

MUSICAL TREAT IN STORE NEXT WEEK

A FAMOUS ORATORIO IS BEING REHEARSED

Haydn's Immortal "Creation" to Be Given Next Wednesday—Something About the Great Composer.

As is now well known, Haydn's magnificent musical production, "The Creation," will be rendered in this city on the evening of December 2nd next. The soloists for the occasion will be Miss Grace Helen Bradley, of Tacoma, Wash.; soprano, T. E. Howard, Victoria, and Herbert Taylor, also of Victoria, bass. Mrs. Gideon Hicks will take the alto part in the quartettes. Gideon Hicks will wield the baton, Jesse Leong will act as organist, and Dr. Nash, leader of the orchestra, which consists of twelve pieces. The addition of this important adjunct will most certainly prove of valuable assistance, and tend to bring out more fully the extraordinary genius of the great composer, Franz Joseph Haydn.

"The Creation" was first performed in London, Eng., in April, 1798, and promises to live to the end of time; the music is soul inspiring and thoroughly adapted to the theme. For the concert next week Mr. Hicks has trained a large and well-balanced chorus of 150 voices, and everything points to a most successful concert next week.

In his "Dictionary of Music" treating of Haydn, Dr. Rieman, the gifted author of that excellent work, says:

"The first impulse towards the writing of stringed quartets came from K. J. V. Purnberg, who arranged small musical performances at his estate at Weinzierl. Haydn wrote his quartette (B flat) in 1759. In 1759 Baron Purnberg procured for him the post of musical director of the private band of Count Morzin at Lukavec, and there, both Haydn, now with a salary of two hundred florins, could venture to think of setting up a house of his own. His choice was an unfortunate one, for his wife—Maria Anna, daughter of the wig-maker Keller, of Vienna—was domineering, quarrelsome, bigoted and utterly void of musical intelligence. For forty years Haydn bore the hard lot of this marriage, which was more or less (1759-1800). In Lukavec he wrote his first symphony (in D), 1759. Though Haydn was not actually here before the first to write symphonies, and stringed quartets, yet not one of his predecessors, Sammartini, Gossec, Gretry, treated that particular form of art in an equally comprehensive manner: in any case, they did not create works of the kind which Haydn produced. The Count unfortunately, was soon compelled to disband his company. For some months, Haydn was without an appointment; but already, in 1761, the Emperor, Paul Anton Esterhazy (d. 1792) named him second capellmeister (under Werner) at Eisenstadt, where the Prince had a private chapel consisting of sixteen members. However, Haydn, the title of capellmeister, were increased to thirty in number (not counting the singers). Werner died in 1766, and Haydn became sole conductor.

In 1769 the chapel was moved to the newly built and luxuriously fitted up palace of Esterhazy on the Neusiedler lake. Haydn had bought for himself a small house in Eisenstadt, which had been burnt down twice, but he was rebuilt by the Prince. This Prince, Nikolaus Joseph, died on September 26th, 1790, and his son and heir, Prince Anton, disbanded the chapel, but left, however, to Haydn, the title of capellmeister, and added to the yearly pension of a thousand florins left to him by the deceased four hundred more. Haydn lived his house at Eisenstadt and went to Vienna.

"He was now a man fairly independent, since Prince Anton granted to him free leave of absence, and Haydn, therefore, finally joined to repeated journeys from London. Both his journeys to England (1790-92 and 1794) are remarkable events in the history of his life; except for these, he indeed never left Austria. At the first, he was the professional concertist (W. Cramer had already, in 1787, vainly attempted to persuade Haydn to visit London). Solomon, the violinist, who gave substance to the concert, was not, however, in talking him over in a personal interview and carrying him off with him (December 15th, 1790). He guaranteed £700 to Haydn, for which Haydn had to undertake six new symphonies in person in London. The result fully justified expectations. Haydn was made a lion of the city, he concluded advantageous arrangements with publishers, and consented to accept a new contract with Salomon, under still more favorable conditions, for 1792. He passed the summer and autumn on the estates of the English nobility, who did with one another in attentions and costly presents. Neither did he escape the honorary degree of doctor at Oxford (July 8th, 1791). During the ceremony the 'Oxford Symphony' was played, and Haydn conducted it. The second season also passed off with unusual brilliancy. It should be mentioned that this enthusiastic Haydn-worship extended also to the professional concertists, who were very popular. Haydn, the master accessible to them—in fact, they were already published—and the management rivalled, as best it could, the Salomon concert. Indeed, in 1792, the directors of the former concert at London played Haydn's pupil, who was to play the part of rival to his master; but they never came into conflict.

"At the end of June, 1792, pressed by Prince Esterhazy and by his wife, who wished to buy a house and settle in Vienna, Haydn at length turned his steps homeward. In Bonn, where the Electoral band engaged him to play, he met the acquaintance of the young Beethoven, who soon afterwards became his pupil. From Bonn, Haydn travelled to Frankfurt, whither his Prince had summoned him for the coronation of Emperor Franz II. and he returned with the former to Vienna, at the end of July. In that city, meanwhile, Mozart, who had been on friendly terms with Haydn, had died (December 5th, 1791). Beethoven arrived in November, 1792, and enjoyed lessons in composition from Haydn until the second English journey. Haydn so celebrated abroad, was now loaded with honors in his native country. On the 10th of January he started, once again persuaded by Salomon, on his second journey to London, and again passed two concert seasons in the English capital, spending the intermediate time at country estates, etc., and in 1795 travelled back to Vienna by way of Hamburg, Berlin and Dresden. During his absence, Count Harrach had caused a memorial with the composer's bust to be erected in his native place, Rohrau. Haydn's return, for the rest, was hastened by Prince Nikolaus Esterhazy (Prince Paul Anton died January 22nd, 1794), who had re-established the chapel, and the again designated him capellmeister. Haydn's return, for the rest, was hastened by Prince Nikolaus Esterhazy (Prince Paul Anton died January 22nd, 1794), who had re-established the chapel, and the again designated him capellmeister.

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SHOULD TRY FOR WESTERN TRADE

EAST URGED TO MAKE A SUPREME EFFORT

Such is Recommendation in Report of Canadian Manufacturers' Association—Results of Trip.

In the November number of "Industrial Canada" there appears an interesting, lengthy report of the Western trip of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Victoria and its charms receive a liberal share of attention. The report is lavished on the place in abundance. The report of the Pacific excursion outlining the general results is as follows:

"The officers of this association who were fortunate enough to take part in the excursion to the Pacific coast, had the greatest pleasure in reporting to the executive council the entire success of the enterprise from first to last. The trip occupied twenty-three days, twenty-eight points were visited, and nearly 7,000 miles of territory covered. The party consisted of 170 people, including about 50 ladies. The reception in the West at every point visited was warm, hearty and enthusiastic. We found the Western members of the association eager to receive us, and the officials of municipalities, boards of trade, tourist associations and other organizations welcomed us in a most cordial manner. At centres where opportunity was given the general public also joined most heartily in the demonstration. For all this kind of reception the men prepared to assist in the work of suppressing the fire. This is followed by one ring if the fire is in the basement, two rings if it is in the main floor, three rings if it is in the upper part of the building; four rings if in the furniture department or factory, and five rings if on the top floor. Each man has been assigned a position, and he rushes to his post as soon as the alarm is given. A hose is provided for each floor. In order that the building may be protected from fire during the night it is the intention to secure direct communication with the fire department so that the night watchman on discovering a blaze will be able immediately to inform the brigade headquarters.

"While the trip afforded perhaps a greater amount of pleasure than any enterprise of the kind previously undertaken by the association, it was not without its results, commercially and nationally. We believe that it marks an epoch of greater unity and closer commercial relations between the East and the West. The trip was a success, and its results, commercially and nationally, are of great importance. We believe that it marks an epoch of greater unity and closer commercial relations between the East and the West. The trip was a success, and its results, commercially and nationally, are of great importance.

"We report with pleasure on the splendid Canadian sentiment which exists everywhere in the West and that which is shown on every side in the resources and possibilities of Canada. On returning home, we desire to make a few recommendations to the executive council and the members of this association: (1) That the manufacturers of Eastern Canada should take a deeper interest in the West, and that our Western citizens may be made to feel that the East and the West cannot act independently of each other, but that they must stand together for the good of the whole country. (2) That the Canadian manufacturers should make a supreme effort to secure the trade of the West. (3) If there were any conditions which were not entirely satisfactory, it was the large proportion of United States goods which were flooding that market. We believe it is not the wish of the Western people to import their goods. On every side we found that Canadian goods were right in quality and worthy of the confidence of the people. In addition to this, we are informed by representative men at every important centre of the willingness of the Western people, other conditions being equal, to encourage home production rather than to continue foreign importation. Your officers are aware that in some cases the transportation disadvantages decide in favor of United States goods rather than Canadian, but on the other hand, we are strongly of the opinion that, speaking generally, Canadian factories might secure a much greater proportion of the Western trade than they are at present enjoying, if they but paid the attention to the West it deserves. In the interests of our own numbers, and in the interests of the whole country, we earnestly hope that the strongest efforts will be made to hold our Western markets.

"(4) We would recommend further that this association should make a careful and sympathetic study of the problems which are facing Western Canada to-day. Among these, we might mention specially the transportation question and the conditions existing in the lumber and fisheries industries. (5) We recommend also that this association should lend its heartiest support towards the encouragement and successful carrying out of a Dominion industrial exhibition to be held at Winnipeg in the near future.

"Finally, we beg to recommend that an excursion such as we made last year to Halifax and this year to the Pacific coast, should be made, if possible, an annual event in the work of our association. The traveling reception and membership committee has suggested for next year an excursion to Great Britain. It has also been suggested, with good reasons, that our visit should be made to Newfoundland.

"We hope, however, that the executive council will look into this matter at an early date as possible, and take such steps as will bring about, in other directions, the same increased commercial intimacy and growth of true Canadian sentiment as our Western excursion has produced."

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DETECTIVE DROWNED.

Late Superintendent of Thiel's Agency Accidentally Slipped Off Pier in Seattle.

W. St. M. Barnes, until a few months ago, general agent of the Thiel detective department of Seattle, and for ten years general superintendent of the Pacific coast agencies of Thiel's, was accidentally drowned on Sunday night at 10 o'clock. He was about to start for Vancouver, B. C., in answer to a business message, and was on the side of the pier. His grip, containing papers and a change of clothing and his cap, was recovered, but the body sank beneath the waters and had not been found up to yesterday morning.

Mr. Barnes leaves a son, 7 years of age, at his home, 225 Boylston avenue, where during his residence here a household of his name, his wife being dead, was kept. At 9:30 o'clock Sunday night Mr. Barnes left his home, telling his housekeeper that he might be gone until Tuesday, and started down town to catch the steamer Ramona for Vancouver. On the way to the waterfront he fell in with three other men who were to take the same boat, and the four went to the Yester dock together. The Ramona was lying at Pier A, but in the darkness the party mistook the Humboldt for the Ramona. They passed on the dock up to the gang plank of the Humboldt, when one of the men called Mr. Doren, the watchman on board, asking if that was the Ramona. He was informed that it was not, and was given directions to find the boat he wanted.

While on the conversation was taking place Barnes had walked past the gang plank and was standing close to the guard beam of the dock. As the other three men started to leave for Pier A they called to Barnes to come on as they did not wish to be alone. Barnes started to turn around, probably not thinking he was so close to the edge. His foot caught on the guard beam of the dock and with the heavy grip in his hand he lost his balance and fell over. As he plunged forward Barnes screamed, and his companions heard his head strike the side of the Humboldt with a crash, and his body rebounded to the piling of the wharf. Then followed a splash.

Doren called to Barnes's companions to assist him in rescuing the man, and they helped him climb down the side of the vessel on a hastily lowered rope. Doren, when he reached the surface of the water, saw the grip Barnes carried floating on the water close beside it. It was his cap, but the body was nowhere to be seen. The police were summoned, and a search for the body was made, but it had gone down beneath the water.

When the grip was taken to the police station, the contents were examined, but not a scratch of a pen was found to indicate who the victim was. Among the contents were a letter addressed to Pacific & Oil Company, with offices in the Pacific block, and among the several officers names on the sheet was W. St. M. Barnes, vice-president. At midnight Ben. R. Briggs, one of the trustees of the company, was reached over the phone and came to police headquarters, where he stated that the drowned man must be Mr. Barnes.

COMOX-ATLIN CONVENTION. Liberals Will Meet at Nanaimo on January 13th to Select a Candidate.

A dispatch from Cumberland announces that it has been decided to call a convention of the Comox-Atlin Liberals on Wednesday, January 13th, at Nanaimo for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next Dominion election.

The Cumberland Liberal Association held a meeting last evening for the purpose of considering the question of a convention from this district to elect an Alberta Liberal Association asking that a convention be called at as early a date as convenient. The resolution also proposed that Cumberland, having the largest vote in the district, should take the initiative, and favoring Nanaimo as the place of meeting. Similar resolutions were also read from Courtenay and North Nanaimo Liberal associations. A communication was read from the Skeena association recommending that a convention be held either at Vancouver or Victoria.

The Cumberland association decided to call a convention on January 13th at Nanaimo. It will be held at 7 o'clock in the evening. Notices will be sent to all parties in the district. The scale of representation for the convention was fixed at one delegate for every fifty names on the voters' lists, as recommended by the Skeena association. It was also decided that the number held by not to exceed two.

MASS MEETING. On Monday a mass meeting of the four city A. O. U. W. lodges was held in response to a call from the supreme overseer, Judge Colvig, who was deputized by the supreme lodge to place before the order in this jurisdiction the changes formulated at the last meeting of the supreme lodge. The chair was occupied by Master Workman Allen, of Banner Lodge. Routine business was first transacted, and the visitor was then called upon to address the meeting. The supreme overseer first explained the difference between the A. O. U. W. and an ordinary insurance company. In the former society restrictions had gradually been removed until now it was possible for any person over a certain age and of good standing, morally and physically, to become a member. Under these conditions the order had grown rapidly, and now had 400,000 members, and had done more to aid widows and orphans than any other company or order. The sum of \$127,000,000 had been paid out to relieve distress and to help women and children.

Before the adjournment of the meeting Grand Master Workman Edwards, Supreme Representative J. E. Church and Grand Master Workman Webb gave addresses. A vote of thanks was then tendered Supreme Overseer Judge Colvig.

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LARGE AUDIENCE WAS ENTERTAINED BY MAORIS

Instructive Description of New Zealand by Mr. and Mrs. Kawai in Y.M.C.A. Hall.

On Monday the Y. M. C. A. assembly hall was crowded to the doors, the occasion being the first of a series of recitals by Mr. and Mrs. Kawai, of New Zealand. Those who attended went away delighted with the entertainment. They were given an insight into the character of the Maori, their peculiarities, their mode of living and their home.

Shortly after 8 o'clock those present heard in the distance a native Maori song, which became louder and louder. Mrs. Kawai gradually approached. They appeared on the stage in full native costume, and were accompanied by their two children, who were also attired in the native dress.

Mr. Kawai then commenced an exceedingly instructive and interesting address, taking his audience, by the aid of beautiful pictures, from the coast up the Wairarapa river, and showed the lovely river he also showed some of the magnificent ferns for which the country is famed, and also some of the palms. The pictures illustrated the many bends in the river, and several showed the native Maoris engaged in their favorite pastime—swimming. A picture of a Maori village was thrown on the canvas, and the native mode of living was dealt with. The Maori was shown in the country, where travelling is exceptional, dangerous, was shown, and Mr. Kawai related several interesting Maori superstitions in connection with a mountain in the district.

On the completion of this trip, Mr. and Mrs. Kawai gave a musical selection in the Maori language and the English tongue. This received an enthusiastic encore. The second portion of the entertainment was taken up by Mrs. Kawai, who assisted by another lot of excellent illustrations, conducted her hearers into the interior. She showed them some of the gorges which abound in this country, and also the beautiful terraces formed from the solidifying of the mineral contained in the water. Two notable terraces were illustrated, one pure white and the other pink. They resemble the coral formation to a considerable extent, and Mrs. Kawai said "words are not adequate to paint the beautiful appearance of these terraces when sparkling like myriads of diamonds under the sunny, cloudless sky of New Zealand."

Mr. Kawai next took up the story. In illustrating the abodes of the Maoris, he laid particular stress upon their remarkable ability in carving, showing how the exterior and interior of their houses were decorated with designs, all worked with the most primitive of tools. He also explained the principal characteristics of the natives, and told several anecdotes showing their wit.

Continuing, he related one of the traditions as to the origin of the Maori race as follows:

"Maoriand was discovered by Te Kupa, a priest, who lived on an island called Hawaiki (perhaps Hawaii), the natives of which the Maoris certainly bear a strong resemblance. This priest incurred the displeasure of the ruling chief of Hawaiki, and was compelled to flee from this island home to save his life. Securing a canoe, and stocking it with provisions, he put to sea, possibly to find his grave in the great ocean. But a kind Providence favored him, and he landed on a small island, where he paddled his way. When his relatives found he did not return they mourned him as dead; but to their surprise, after many, many moons, he came back, and was received as one returned from another world. But the story he brought was far more surprising than his reappearance. He told them, in glowing language, of a wonderful country which he had discovered toward the south, of its rolling, huge forests, gigantic mountains, steaming lakes, gigantic birds and other marvels.

"As the story of the newly discovered gold-rivalling land excited civilized communities, so this account of the paradise of the natives of the home island with its excitement and passion to seek its shores. Indeed, Te Kupa himself was now regarded as little less than a god. Preparations were made by the more adventurous spirits to visit and explore this alluring land, and six great canoes were constructed. They were laden with provisions and water, and one day they left Hawaiki for the south.

"Te Kupa's canoe led the way. Days passed with no sight of anything but water. But eventually land was reached. To Kupa's canoe, the Aotea, was the first to get to shore, and thus the Maori name Aotearoa was given to New Zealand.

"The date of this immigration can not be definitely settled, but it is believed to have been about 900 years ago. A native proverb of the Maori says: 'I kune i Hawaiki te kune kai te tangata' (The seed of our coming is from Hawaiki, the birthplace of man)."

Before the close of the entertainment another Maori song was rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Kawai, after which the latter sang alone. Both were enthusiastically applauded.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) "Interesting and instructive" falls to adequately describe the recitals being given by the New Zealanders, Mr. and Mrs. Kawai, at the Y. M. C. A. hall, Broad street, Tuesday all who wish to attend could not gain admittance, and those who were present certainly enjoyed a rare treat.

The recital was indeed an education in itself, and it is safe to say that more information was imparted by the talented Maoris during the evening than could be derived from many pages of books. It stands without a rival. Thousands of Maoris are quite familiar with their subject, far from giving a cut and dried lecture



Pandora Range.

MEALS ON TIME.

If a dinner, which should be cooked with a light fire, is fixed for the hour of twelve, you can use a light fire and absolutely depend upon the "Pandora" to cook it by twelve—no need to waste fuel in keeping up an unnecessarily strong fire, "just to make sure." And the same accuracy can be depended upon if a strong fire is necessary.

The hot-air flues force all the heat around the oven twice and directly under every pot hole, which means that every atom of heat is used, and only smoke goes up the chimney; also facilitates the work of cooking. "Pandora" Range is entirely new, and is equipped with every latest feature for cooking in a hurry, saving fuel, and lessening kitchen troubles generally.

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London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

CLARKE & PEARSON AGENTS.

THE ALLISON BENEFIT.

A Substantial Sum Raised at Tuesday Afternoon's Concert.

As a result of the entertainment given Tuesday afternoon by the amalgamated local theatres \$220 was to-day deposited in one of the local banks to the credit of Mr. and Mrs. James Allison, who some days ago suffered serious injuries in an explosion at the Paisley Dry Works.

The Victoria opera house was crowded, and the matinee was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The programme had been carefully arranged, and those in attendance spent several hours of unalloyed enjoyment. Last night a public meeting was held at Labor hall when trustees were appointed to assist Mr. and Mrs. Allison to transact their business while they were confined to the hospital. The following were selected: Miss E. M. Bull and Messrs. W. C. Kerr, H. Fox and J. E. Cowan. The funds collected at stores and various places of business will be deposited in the bank. W. J. Hanna occupied the chair and J. E. Cowan acted as secretary.

This morning W. C. Kerr and J. E. Cowan visited Mr. and Mrs. Allison at the hospital and secured their written and witnessed authority to collect the funds.

The following additional subscriptions have been received by the Times from J. C. North, of North & Richardson's cigar store; J. C. North, \$1; F. E. E. \$1; Edram & Maloney, \$1; J. L. Clay, \$1; T. Watson, \$1; Murray & Hogg, \$1; Harry Harris, \$2.50; William Jones, \$1; Messrs. & Peiser, \$1; Jas. Bell, \$1; Richardson, \$1; J. E. E. \$1; J. E. E. \$1; Geo. Clarke, \$1; Sharp & Held, \$1; Briggs & Chamberlain, \$1; Heisterman, \$2.50; G. H. Barlow, \$2.50; J. E. E. \$1; R. Day, \$1; H. H. Henderson, \$1; A. B. Murphy, \$1; S. Soc. A. E. Soc. R. Soc. W. G. Soc. C. B. Soc. Rochem, \$1; Fairall, \$1; Murrin, \$1; Chas. Cooper, \$1; Pells, \$1; W. J. E. Soc. J. E. Sweet, \$1; H. B. Bell, \$1; A. Gillespie, \$1; Friend, \$1; H. Fisher, \$1; The Hinton Electric Co. Ltd., \$1; H. F. Hewett, \$1; G. F. T. Soc. A. Friend, \$1; A. Friend, \$1; A. Sympathizer, \$1; Speed Bros., \$1.

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LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S DINNER.

List of Guests Who Are Invited to Dine With His Honor To-morrow Evening.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

To-morrow evening, after the opening of the legislature, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor will give a dinner to which are invited the Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces, the Bishops, the Chief Justice, Privy Counsellors, members of the Senate, the Judges, members of the House of Commons, provincial cabinet and leading members of the opposition, the consular corps, the clergy, representatives of the navy and army, the Dominion civil service and the local civil service.

The dinner will be given at Government House. The list of invited guests is as follows: Rear-Admiral A. K. Rickford, C. M. G., commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron; His Grace Archbishop Orth, the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Brien, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Columbia, the Hon. W. Templeman, the Hon. Chief Justice Hunter, the Hon. E. Dewdney, the Hon. Sir C. H. Tupper, C. M. G.; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. Prior, the Hon. Senator Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake, the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving, the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, the Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem, Mr. Thos. Earle, M. P.; Mr. Geo. Riley, M. P.; Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P.; the Hon. R. McBride, M. P.; the Hon. Chas. Wilson, M. P.; the Hon. E. F. Green, M. P.; the Hon. F. J. Fulton, M. P.; the Hon. Mr. Speaker; Mr. J. A. Macdonald, M. P.; Mr. W. W. G. McInnes, M. P.; Mr. R. L. Drury, M. P.; Mr. W. G. Cameron, M. P.; Mr. P. R. Carter-Cotton, M. P.; the Hon. A. E. Smith, United States consul; Mr. C. Lowenberg, consul for the German Empire; the Hon. Mr. Morikawa, Japanese consul; Mr. T. R. Smith, consul for the Kingdom of Norway and Sweden; Mr. W. A. Ward, consul for the Kingdom of Denmark; the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. S. B. Rowe, Captain C. J. Baker, E. N. Colonel Holmes, D. O. C.; Captain C. R. Keppel, C. B., D. S. O., R. N.; Lieut.-Col. Gordon, R. G. A.; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, Lieut.-Col. Wrayte, commanding, Sixth Regiment, Vancouver; Commander J. F. Parry, R. N.; Commander H. G. Sandeman, R. N.; Mr. R. Clutton Baker, R. N.; Fleet Surgeon C. Pearson, R. N.; Major Rand, R. E.; Lieut