CHURCH SERVICES

RESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Revd. W. M. Forbes, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School, 2.30 p. m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST CHURCH—Revd. R. W. Weddall M. A., Pastor. Serviees on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 2.30 p. m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30.

BAPTIST CHURCH — Revd. W. S. Tedford, M. A., Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2 p. m. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7.30.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Revd. Father Meahan, D. D. Pastor. Services Sunday at 8.00 a. m., 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

ST. SAINTS CHURCH—Revd. Geo. H. Collott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sundays 8.00 a. m. 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a. m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7.00 p. m. Fridavs, Evening Prayer Service 7.30.

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W. R. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHANGE OF TIME
Grand Manan S. S. Service
1914—Fall and Winter Season—1915

GRAND MANAN ROUTE

Leave Grand Manan Mondays at 7.30 a. m. for St. John, via Eastport and Campobello.
Returning, leave Turnbull's Wharf, St. John, Wednesday at 7.30 a. m., for Grand Manan via Campobello and Eastport.
Leave Grand Manan Thursday at 8 a. m. for St. Stephen via Campbellton, Eastport, and St. Andrews.
Returning, leave St. Stephen at 7.30 a. m. Fridays, for Grand Manan via St. Andrews, Eastport and Campobello.
Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrews.
Returning same day, leave St. Andrews at 1.30 p. m.

Atlantic Standard Time
L. G. GUPTILL, Manager

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Steamer Connors Brothers has been taken off the route for inspection.
Until further notice the auxiliary schrs. "Page" and "Happy Home" will perform the service in place of the Connors Bros.
Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., on Saturday, 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letete, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letete or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting.

AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B.

'Phone 77; manager, Lewis Connors, Black's Harbor, N. B.

The Company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the Company or Captain of the steamer.

Notice

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made by The Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, in accordance with clause 7, Chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, for permission to build a wharf in the St. Croix River, in the Town of St. Stephen extending from the property now occupied by the Dominion Fertilizer Company Limited, towards low water-mark all in the Town of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte and Province of New Brunswick. Plans and description of said wharf and a copy thereof have been filed in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New Brunswick.

WELDON & McLEAN,
Solicitors for The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
St. John, N. B.
June 23rd, 1914.

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

Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte:—

CIRCUIT COURT; Second Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in October.

COUNTY COURT; First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.

Judge Carleton.

The Beacon

VOL. 26 SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1915 NO. 31

IN LAST YEAR'S CAMP

THEY stole the gorse's glory, they scared the foals at play,
They yearned for Tipperary on every woodland way;
Their tent peaks pricked the dawning, their bugles shook the dew,
While the encamped Division became the men we knew.

The tents were struck at twilight, the pipers skirled a cry,
The stars came out in Heaven to bid the lads good-bye.
That night they took the Old Road, the straightest road that runs,
Deep with the dust of armies, and graven by their guns.

Now tentless lie the moorlands, the glades most lonely are;
But still the russet ponies stand solemnly afar;
And still I think they hearken, and know the sound of men —
The marching tramp of heroes we shall not see again.

Now leave we to its glory the camp of yesterday,
Vex not its echoes lightly — their souls may come this way,
The lads who cut the bracken when beechen leaves were red,
And, ere the cuckoo's calling, were England's Deathless Dead!

—M. ADAIR MACDONALD, in *The Spectator*.

BANDS FOR THE MILLION

AS Mr. Kipling said at the Mansion House last week, the New Armies were born in silence, but that is no reason why they should walk in silence for the rest of their lives. When the work of military construction began in this country, unprepared for war and not expecting it, there was no time to think of the aids to recruiting. True, aids to recruiting, such as bands playing young men up to the booths on the Horse Guards' Parade, would have been of the greatest value from the first moment. But the country was not then in the spirit to worry about anything but the naked formality of accepting the oaths of recruits. It was in the mood of a carpenter so anxious to make a beginning with his job that he rushes at it saw in hand and forgets to moisten his hands. Now the time has come to remember that recruiting does go better to music. We sincerely hope that the Recruiting Bands Committee will get all the money they want, and that the organization of victory will proceed in future to a merry tune.

Punch this week has an excellent cartoon, under which are some words from Kipling's speech. Here is the passage from which those words are taken:—

"From the lowest point of view a few drums and fifes in the battalion mean at least five extra miles in a route march, quite apart from the fact that they can swing a battalion back to quarters happy and composed in its mind, no matter how wet or tired its body may be. Even when there is no route marching, the mere come and go, the roll and flourishing of drums and fifes around the barracks, is as warming and cheering as the sight of a fire in a room. A band, not necessarily a full band, is immensely valuable in the district where men are billeted. It revives memories, it quickens association, it opens and unites the hearts of men more surely than any other appeal can, and in this respect it aids recruiting perhaps more than any other agency."

The cartoon shows Mr. Punch as a Life Guards' drummer. Most of us have seen in the streets, and those who have seen will never forget, the inimitable flourish of the sticks as the drummer beats his kettledrums on the perfectly trained horse. It is the finest piece of ceremonial swagger on high occasions that England has to show. The horse, without a guiding hand, steps in a faultless measure as though he could never betray the trust of dignity imposed upon him. We undertake to say—such is our belief in the compelling power of music, or at all events of rhythm—that if nothing but a drum were available to beat recruits up to the recruiting offices it would be well to use it. When Walt Whitman and Bret Harte recorded their impressions of the American Civil War, it was always the drum that came to the surface of their recollections. The man of Bret Harte's fancy might ask who was to stay and reap the harvest if he went, but the searching answer of the drum was final: "'Death shall reap the braver harvest,' said the solemn-sounding drum." In France, too, as one can see from a glance at military sculpture, the drum has the first place in the affections of the nation. In 1879 General Farre abolished the French drum, and only provided for his successor the opportunity of becoming enormously popular by restoring it. Napoleon called the drum the king of instruments, for it alone ensures the brisk cadenced step in marching. Visitors to Paris know David's tribute to Estienne, the drummer of Arcola, on the frieze of the Pantheon. It was Estienne who beat the charge against the Austrians across the Adige, and it is said that Napoleon gave him drumsticks of ivory and gold, and that when Estienne as an old man beheld David's tribute to him for the first time he fell dead of emotion. Psychologists have recorded that, under the piercing reiterations of the drum, half-civilized men have returned to their primal state, the cultivation of their senses paralysed and destroyed. In such states they may become unconscious of pain in a real hypnosis. Those are rare effects, of course—fortunately—but they suggest the wonderful power of the drum. The side-drum is not an instrument of music but a marker of rhythm; but the kettle-drum has gone up in the world since Beethoven turned it into a solo instrument, and Berlioz praised it with enthusiasm. For generations the tap, tap, tap of the drum brought French men and women running to their doors as no other sound could. They could never be indifferent to what Thackeray called

"The story of two hundred years
Writ on the parchment of a drum."

But, after all, we may expect something more imposing than drums. There are many old Army bandsmen still in the country, even if many of the present bandsmen have gone to the front to do non-combatant duties. A band, as Mr. Kipling said, feels the moods and interprets the thoughts of a battalion. The soul of the battalion is in the band. Mr. Kipling told his audience at the Mansion House that in a stricken cholera camp in India the band of the 10th Lincolns started a sing-song, and went on with that queer, defiant tune "The Lincolnshire Poacher." It was their regimental march, which the sick men had heard a thousand times. There was nothing in it—nothing except all England, all the East Coast, all the fun and daring and horseplay of young men bucketing about big pastures in the moonlight. But as it was given very softly at that bad time in that terrible camp of death, it was the one thing in the world that could have restored, as it did restore, shaken men back to their pride, humour, and self-control." We are reminded that during the Crimean War the British soldiers, enduring their misery in silence in the slush of the disconsolate plateau, used to cast longing looks towards the French lines, where they could see the French soldiers gathered round their regimental bands. Again, we think of one of those poems of Sir Alfred Lyall which have held the affection of all men who know India, in spite of the roughness of their finish, because they all contain an idea that strikes into the heart. In "After the Skirmish" Lyall describes how a soldier killed at Rohilcund in 1858 was buried, and how the music of the band playing "Annie Laurie" immediately afterwards was the most poignant part of the ceremony:—

"With the funeral march still echoing round,
We had spread the mould o'er his tartan gory:
But as we turned from the shapeless mound
Sweet rose the music of 'Annie Laurie';
Full and clear from the pacing band,
Passionate strain of a love-lorn story,
How can they breathe it in strangers' land,
Air of our Northern Annie Laurie?
For him whom we leave in the lonely brake,
Watched by the Himalay mountains hoary,
Will not his brain from the death-sleep wake,
Touched by the magic of Annie Laurie?"

Of course men who ought to be in the fighting line must not be employed as bandsmen. Mr. Kipling wisely advises us not to expect full bands. But bands, let us hope, will soon be attached not only to London battalions, but to battalions all over the country. The *Morning Post* published the other day a scheme by a well-known Army musician for employing veterans. He said that there were thousands of Army bandsmen ready to return to the colours if they were indemnified against pecuniary loss. The plan is certainly worth considering, for it would not rob the new battalions of a single efficient fighting soldier. And why should not musicians who are under the fighting age be employed more than they are at home? There are many very passable bands in lads' and boys' brigades. The more music we have the better. As for the tunes, the soldiers must be given the tunes they like. It may be possible to some extent to educate taste, but the important thing is to heighten the spirits of the men. A band playing tunes that are liked and understood may be worth, as Mr. Kipling said, an addition of five miles to the marching powers of a battalion. There should be many tunes to which the soldiers can sing when they please. Here, again, it is a mistake to aim too high, since music for the purpose in view is not an educational agency, but a means of helping us to beat the Germans. Probably words which have both sense and dignity are most likely to be taken up if they can be sung to tunes which are already well known and popular, or have once been popular and can be revived. Now that we have time to draw breath and look on the great work of military construction with more deliberation, it seems utterly wrong to conduct the business as though the new soldiers were spectres and phantoms, instead of high-hearted lads whose pulses would tingle to rhythmical music. The need for martial music is as old as Ennius; and the same kind of music that thrilled the Roman ear can thrill ours. We use almost the same word in expressing one of the most characteristic sounds:—

"At tuba terribilem sonitum taratantara dixit."

—*The Spectator*, Feb. 6.

PRESENTATION OF DRUMS TO 26TH REGIMENT

The feature of work in connexion with the 26th Battalion to-day was the presentation of two splendid big base drums by the Women's Canadian Club at the armory on the stroke of twelve. The men formed three sides of a hollow, the fourth side being occupied by a platform made out of old rifle boxes, on which were the ladies of the club. Among those on the platform were Lady Tilley, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. G. A Kuhring, president of the Women's Canadian Club, Mrs. J. H. Frink and others of the executive of the club. The drums were on the front of the platform and were draped with a large Union Jack. Mrs. Kuhring made a brief introductory speech, in which she spoke of the idea which prompted the gift. She then unveiled the drums and asked Lady Tilley and Mrs. J. H. Frink to present them. Mrs. Frink gave a short address in which she referred to the motto of the Battalion, "Semper Paratus," always prepared, and hoped that it would inspire the men to do their duty and never be caught off their guard. The president of the club then asked Mrs. E. A. Smith, honorary president, to address the battalion, which she did in the following words:

Colonel McAvity, Officers and Men of the 26th N. B. Regiment:

We, ladies of the Women's Canadian Club of St. John, deeply appreciate the privilege of being present here this morning to see you as a regiment, to look into your courageous, manly faces and to assure you, our brave defenders, of our heartfelt interest and solicitude for your comfort and welfare, in your united effort for King and Empire, and in upholding the honor of Britain's flag, which has ever stood for fair play, justice and freedom.

It's only an old piece of bunting,
It's only an old colored rag;
But thousands have died for its honor
And shed their best blood for the flag.

As the 26th N. B. Regiment you will go forth as representatives of one of the most loyal provinces in the British Empire. You will go forth as soldiers, "Canadian born" men and gentlemen, who will ever respect the rights of women and little children, and with such a keen appreciation of the uniform you wear that no temptation, however strong, can ever induce you to dishonor it or "the name you bear."

"Watch ye! Stand fast in the faith! Quit you like men! Be strong!"

Men of New Brunswick and of Canada,
You've heard the Motherland afar,
Calling her children, scattered wide,
You haste as swells the notes of war
To face the conflict at her side.

That call of Motherland has rung throughout Canada and from every province the response has gone back prompt, hearty, resonant: This, the second of the King's domains overseas, will do its duty, grim, though that duty may be, long though it must be sustained, grave though may be the cost! Great Britain's sword is drawn for the right, and all other things are secondary to that of the triumph of the British arms and the effacement of the dragon of Prussian militarism!

We women of St. John and of all Canada are heart and soul with the Empire and its allies, and we feel assured that our "Canadian born" regiments will not only uphold the honor of the land of their birth, but add fresh lustre to the deeds of your brave Loyalist forefathers and the Loyalist forefathers to those who sleep on the South African veldt or by the Modder River.

And, our brave defenders, when you hear these drums, far away from home, you will be reminded of those you leave behind, the women of New Brunswick, and especially St. John, who are ever mindful of you! For brave soldiers in the field, and as you leave our shores we

Will follow with our thoughts and prayers
The richly freighted vessel's wake;
Through blinding fog and hidden snares,
Winds, bear you safely, for our sake.

One prayer is breathed on sea and land,
From King and peasant, cot and hall,
From snow-capped hills to coral strand,
God guard you, lads, and bless you all.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Smith's speech Lieut.-Col. McAvity thanked the ladies for their kindness and thoughtfulness in presenting the battalion, which he has the honor to command, with drums, and said that when in their places in the firing line every drum beat would be a reminder of the hearts that are beating with pride at home for the noble boys of New Brunswick's battalion. He referred to Mrs. Smith's speech, in which she said that those at home would be well looked after, and remarked that the officers and men were proud to think that those whom they were leaving behind would be cared for by the brave at home. In referring to the war he expressed the hope that, the country would never again be forced into such a terrible struggle, and if perchance it was he hoped that the men would be as willing to offer their services again.

The men then presented arms and gave three rousing cheers for the ladies. After the noise of the cheers had subsided the fife and drum band struck up the opening bars of the National Anthem, the new drums being used for the first time. The galleries were crowded with an interested throng of spectators, the majority of whom had flags of the different allies, making a very brilliant spectacle. On each drum was a handsome silver plate in the form of a maple leaf with a large "26" in the mist of it, and surmounted by a crown. In the lower right hand corner is a belt with the words "26th New Brunswick Battalion" on the top, and "Semper Paratus" on the bottom. In the lower left hand corner were the words, "Presented by the Women's Canadian Club."

Globe, Feb. 23.

NEW ASSOCIATION WILL BENEFIT FISHING INDUSTRY

H. B. Short of the Maritime Fish Corporation was in the city yesterday on his way to Digby. Mr. Short attended the meeting held in Montreal recently when a Canadian Fisheries Association was formed.

"At the meeting," said Mr. Short, "there were men engaged in the fish business from Prince Rupert to Halifax, and the new association was launched under the most favorable auspices. Every other industry in Canada has its association, and the Fisheries Association should prove of great benefit to the fisheries."

Speaking of the fishing business, Mr. Short said Digby had a fine fleet of vessels engaged in winter fishing this year and that on the whole they had made good catches.

Mr. Short leaves for Digby this morning.—*Standard*, Feb. 25.

CARRIE DAVIS IS ACQUITTED

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 27.—The jury in the Carrie Davis murder case, after being out half an hour, returned a verdict of not guilty.

There was a dramatic scene in court when the jury returned their verdict. The feelings of the spectators were manifested in a cheer, which was promptly suppressed by the court officials and the court was immediately cleared.

The young woman, who had stood the ordeal very bravely, fainted when she realized she was cleared of all blame for the shooting of C. A. Massey.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN SHANGHAI

CLEVER DETECTIVE WORK

IN the early morning of January 23, 1914, at the butcher's shop of Mr. R Neumann, No. 14 Astor Road, Wilhelmnia Corfes, a German subject, was brutally murdered whilst asleep in bed and much jewellery together with money stolen from an iron safe and another box which stood in her room.

The case, from a Police point of view, bristled with difficulties at the outset, occurring, as it did, in a house which was joined on to, and which was accessible from a new and nearly completed building at the back in which persons of various trades were working, and at a time when Chinese whom it was necessary to round up and interrogate were hourly leaving Shanghai to spend the approaching Chinese New Year with their relatives and friends in the surrounding cities and villages.

Whilst circulars descriptive of the stolen property were printed and sent out to almost all the Police Forces of the world, and telegrams were dispatched to all the places where ships which left the port that morning and which might be carrying away the murderers, were likely to call, attention was directed to the movements of certain persons who were still within the reach of the Police, and who, for various reasons, were under suspicion of being connected with the crime.

The record of these investigations which were protracted and which, as time went on and information began to come in from other ports, were spread further and further afield, would fill many pages and form a story which, although not devoid of professional interest, would hardly be suitable for reproduction in this report. It may, perhaps, suffice to say, that although a mass of material was gathered and filed it was not until June 3 that the Police received anything definite and tangible in the shape of data on which action could be taken.

On that date a subordinate Chinese official who is engaged amongst other things in hunting down robbers in the province of Kiangsu and whose facilities for getting into touch with the roving criminal population were such as lent considerable weight to what he said, notified the Police that he possessed information to the effect that the perpetrators of the crime at No. 14 Astor Road were Chinese, that one of them was at present undergoing a sentence of five years' imprisonment in Yangchow and that the others were still at large and frequenting certain robber-infested and turbulent districts north of the Yangtze.

He was not able to bring forward his informer, but he stated that if a certain female, whom he described, could be traced she would be able to give important evidence. This woman had at one time been the wife of a farmer in the north of Kiangsu. She had been captured by robbers who were members of the "Green Society" and held to ransom. Her husband could not pay the price demanded, and she was appropriated by one of the chieftains of the band which raided her house. She lived with him until he was arrested by Chinese soldiers and summarily shot on December 15, 1913. A junior member of this band brought her to Shanghai, a week or two later, but he had not been here very long ere he was caught in an armed robbery in the French Concession where he shot three persons with a pistol in a fruitless attempt to escape, and at the time the information was lodged was lying in prison under sentence of death.

The woman, who, at the time of his arrest, was staying at a house in Chapei, occupied also by an ex-police Constable and ex-tram conductor named Wong Loh, left for a village north of Yangchow and was said to be cohabiting with a non-commissioned officer attached to one of the Camps in that region.

The Police went on her track, and in about a week, she was arrested with the aid of the Chinese authorities, brought to Nanking and from thence to Shanghai, where she stated that the ex-P.C. had confided to her that three associates of her late robber-consort named Tseu Pah-ts, Koo Sz, and Hwang Ts-ziang, had made a big haul of money and jewellery in Shanghai, that they, at the same time, had killed a foreign female on the road and gone northwards with the plunder. This coincided with the story which was first told, and it clearly referred to the case at No. 14 Astor Road, as no foreigner had been killed except on that occasion, and no other robbery which would fit the description had taken place in Shanghai at the time indicated.

Arrangements were made for tracing Hwang Ts-ziang, who, in the interval, was reported to have come to a certain locality in the Pootung District, and he was speedily captured and locked up.

Koo Sz, after squandering what he had taken with him from Shanghai, had separated himself from his comrades, and, working on his own account, had committed another crime, from the scene of which he was less fortunate in escaping. He was pursued and run down at Fuh Ling and there decapitated by the Chinese Authorities in the beginning of March.

His removal from the scene, at that period, was rather unfortunate, as the principal of the three against whom information had been laid, when taxed with the offence, later on, threw all the blame of the robbery and murder on the man who was dead, and claimed that his knowledge of the affair was limited to what he had gathered from narrations with considerable wealth of detail which Koo Sz had furnished at various stages of their companionship, and particularly on the journey away from Shanghai at the end of January.

His appearance at the trial might have done a good deal towards establishing the connexion which existed between the people who were employed in the establishment and those who were on the outside waiting to participate in the robbery and murder but having of themselves no knowledge of how the work could be done.

Wong Loh, from whom the news of the alleged murderers originally emanated, was apprehended in his house in Chapei and brought over to the Settlement, together with another man who was living in the same building and who, like Hwang Ts-ziang, was a ricsha coolie. His name was Tsoo Dah Shih-ts.

Tseu Pah-ts was taken from the prison in which he was confined in Yangchow and brought to Shanghai. He was suffering from illness and went into the Isolation Hospital, from which he emerged to be charged on July 13, at the Mixed Court, together with Wong Loh and Wang Ts-ziang, with being concerned in the murder of Welhelmnia Corfes at No. 14 Astor Road on January 23, 1914.

On July 15 the name of Tsoo Dah Shih-ts was added to that of the others on the Charge Sheet, he having been identified in the meantime as a ricsha coolie who was in the habit of hanging round the door of the Astor House Butchery. Hwang Ts-ziang was also identified in this connexion, and the lines of a blood-stained hand print which were found on the handle of the door of the safe in the bed-room, shortly after the murder, were compared with those on the right hand of Wong Loh and found to correspond.

The four accused were handed over to the Court of the Military Governor on August 18, together with a Chinese house-boy, who had occupied a room behind that of the murdered woman on the morning of January 23, and who had since that date been detained in Police custody. He was sent to the Court as a witness, but in a declaration which he made regarding the crime he implicated himself, the head mafoo, and a coolie who was employed in the shop. The latter made a full confession of having planned and carried out the murder with the help from outside. This made three of the servants responsible. They were, accordingly, with the other four men, charged at the Mixed Court, found guilty, and finally remitted to the Military Governor on December 11, 1914, for execution of sentence.

At the final hearing of this case in the Mixed Court Mr. Schirmer, the German Assessor, made the following statement:—

"The Court finds all the accused guilty of murder. We find it proved that the houseboy Tseu Siau-mau gave the keys of the house to the coolie, and it has been proved that on that evening the mafoo gave a dinner, possibly to clear the house of servants. The prisoners will be handed over to the Chinese Authorities for execution of sentence. Before concluding the case I wish to express to the Police of the International Settlement the special thanks of the German Consulate for the very great assistance they have rendered in the conduct of the case, and especially to Chief Detective-Inspector Armstrong, for it is only due to his hard work on the case that these men have been finally brought to justice."—Police Report in *The Municipal Gazette*, Shanghai, Jan. 14.

SEEKING INFORMATION ABOUT HARRY WHALEN

The Globe is in receipt of a photo of a man who died near North Creek, N. Y., some two weeks ago. According to information received from Newcomb, Essex Co., N. Y., he is said to have informed a comrade that his name was Henry Whalen, and that he belonged to St. Stephen, N. B. From investigation it would appear that there are no relatives of the deceased living in St. Stephen, and, in fact, it is thought there that a mistake must have been made in the name of the town, for the name of Whalen does not occur in the tax list or voting list.

The deceased was a fine specimen of the physical man—six feet, weighing about 180 pounds, probably about forty-five years of age.—*St. John Globe*, Feb. 27.

REPORTED LEVY ON SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

It is stated that the Government of the Union of South Africa has decided to make a levy on mines to provide additional income. It is estimated that the levy will produce £500,000, but no information is yet forthcoming regarding the basis on which it will be imposed. It is expected, however, that the companies will be given facilities to pay the levy in instalments spread over a limited period.

OLDEST SERVICE MAN IN THE EMPIRE

John Durant, of Weybridge, entered his 106th year on Tuesday, Feb. 5. He joined the Navy 92 years ago and is probably the oldest service man in the Empire. In 1842 he entered the employment of the South Metropolitan Gas Company as a bargeman. After more than 40 years' service he was pensioned by the company. —*The Times*.

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

At a meeting of the Liverpool Cathedral Committee in February it was explained that, after taking into account recent rises in wages and the cost of materials, further contributions to the extent of £44,466 would be necessary to complete that portion of the Cathedral now in course of construction. At the rate of progress attained before the war, the chancel and first transept would have been ready for consecration two and a half years hence. The committee still hope that this event may be so little postponed that it will be recognized as one form in which the diocese may celebrate the conclusion of a glorious peace.—*The Times*.

N. S. SOLDIER KILLED

Halifax, Feb. 28.—George Woods, a private in the 25th Nova Scotia Regiment, was killed near Brookfield, N. S., Saturday night. He belonged to Truro, and was on his way home to spend Sunday with his wife and family. He was on a freight train, and in some way fell off and under the wheels, the body being badly mangled.

CANADA'S PAVILION AT PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION OPENED

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—Canada's pavilion at the Panama Pacific Exposition was formally opened to the public to-day, after dedicatory ceremonies, which were attended by a large number of persons, including many British subjects.

The Dominion was represented by Hon. Martin Burrell, Canadian Minister of Agriculture. In his address, Mr. Burrell read the following dispatch from Mr. Lewis Harcourt, British Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, conveying a message from King George:

"I am intrusted with a message of good will and congratulations from our august Sovereign to the Panama Pacific International Exposition.

"The King feels that there is no doubt that this great undertaking will be attended with great success, and prove worthy of the vast accomplishment which it celebrates.

"His Majesty rejoices to think that his Dominion of Canada is taking part in this exhibition, thus testifying to the appreciation of the British Empire at the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific, and at the happy results which may be expected from the mingling of the waters of the two oceans."

At the conclusion of Mr. Burrell's address "God Save the King" and "The Star Spangled Banner" were played.

JAPANESE SWORD FOR KING ALBERT

The King of the Belgians, in the first week in January, was presented with a sword in token of the admiration in which modern Japan holds his Majesty and the nation he represents. The idea of the presentation originated with the influential Japanese journal *Asahi* (the *Morning Sun*), and Mr. Ryûhei Murayama, the proprietor, chose the sword from his art collection.

An inscription on the case states that the sword is a "humble testimony to the profound reverence and pious feeling with which the people of Nippon have been inspired by his Majesty's august and never-tiring perseverance and the unexampled patriotism of the Belgian people recently manifested in defence of both humanity and civilization under the severest calamity that may befall a nation."

The Times Special Correspondent in Northern France was privileged to witness the presentation, which, he states, took place "a few miles across the frontier, within the little patch of territory constituting all that remains of free and independent Belgium. . . . In a simple room within a simple house, he says, "the King received us—Mr. Zamanaka, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires to Belgium, Mr. Sugimura, the special correspondent of the *Asahi*, and myself. He shook hands with each of us and welcomed us in a few words in excellent English."

In the course of a short address Mr. Sugimura said:

"The offering of this sword, the soul of the Samurai, which Mr. Murayama begs you graciously to accept, is an endeavour to express the very high appreciation of the people of Japan for the brave nation of the West whose heroism has been recognized throughout the world.

"Mr. Murayama has chosen this sword from his art collection. The blade was made in 1577 by a famous smith named Nakagawa Shichiroyemon-no-jo Yukihane, who lived at Osafune, in the province of Bizen, in Western Japan, and died in 1588. Bizen is celebrated for having good sword-blade makers in ancient times."

His Majesty, our correspondent adds, replied with no less sincerity, speaking as the head of one brave people to the representatives of another. He was unfeignedly pleased by the gift. *The Times*.

FALLS DEAD WHILE URGING ITALY TO ENTER THE WAR

Milan, Italy, Feb. 26—Signor Mosti-Trotti, a Radical deputy, died suddenly to-day while he was delivering a speech in favor of the intervention of Italy in the war.

Signor Mosti-Trotti was addressing a large crowd in the Verdi Theatre. His remarks stirred the crowd deeply. As he reached the climax of his speech, amid an unusually enthusiastic outburst of applause, he suddenly pitched forward. dead.

ONTARIO CONGRATULATES HER SOLDIERS

Toronto, Feb. 26—In view of the fact that the Ontario brigade of the First Canadian Contingent has been under fire for the first time, and, according to the dispatches, has behaved with great gallantry, the Ontario legislature decided unanimously to-day to send the following cablegram of congratulation to the commanding officer:

"The legislature of Ontario congratulates the men of the Ontario brigade on their steadiness and valor under fire, for the first time in the present war, and gratefully recognizes the sacrifices they are making for our liberties, as well as for the liberties of the world, and this legislature is assured that they will always maintain the honor of Canada and of the Empire."

MISS ELLEN TERRY IMPROVING RAPIDLY

New York, Feb. 24.—Miss Ellen Terry, the actress, 67 years old, who underwent an operation yesterday for the removal of a cataract from her right eye, was reported to be improving rapidly to-day, and it is expected that she would be able to leave the hospital in two weeks.

HANGED FOR MURDER

Brandon, Man., Feb. 25—Harry Green was hanged here this morning for the murder of Thomas Hill in May. Green confessed to the crime.

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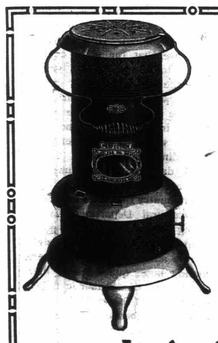

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