in the second place because its attempts to mislead neutral opinion were characterized by falsehood and exaggeration which no stupidity could avoid recognizing.

SEAPLANES IN ACTION.

The hydroplanes, or seaplanes, which took part in the British attack on Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven three weeks ago in co-operation with the British cruiser squadron, have been frequently used for work with the fleet when it bombarded German army positions along the coast. These seaplanes, by flying high above the land, have been able to report the effect of the British artillery fire upon the German positions, and sometimes when a plane has had engine trouble at a great height it has escaped by gliding down from far inland to the water close by the British ships. These seaplanes vary from 100 h. p. to 200 h. p., and the smaller ones carry a pilot, a passenger, a wireless outfit, and fuel for four-and-a-half hours at a speed of 70 miles an hour. These figures were published a year ago, but the new 200 h. p. machines are capable of even better results, and, according to Mr. C. C. Grey, editor of "The Aeroplane," they were too fast for the German gunners to hit at Cuxhaven. The machines are built so that when they are at the wings fold back against the sides, and so take up much less room than the old style machine whose wings were always kept extended.

While the ordinary aeroplane is able to go up in almost any kind of weather they have frequently been operated in a gale of 30 miles an hour—the seaplane has difficulty in rising if the sea is rough, but improvement in this direction is being made rapidly. A new float has been designed which can be forced through comparatively rough water fast enough to give the machine sufficient speed to rise. Seaplanes as a rule are much larger than the ordinary aeroplane, and by carrying bombs instead of a passenger and wireless plant they can be used with good effect against hostile ships.

The editor of "The Aeroplane" makes it known that a bomb from an aeroplane is not large enough to penetrate the deck of a battleship, "for no bomb which could be carried equal the weight of the shell from one of our big naval guns, and even if it were as heavy and if it were dropped 4,000 or 5,000 feet it would not obtain the velocity imparted to the same shell from a gun, but small bombs, equivalent, say, to the 6-inch shell, or even 28-pounders, would do serious damage to destroyers or light craft, and our incendiary bombs have already proved their deadliness against airship and seaplane sheds along the coast." Mr. Grey adds an interesting note on the future of the seaplane:

"We are, however, rapidly approaching a time when we shall have seaplanes of several thousands of horse-power, capable of cruising with a sea fleet on their own bottoms, only spreading their wings and flying when really in a hurry. We shall also probably have very small aeroplanes which can be launched from the deck of a ship and can be landed again on it. Both facts have already been performed both in this country and in America, and though it was done almost in a flat calm we shall ultimately evolve machinery in the way of launching and catching war which will make the performance possible in fairly bad weather. But of course the advent of war put a stop to all expensive experimental work, and so these developments must wait."

AN UGLY SITUATION.

The New York Sun's Washington correspondent warns the people of the United States that Great Britain, France, and Russia, have all notified the American government that trouble will follow the passage of the bill—now in the United States Senate—providing for the purchase of German merchant ships and their release for work on the high seas. The Sun charges directly that many members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives have been led to believe that President Wilson had assurances from Great Britain to the effect that the bill is unobjectionable, whereas the contrary is true. The Sun, believing the situation fraught with danger of the gravest character, editorially warns the nation and the government that they are actually inviting war. It says:

"The economic objections to the ship purchase bill which Mr. Wilson wants to force through Congress may not be clearly understood by everybody, but it requires no great information about the intensity of the war spirit in Europe or about our foreign relations of the past few years to realize that the United States could not become involved in hostilities with England without having to reckon with all her allies. On the international law that governs seizures at sea, or at least upon the interpretation of the law, it is a foregone conclusion that England and France would stand together. It is equally certain that the binding obligation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty as it affects common interests in Asia would bring Japan into a conflict. As to Russia, our relations with her are still strained rather friendly, and it is a fact to remember that in her war with Japan Russia went to the extreme in defining and dealing with her contraband. It would be stretching the truth to describe Russian feeling toward the United States as friendly."

The folly, the madness, of embarking upon any unwise, un-American policy that might in its working blow our neutrality to high and embroil us not only with one great Power but with four great Powers is manifest to the plainest understanding."

While United States senators who support the bill continue to assert that it is sound and that the government has no danger in it, while, indeed, some speakers

have intimated that the United States will resolutely face any resulting complications, the leading American commercial newspaper, the New York Journal of Commerce, joins Senator Root in declaring that the bill deliberately courts trouble and is without excuse in international law or morals. The Journal of Commerce says that although the United States never ratified the Declaration of London, "the Senate having merely advised such a course, our plenipotentiaries who attended the Conference made no objection whatever to the rule in question, their objections being confined wholly to the rule dealing with the presumptions attending the transfer of the flag before the outbreak of war. When Great Britain notified the United States that it would adhere to the Declaration of London, with certain specified modifications, during the present hostilities, no protest came from our government against this declared intention, and any protest that the United States may now enter against it could hardly be taken seriously."

Moreover, while Mr. Bryan says the Declaration of London "is not in force," he is wrong. The United States did not ratify it, but, as the Journal reminds the American people, "it is the exclusive province of the prize courts of the nation of the captor ship to pass upon all questions relating to the lawfulness of the prize. Hence the lawfulness of the capture must be determined by the law of the courts of Great Britain, in the case of a British cruiser making the seizure, and the Declaration of London is the law of these courts. Were the capture made by a French cruiser, we should be face to face with the unbroken rule of the French courts, according to which belligerent vessels purchased by a neutral after notice of declaration of war are subject to seizure as lawful prize. Hence, the fact has to be recognized that if the United States chooses to purchase belligerent vessels, it is not likely that the prize courts of Great Britain or of France will regard with favor a claim made for the release of captured vessels purchased in defiance of laws to which their respective governments have announced their adherence."

And President Wilson and Mr. Bryan, who are urging the passage of the bill with singular recklessness or blindness, are reminded that even American precedent is against them. As the Journal of Commerce puts it:

"There is an important precedent of our own making which has a direct bearing on the consequences to be apprehended from the operation of the ship purchase bill. This was established in the case of the Georgia, a Confederate cruiser taken to an English port, stripped of her war material and purchased in entire good faith by a citizen of Great Britain and registered under the laws of that country. She was then captured by a war vessel of the United States and condemned as a prize—an act which the Supreme Court held to be lawful. A previous protest had been made by the United States to Great Britain against the purchase of that class of vessels, by English neutrals, but knowledge of this had never reached the purchaser of the Georgia. The hearing of this on existing conditions consists in the fact that many of the German vessels now laid up in our ports were either constructed, or had been subsidized, with a view to their availability as auxiliary cruisers to the navy of their flag. A fair construction of the English and American rule would indicate that such ships have always been subject to seizure when sold after the beginning of hostilities."

And, if the United States passes the bill and buys and releases the German ships for trade, they will be seized by the Allies just as soon as they appear to be giving aid or comfort to the enemy. The rule to which the Allies adhere is this:

"The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after outbreak of hostilities is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed."

Under this rule the German ships, if bought by Americans, will still be German ships in the eyes of the Allies, and undoubtedly they will be treated as such. That a neutral country should thrust such an issue upon Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan at this hour is inconceivable; but if it is thrust upon them they will deal with it.

A FINE ARMY.

"Father," said a young city man at breakfast one morning, "I've gone into the London Scottish." "Bob," said his father, "it's time." With incidents like this Mr. Will Irwin embroiders his story of the British as a fighting race. He was recently in the war zone. Before he went to Belgium, and after his return, he saw Great Britain raising its new armies, and he saw troops of all the nations in the field. Telling of what he saw in the latest American Magazine he maintains that the British soldier is the best of the lot. Mr. Irwin dwells on the fact that an army of professionals and volunteers should be better than an army of conscripts; that is to say, the German military machine seizes upon every young man, whether he is a fighter or not, and trains him, whereas Great Britain has, in addition to its small regular army, a great host of volunteers, patriots fighting not under compulsion but from a sense of duty. The English impressed Mr. Irwin as quiet, most unostentatious, but very strong.

"The English imperturbability—if has so many sides! I take it, from testimony on all hands, that as an individual your Englishman is the best fighting man out there on the line. The Belgians and French admit it openly, and the Germans tacitly. He was made for this kind of warfare, wherein endurance of nerves under days and days of strain

from noise and battering count more than dashing courage.

"Of course, he is a professional or a volunteer, and therefore a natural fighter, while the others are conscripts, with the fighting men and the peace men all mixed up. But that doesn't wholly account for it. The answer is this quality of self-control, this ability to shut his imagination, this imperturbability. That is why he is in the trenches, why he manages to maintain, in the midst of war, some of his fastidious personal habits, why, after a week under fire, he takes a sleep and a wash-up, and falls to playing football as though he were in camp at Aldershot.

"Say what Kipling may of the flannel-foot or the muddled old, his life-long training in sport, with the physique and discipline of the spirit which sport implies, serves him well on the line. The sports he has played have given him the quality of pluck for this greatest of all sports. If he is, as the British think, the best bayonet man on the line, it is because bayonet work amounts to a straight contest between two athletes; the best-trained muscles, the best athletic spirit, wins. And he has that."

He saw some of the British regiments in Belgium and France. He saw a vast number of recruits in Great Britain. They all impressed him as men going about a great work, quietly, with no fuss, but with an iron resolution to give their country victory.

THE WEARING-DOWN PROCESS.

When the Russian general staff announces casually that their tenth Army is now making its way through East Prussia, the news carries a suggestion of the thorough-going and dogged Russian character. The Russian losses have been immense. They have had defeats as well as victories, but for every Russian who falls two or three more come marching up. The temporary loss of territory produces no change of Russian plans. On a front 300 miles long the Russian masses become greater week by week. They will not be denied.

While the grim subtraction of the casualty lists hits all the combatant nations hard, Russia can better afford to lose men than Germany can, for Russia has two men in reserve for every German. The exertions which the German soldiers in the East have had to make thus far are indicated by a writer in the Fortnightly Review, who spent some time within the Russian lines a few weeks ago. A German prisoner told him that during the German advance to the Vistula and their retreat from that river, during which retreat he was captured, he took part in six battles, all serious actions with great masses of troops engaged. Four of these battles occurred within two weeks, and during that fortnight the Germans marched 200 miles. During that time half the men in his regiment, his brigade were killed. On one day the Germans made six bayonet charges against a ridge held by the Russians, and six times the Russian artillery shattered the attack and sent it reeling back. From that ridge eighty Russian field guns poured shrapnel into the advancing Germans, until the last charge died away and the Germans gave up the attempt to take the ridge. On that day, the German said, many of his companions who were ordered to lie down in order to avoid shrapnel fell instantly asleep, so utterly worn out were they. Another German, now a prisoner in Petrograd, told of a whole company of Austrians who were captured when asleep, although fighting was going on within one hundred yards of them. The thunder of the guns no longer awakened them. They were beyond that. In another case exhausted Austrian soldiers expressed the utmost satisfaction when their rifle ammunition was exhausted. That gave them a chance to sleep. Many sleepers were killed by shells. Others opened their eyes, stared for a moment, and then fell asleep again.

To this picture of the manner in which German and Austrian troops are driven to the point of exhaustion, a correspondent was recently with the Germans in France and Belgium adds German collaboration. There, too, he saw German infantry go tired that the men could not stand erect when they were halted. They sank down to sleep wherever they happened to get the order to fall out. If there chanced to be a puddle of mud and water, they lay down in it, being too exhausted to seek a better spot a few yards away.

This did not matter so early in the war, when the Germans had the feeling of victory because they were constantly advancing. They hoped then that the war would soon be over. Since then the initiative has been wrested from them. They do not know where or when the British and French are going to strike. The dream of a short war has been dissipated. Even among the rank and file there must penetrate the knowledge that the Allies are not only not beaten but that every day on the German front there are massing constantly increasing numbers which, though they sometimes fall back, more frequently advance, constantly gain ground, and daily make it clearer that high tide for Germany passed weeks ago.

A year ago, in time of peace, the idea that Great Britain could so quickly raise an effective army of 2,000,000 would have been thought impossible. Within six months an army of that size has been raised, and the greater part of it is already ready for service. Even more men will be needed, and they will be forthcoming. There is a home guard movement in Great Britain of which we have heard comparatively little, but which has now assumed great proportions. The younger men are going into active service and the older ones are drilling for the protection of the country against invasion. Later on for many of these older men will go on foreign service if they are needed. As a matter of fact, in addition to the 2,000,000 men

already in training for active service at least another million will be found if the summer campaign shows that they are required. What Great Britain is doing is being done in France and in Russia, and far away in the East, Japan is only waiting for a signal. If a Japanese army is necessary, it is ready.

Thus the Allies, while they still face much desperate fighting, and while the period of the war still remains of uncertain length, are much better prepared to endure the wearing-down process than are the Teutonic countries. The lesson for Canada in all this is the necessity for constantly drilling more men. We must assume that if the second contingent had been ready it would have been sent forward before this date. Whenever it goes, it is the duty of this country to prepare a third and a fourth expeditionary force. The stream of new troops from every part of the Empire must be large and constant. The Allies will win, but they must win decisively enough to win security. Germany will make the price of victory high, but when its defeat comes it will be overwhelming.

PLAYING THE GAME.

The famous schools of England have been standing up to the war. If the Duke of Wellington did not say that England's great battles were won on the playgrounds of its schools, he should have said so. At the first of December the authorities of England's best known schools made public figures showing how many of their "old boys," or graduates, were serving with the colors. This was the list:

Wellington, 2,116.
Charterhouse, 2,000.
Marlborough, 1,600.
Clugby, 1,320.
Clifton, 1,262.
Hulverly, 1,450.
Harrow, 1,800.
Uppingham, 1,200.
Cheltenham, 1,180.
Malvern, 1,158.
St. Paul's, 1,112.
Eton, 1,066.

Eleven other schools contributed more than 600 each. The figures for Eton include only those on active service abroad. Wellington, which leads the list, specializes in preparing boys for the army.

But it is not only the "old boys" who have gone. Even the elementary schools have been tremendously affected by the war. By the end of October 150 teachers in the elementary schools of London had gone with Territorial regiments, and permission to enlist had been received by 885 more. By December 5,000 teachers in the United Kingdom had volunteered for service in one capacity or another, these figures being for the elementary schools alone. In the territorial scheme one feature was the creation of an officers' training corps, the object of which was to give students at universities and leading schools a certain amount of military knowledge which would prepare them later on to become officers in the Territorials or the special reserves. In time of peace the university section of this corps includes a thousand young men, and the school section more than 18,000 boys. When the war came almost every one of the members of the officers' training corps who were of military age applied for commissions, and a great proportion of the senior school boys who had taken military training enlisted in the ranks. The headmaster of Eton said recently:

"Where are the young men, the leaders of society, the seasoned captains of games, and the shapers of public opinion? Gone. About 110 of them, over seventeen years of age have vanished at the sound of their country's call, and are now either manning the trenches in Flanders or finishing their training near some unknown French rail-head, or teaching the best of our recruits in a southern depot, or gathering brawn in the Sandhurst gymnasium, whither they have taken themselves by the help of a headmaster's nomination."

Since the war began nearly every eligible boy at the big schools has joined the officers' training corps with the intention of going on active service as soon as he is old enough, and instead of the ordinary games the schools have taken up military drill. At Eton they have had lectures on trench warfare. A battle is now going on over the proposal to introduce compulsory military training in all boys' schools. Old boys and young, the schools of England are standing up to the war. Newbold said it. This is the word that year by year, while in her place the School is set, Every one of her sons must hear, And none that hears it dare forget. This they all with a joyful mind. Bear through life like a torch in flame. And falling fling to the host behind— "Play up! play up! and play the game!"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Kaiser Wilhelm's birthday was not essential. If he does not already wish that he never was born he is likely to feel that way before his next birthday.

The greatest of St. John's new industries, the sugar refinery, will soon be in operation. It is a plant of immense capacity, and once it is fairly going it will be a most important addition to our industrial life.

Financial circles in London on Saturday were discussing a prediction that the war will come to an end in May because of financial exhaustion in Germany. It is highly unlikely that financial leaders attach any importance to such a story. In May, unfortunately, the heaviest fighting will only be beginning.

The military authorities no doubt recognize the necessity for maintaining discipline among the soldiers now stationed in St. John. Citizens will do well to remember that the general conduct of 1,600 young men who are under arms here has been excellent, and that among so large a number it must be expected that there will be some offenders.

These have been very few, considering all the circumstances. Citizens, when they see these soldiers on parade, never forget the fact that they are making the greatest sacrifice which any man can make for his country. Presently they will be going to the front, and other young men will be coming forward to make up new battalions. New Brunswick will be well represented in France and Belgium before long.

The official reports from London and Paris record more stiff fighting on Saturday and Sunday, mostly of it favorable to the Allies. The censorship is still very strict. Undoubtedly fighting the real story of which would thrill the Empire and greatly stimulate recruiting has been going on steadily, but the War Office confines the record to a few drab lines.

London, Jan. 26.—Speaking at a recruiting meeting in Northampton last evening, Sir Ryland Adkins, M.P., said he had Lord Kitchener's authority for stating that his Lordship was abundantly satisfied with the progress of recruiting since the war began. The War Minister had told him that that progress was nothing short of remarkable.

If Lord Kitchener is "abundantly satisfied" the recruiting must be good indeed. He is not a man that is satisfied easily.

A new Russian army—the tenth to enter the field—is pushing into East Prussia. This looks like a formidable movement which will necessitate rushing German troops from territory farther south, if the new Russian offensive is to be checked. At the same time the Russians are striking hard at the combined German and Austrian forces in the Carpathians. Considering the fact that this is mid-winter, and that Russia has to deal with German, Austrian and Turkish armies, the Czar's troops are doing great things. And evidently their number is being steadily augmented.

The sinking of several British merchant ships by submarines is now reported. Von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, threatened, in a recent interview, to adopt this plan, but the general idea was that he was merely talking for effect. In one case at least the crew was given time to escape. It is too early yet to judge of the meaning of this latest development, but the Von Tirpitz idea that Great Britain can be starved by using submarines against her merchant ships is not to be taken seriously. The effect of British naval supremacy could only be destroyed by defeating the British fleet. That is beyond Germany's power. Some merchant ships, undoubtedly, can be sunk, but not enough to influence the course of the war by cutting off supplies from the British Isles.

IN THE COURTS

Friday, Jan. 29.

In the probate court here, the matter of the estate of Mrs. Florence Annie Kierstead, late of Grand View, P. E. I., was taken up. She was the wife of Jacob Whitfield Kierstead, since deceased, who, at the time of his death, was domiciled in Hampton, N. B., but at the time of his wife's death they had their domicile at Grand View, P. E. I. She died in December, 1908. There were two policies of insurance on her father's life for \$1,000, payable to her but "with reversion to her husband." Subsequently her husband married again and she made the policies payable to his second wife. The company now requires a release from the first wife's estate. She died without issue, and whatever interest she had in the two policies then went to the husband, Alvah Hovey Chipman, of Hampton, broker, having been appointed one of the administrators of Jacob Whitfield Kierstead's estate, on his petition he was appointed administrator. The value of the husband's interest in such policy is technical only, and is placed at the nominal value of \$100. Horace A. Porter, proctor.

The court also took up the matter of the estate of Miss Jessie Fraser, late of Gardiner's Creek, Simonds. She died in 1908, leaving two sons, a barrister-at-law, was appointed administrator. The value of the husband's interest in such policy is technical only, and is placed at the nominal value of \$100. Horace A. Porter, proctor.

The court also dealt with the matter of the estate of Charles Frederick Godfrey, late of Fairville, carpenter. He died from the effects of an accident on January 18. He left no will. Surviving are his wife, Mary Godfrey and four sons and four daughters, all under age. On the petition of the widow and children, James E. Anderson, of Fairville, carpenter, a brother-in-law of the deceased, was appointed administrator. Real estate consists of a property in Dunn avenue, valued at \$2,000, on which there is a mortgage for half that amount. Personality \$300; life insurance, \$1,400. George H. V. Belyea, proctor.

In the matter of Gladys G. Carleton, late of Fairville, the children of Peter Forbes, deceased, of California, whose addresses are unknown. On the petition of the two next of kin resident within this province, John A. Sinclair, barrister-at-law, was appointed administrator. There was no real estate; personality \$1,168 in the Savings Bank. Kenneth J. MacRae, proctor.

The court also dealt with the matter of the estate of Daniel Coram, late of Carleton, fisherman. He died in last November, intestate. He was a son of the late Joseph Coram, who had never married. His next of kin are Mary M. Welsford, wife of Walter G. Welsford of St. John, seaman; John G. Abram, railroad employee; John C. Abram, carpenter; and Elizabeth, wife of Harry Crozier all of Providence, R. I. the children of Esther Abram, a deceased sister; Ella M. Dyke, and Smith Roper, children of Elizabeth Roper, another deceased sister; Amelia M. wife of Joseph F. Smith, of St. John; Joseph Langford Coram of Plankton, South Dakota, hotel-keeper; and Walter E. Coram of Waterloo, Iowa, shoemaker, the children of William Henry Coram, a deceased brother. On the petition of all these residents within this province Joseph F. Smith was appointed administrator. There is no real estate.

personality consisting of leasehold in Protection street, valued at \$700; other personality \$100. Baxter & Logan are proctors for the petitioner, S. A. M. Skinner proctor for an alleged next of kin.

The court today dealt with the matter of the estate of Frank Hunter, clerk. He was a resident of Chocomaque, Mass., and died unmarried and intestate in Springfield, Mass., in last December. He was a son of Andrew Hunter who, with Frank Hunter's two uncles, William and James, died before him. William Hunter, an uncle, also died intestate. He left a small estate of which Margaret Swift, his sister, an aunt of Frank Hunter, was appointed administratrix in the Surrogate Court of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, and now to close that estate, Mrs. Swift, who is widow of Shaw Swift, a sergeant in the United States Army in the Civil War, asks for administration of Frank Hunter's estate, and is accordingly sworn in as such. The is no real estate; personality under \$200. Stephen W. Palmer is proctor.

The will of Miss Catherine Fraser, late of Gardiner's Creek, Simonds, was proved. She gives all her estate to John A. Sinclair of St. John, barrister, and to her sister, Jessie Fraser of Gardiner's Creek, in trust to hold the real estate for the sister for life, and after her death to pay it to her cousin George C. Forbes of Gardiner's Creek, a farmer. The rest of her estate she gives to her sister Jessie. Such sister having died, Miss Fraser died intestate as to her personality. Her next of kin are two first cousins, George C. Forbes and William J. Forbes of East St. John, grocer; William Forbes of Boston, a son of Alexander Forbes, a deceased cousin, and the children of Peter Forbes, a deceased cousin, who reside in California. The real estate consists of a property at Gardiner's Creek valued at \$700; personality \$1,000. Kenneth J. MacRae, proctor.

A Song They Sing.

(The Kanan in Toronto Telegram.)

I heard her softly singing
A song of long ago,
Her voice was wondrous tender,
Her voice was soft and low.
"There's a letter in the candle
And it points direct to me;
She clothed that song with splendor
Of my nearly dead love."

"Bright spark of hope,
Shed your beams on me,
And speed a loving message
From far across the sea."

In lands that war is blighting,
In lands that fighting and stir,
Her only boy is waiting
For all his soldier's gear;
Tonight a memory winging
Doth reach the breastworks piled,
He hears his mother singing,
His voice again a child—

"Bright spark of hope,
Shed your beams on me,
And speed a loving message
From far across the sea."

He sings not "Tipperary"
Nor hums the Marseillaise,
For long he's been a soldier,
Of homely hymns or praise;
He leans on his spade handle—
A lonely singer he—
"There's a letter in the candle,
And it points direct to me!"

"Bright spark of hope,
Shed your beams on me,
And speed a loving message
From far across the sea."

Oh for the sound of the bugles
That whimple to the sun,
For the sight of the browning bracken
On the hillside waving free!

Oh for the blue lochs cradled
In the arms of mountain gray,
That smile as they shadow the drifting
clouds
A' the bonny summer day!

I wad gie a' the southern glory,
For a taste o' a good sand whin,
Wi' a road over the bonny sea before
And a track o' foam behind.

Auld Scotland may be rugged,
Her mountains stern and bare;
But, oh for a breath o' her moorlands
A whiff o' her caller air!

—Harriet Miller Davidson (Australia, 1872).

A New Song to an Old Tune.
(By William Ernest Henley.)

Sons of Shannon, Tamar, Trent,
Men of the Laburnum, men of Kent,
Essex, Wessex, shire and shire,
Mates of the net, the mine, the fire,
Lads of desk and wheel and loom,
Bole and trader, squire and groom,
Come to the bugles of England play
Over the hills and far away!

Southern Cross and Polar Star—
Men of the Labrador, breed afar!
Serrv O serrv them, fierce and keen,
Under the flag of the Empress-Queen;
Shoulder to shoulder down the track,
Where to the unretreating Jack,
The victor bugles of England play
Over the hills and far away!

What if the best of our wages be
An empty sack, a stiff-necked knee,
A crutch for the maimed of life—who cares,
So long as the One Flag flies and dares?
So long as the One Race dares and grows!

Death is death but God's own rose?
Let but the bugles of England play
Over the hills and far away!

Are Known in New Brunswick.

E. N. Drengs and Co., owners of the mill at the falls of the St. John, to be Breunings, held an option on Elm Tremine, Gloucester county, before the war and with several provincial men were operating the mill. W. S. Montgomerie, mayor of Dalhousie, was one of these gentlemen interested.

Chatham Gives \$4,000.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The Canadian Patriotic Fund received today \$4,000 from Chatham, N. B. The total is now \$2,412,680.

Halifax Bank Clearings.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 28.—Bank clearings for the week ended today were \$1,027,023.50, and for the corresponding week last year \$1,547,107.10.

AG
Greatest Profits
of Much
Popular—The
and New Jo

(By Dr. N. W. San

As I look over my
growing of every year
knowing that my
paying department of
this farm, I confidently expect
be my most profitable
three years, but it
possibly if