



MANHOOD IN ARMS

"Si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait."
HAD Youth the knowledge, Age the power;
 Could each the other's virtue borrow;
 Could Wisdom pluck the passing hour
 And Inexperience share the dower
 Of Wisdom schooled in joy and sorrow!

Yet may the swift occasion rise
 When rules of Time relax their rigor;
 When Youth is suddenly made wise
 To see with clear instructed eyes,
 An Age recalls its early vigor.

Such is this hour of England's need
 When close the peril draws upon her,
 And Youth, fore-gleaning Wisdom's seed,
 And Age, renewed in strength and speed,
 Come to the instant call of Honor.

SIR OWEN SEAMAN, in PUNCH.

THE RIGHT COLOR

THE argument began in a trench somewhere on the Cambrai Front. It might still have been proceeding but for the fact that a few hundred thousand Bosches came over to argue a bigger point, and made it necessary for Jock Fraser and Alf Hayes, to say nothing of the rest of the 7th Fusiliers, to retire under protest—very violent protest.

Jock started it. Jock delights in theological disputes, and being a Glasgow man regards himself as an authority on most subjects. When therefore, during one of the periodical discussions regarding the finding of MOSES in the bulrushes, Alf recklessly referred to the Prophet as a "black baby," Jock pounced upon him instantly.

"Ye needna show yer ignorance," he said in pitying tones. "Auld Mosses wasna black, Alf. He wis as white as you an' me."

"Gara! Wot d'you know aboot it?" retorted Alf aggressively. "Egyptians is black; leastways, not exactly black like niggers, but a kinder color-color. You can't tell me nothin' aboot the color of Gippies, my lad. I've served in Egypt an' seen 'em."

Although he is only twenty-six, Alf proudly terms himself "an' old sweat," and is inclined to pose as a patriarch because he has seven years' service to his credit and was soldiering in the East when the War started.

"Mosses wasna an Egyptian, ye fule," Jock explained. "Mosses wis a Hebrew, and Hebrews are no' niggers."

"Egyptian Ebrews is black, I tell yer, and a pal o' mine wot's in Palestine says the Jews there are nearly black, so you can't kid me Mosses was white."

"He was kind o' tanned, maybe, but he wis as white as I am, I'm tellin' ye."

Jock had not washed for four days but, Alf failed to notice the opportunity this presented, although he did make several impolite remarks concerning Jock's personal appearance, habits, and ancestry.

"I tell yer Mosses was an Egyptian, and Gippies is browny-black," he reiterated.

The argument became heated, and most of the men of the platoon joined in and took sides. Some of them strongly supported Alf's view, for the fact that Alf had been in Egypt carried weight. For an hour the voice of Jock Fraser could be heard raised in protest, and he was still vainly striving to convince Alf of the whiteness of Mosses when the Germans came their way.

For a time the color of the Hebrew Prophet became of secondary importance, but Jock was determined not to let the matter drop. As he hurled bombs among the masses of grey men he could see through the mist he thought of a new argument which would, he believed, convince Alf.

It was in the evening, after the regiment had withdrawn to a new position, that Jock suddenly discovered Alf was missing, and he began to make agitated inquiries. A man had noticed Alf drop out in the open and mentioned the fact wearily.

"I'm going back to find him," Jock announced. "I canna let auld Alf die w'oot convincin' him that Mosses wasna black."

They called him fool and other names, tried to dissuade him and pointed out the hopelessness of finding Alf, even if he was still alive; but Jock would not listen and even ignored the Sergeant's commands.

Nearly an hour later he crawled back, shot through the left arm and right leg, but dragging with him Alf, who was badly wounded, unconscious, but still living. Then Jock collapsed, after muttering something incoherent about the infant Mosses.

The bearers took him and Alf away to the same clearing station, and eventually they were sent down together to the base hospital, and happened to be placed in the same ward. When Alf recovered enough to take notice, it was to find Jock sitting up in the next bed.

"It was you wot brought me in, Jock, wasn't it?" inquired Alf. "You jugged

old o' me just as them two big Fritzes was comin' to get me?"

"Ay, I shot them," Jock answered in matter-of-fact tones. "Noo, Alf, aboot MOSES, I'm waitin' to convince ye that MOSES wis as white as me."

"I reckon you know more aboot MOSES than I do, old chum," said Alf. "And if he was like you he was a white man—all through." And he held out his hand.

Jock, pleased more by the concession than by the compliment, leant across and with a shamefaced grin shook hands.—Punch.

BOMBS KILLED 37 IN LONDON AIR RAID

London, May 20.—Thirty-seven persons were killed and 155 injured in the London area during last night's air raid. Six persons were injured in the provinces. The casualties are divided as follows:

London and the metropolitan district:
 Killed: Men 17, women 14, children 6; total 37.
 Injured: Men 83, women 49, children 23; total 155.

Provinces—Injured: Men 2, women 3, child 1; total 6.

Considerable damage to property has been reported.

FLW OVER CITY AT GREAT HEIGHT

Several of the German machines flew over London. Although they kept at a great height the sound of their motors could plainly be heard from the streets. At one point a correspondent of the Associated Press viewed the spectacle where the engines were audible. The gunners blazed away in a concentrated fire. It was this unusually heavy barrage which evidently prevented the Gothas from reaching their objectives.

The Whitsuntide holidays probably were responsible for the safety of scores of girls housed in dormitories recently constructed by a large department store. Many of them were apprentices brought from near-by towns who went home for the holidays. A bomb destroyed the two upper floors of the building, which is half a block long. The main room on the floor below was damaged, but the few girls who took refuge in the basement when the first alarm was given were uninjured, except one, who was wounded slightly.

Another bomb tore a hole five feet deep and fifteen feet in diameter in a solid concrete pavement, shattering windows and wrenching doors from their hinges. Three blocks away. This bomb fell near buildings recently constructed to house a new war agency, but as the buildings were darkened it is not believed possible the Germans were using them as a target. Another bomb fell in a park near by, stripping the shrubbery and shaking houses for blocks around, shattering almost every pane of glass.

London, May 20.—The latest aerial attack of the Germans on London and its environs probably was the most ambitious ever undertaken. Never before was there such a continued volley of firing from the British anti-aircraft batteries.

Thousands of people had their first experience in a raid. They were persons from many points of England, Scotland, and Wales, who took advantage of the Whitsuntide holidays, which run from Saturday until Tuesday, to visit the metropolis. On the other hand, thousands of Londoners had gone to the countryside and seashore resorts for brief vacations. They cut short these visits and hurried back to London to learn the fate of their homes and relatives.

Except for a few brief pauses, the gunners blazed away with a terrific concentration of fire. The raiding Gothas flew at a great height, the majority of them keeping well up to 12,000 feet in a very clear sky.

The raid was one of the most exciting which Londoners have yet experienced. As the enemy machines approached, the sky was filled with bursting shrapnel. Perhaps the most dramatic moment came when the distinctive hum of one of the German machines suddenly became a splutter, and then ceased. The plane was seen to burst into flames as it fell.

After the continuous barrage died away, the searchlights were turned outwards, and a lone shell was sent after the retreating raiders.

A calm summer-like night tempted the Germans to try their first air raid on London since March 7, and four of the raiders fell before the defenses of London. The moon was shining brightly when the raiders crossed the southeastern point and headed for the metropolis. The usual warnings were given promptly and the people had time to reach shelters before the guns in the neighbourhood of London were heard.

Ethel—"Why did you take off your hat to that girl? You don't know her, do you?" Frank—"No—er—but my brother does, and this is his hat."—Punch.

THE WINDMILL

A SONG OF VICTORY

YES, it was all like a garden glowing
 When first we came to the hill-top there,
 And we laughed to know that the Bosch was going,
 And laughed to know that the land was fair;
 Acre by acre of green fields sleeping,
 Hamlets hid in the tufts of wood,
 And out of the trees were church-towers peeping,
 And away on a hillock the Windmill stood.

Then, ah then, 'twas a land worth winning,
 And now there is naught but the naked clay,
 But I can remember the Windmill spinning,
 And the four sails, those in the sun that day.

But the guns came after and tore the hedges,
 And stripped the spinneys and churned the plain,
 And a man walks now on the windy ledges,
 And looks for a feather of green in vain;
 Acre by acre the sad eye traces
 The rust-red bones of the earth laid bare,
 And the sign-posts stand in the market-places
 To say that a village was builded there.

But better the French fields stark and dying
 Than ripe for a conqueror's fat content,
 And I can remember the mill-sails flying,
 Yet I cheered with the rest when the Windmill went.

Away to the East the grass-land surges
 Acre by acre across the line,
 And we must go on till the end like scourges,
 Though the wilderness stretch from sea to Rhine;
 But I dream some days of a great reveille,
 When the buds shall burst in the Blasted Wood,
 And the children chatter in Death-Trap Alley,
 And a windmill stand where the windmill stood.

And we that remember the Windmill spinning,
 We may go under, but not in vain,
 For our sons shall come in the new beginning
 And see that the Windmill spins again.

A. P. HERBERT, in PUNCH.

FOREST FIRES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Windsor, N. S., May 20.—Thousands of acres of timber land and a number of houses have been destroyed by forest fires. Two families from the Chester Road district, whose dwellings were burned, have arrived here and say that the blaze, starting about 20 miles south of Windsor, made a clear sweep of the road, a considerable distance, destroying a mill and the houses in that section. The fire then left the road, crossing the Avon river at a narrow spot and sweeping on towards Upper Salmon.

The fire was heading for the town of Hantsport last night, but a sudden change of wind turned it back, and its present course is not dangerous to any towns or villages. The damage in Hants county is estimated at well over \$200,000.

SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY CONGRESS

Pretoria, South Africa, May 21.—(Via Reuters' Ottawa Agency).—General Botha, Premier of the Union, addressing the South African party congress, dealt with the Nationalist-Republican propaganda. He reiterated his grave warning that a republic could only be established by force of arms. He asked why General Hertzog in parliament had said that he only favored a republic in theory, yet when he addressed the students at Paarl, why did he incite those young children to a condition of affairs which must lead to blood and tears?

The whole Republican propaganda, Gen. Botha declared, was nothing but an attempt to gain votes. His friends had been playing with fire, and Hertzog had now called a halt. Gen. Botha emphasized that after the Boer war they had nearly despaired in their deep sorrow and mourning, but to-day could South Africa be regarded as an oppressed nation?

Gen. Botha said he felt convinced they would never get the majority of both English and Dutch to favor a republic. Moreover the Cape Province would never assist in attempt to establish a republic. England had given South Africa every opportunity it to work out her salvation. From England there was nothing to fear. England was their friend and help to-day. He finally urged all to work for the establishment of a great South African people in which the two white sections stood on a footing of absolute equality, trust, confidence, and mutual good will. (Cheers).

CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

Havana, May 20.—The celebration of Cuba's national holiday marking the sixteenth anniversary of her independence began at dawn to-day with the ringing of bells and the sounding of sirens. The city is bedecked with the Cuban colors and those of the Allied nations.

A great parade was reviewed by President Menocal. The marchers included thousands of soldiers from Havana and the provinces, and there were marines, mounted rural guards, national police, city firemen and Boy Scouts from the provinces of Havana and Matanzas.

SIR THOMAS WHITE RETURNS

Ottawa, May 20.—After being away all winter, suffering from serious nervous breakdown, Sir Thomas White returned to Ottawa this morning and went back to the finance department. So far as the balance of parliamentary work is concerned, Hon. A. K. MacLean will continue to act as minister until the house progresses.

Sir Thomas is quite recovered and is warmly welcomed back. After an extended sojourn in Southern California, he went to New York and Washington, and for some weeks he has been busy conducting, in the United States, financial negotiations.

NEWS OF THE SEA

London, May 16.—All British submarines in the harbor of Helsingfors were destroyed when the German naval forces approached the city, because it was impossible to get them away, owing to the fact that they were frozen fast, according to an Admiralty statement this evening. The submarines, which had been operating in the Baltic since the early part of the war, were blown up, together with their stocks of torpedoes, ammunition, and other materials. Their crews have arrived in England, having travelled by way of Mourmansk.

Paris, May 17.—Ten passengers, one European and nine Arabs, were killed when the French steamer *Atlantique*, 6,447 tons, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean early this month. The steamship managed to reach a port by her own means.

London, May 17.—The British steamer *Clan Mackay* was sunk in a collision on May 11, according to a telegram from Gibraltar received by Lloyd's. The crew was saved.

The steamer *Clan Mackay* was 420 feet long and measured 6,580 tons. She was built in Newcastle in 1916, and was the second in size of more than forty boats owned by Ceyzer, Irvine & Co. of Glasgow.

New York, May 17.—The London Times this morning publishes the following: "Twelve German submarines were sunk or captured in British waters by British and American destroyers during the month of April, which was a record. In addition to this number, at least two other U-boats were destroyed during that period. One was sunk on April 8 in the North Sea while making an attempt on a convoy to Holland. The other was sunk on Friday, April 26, during the forenoon, while attempting to attack a convoy of transports filled with American troops on the way to France."

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Washington, May 21.—The loss of the American tank steamer *William Rockefeller* was reported to the Navy Department to-day but without details. Nothing was said of the manner of the ship's destruction or whether there was loss of life.

Geneva, May 18.—Three large vessels loaded with cereals destined for Switzerland, and escorted by an American warship, have arrived safely at a French Atlantic port, according to the *Tageblatt*, of Berne.

Madrid May 18.—The newspapers here report the torpedoing of the steamship *Villa de Soler*, of 1,850 tons, the property of Pays & Sons, of Barcelona. This is the fourth vessel this shipping concern has lost within a short time.

London, May 21.—Allied ships other than British and neutral merchant ships, lost during April totalled 84,393 tons, the Admiralty announced to-day. During the same period, the loss in British tonnage was 220,709. This is the first bulletin issued by the Admiralty since the announcement of April 24 that monthly reports would be substituted for weekly losses. At that time the total tonnage losses since the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare were given as follows:

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Counting one month as compared with the quarter last year the rate of destruction of British shipping is less than one-half of the quarter ending June, 1917.

London, May 18.—The Admiralty announces as follows:—"One of the British destroyers was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine on May 14. Two men were killed."

Amsterdam, May 19.—The Belgian relief ship *Colo*, with a cargo of barley from New York to Rotterdam, has struck a mine on Dogger Bank. Assistance has been sent the vessel.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—The American cargo steamer *J. G. McCullough* has been sunk by a mine or torpedo in foreign waters, the Navy Department today was advised. It was reported that all hands were saved except Engineer Daughtrey. The vessel was of 1,895 tons gross.

Atlantic Port, May 20.—Eighty-one members of the Dutch steamship *Zaandland*, sunk May 11, in a collision, arrived here to-day on an American steamer. The men were picked up at sea.

The *Zaandland*, a vessel of 5,417 tons, was one of the Dutch steamships recently

NEWS OF THE SEA

taken over by the United States government and was being operated by the Navy Department as cargo carrier. The men said the collision occurred during a fog, their vessel being rammed by another ship in the same convoy. All on board the *Zaandland* were saved.

Madrid, May 20.—The German submarine *U-39*, says an official dispatch from Cartagena, entered that port last night damaged.

The *U-39*, according to German advices, is the submarine that torpedoed the *Lusitania*, off Kinsale, on May 7, 1915.

She is in a seriously damaged condition as a result of a battle. Another submarine accompanied the *U-boat* as far as the entrance to the port and then disappeared.

The *U-39* is 220 feet long and carries a crew of thirty men. The cruiser had been forbidden by the authorities to communicate with shore. The interned submarine is being guarded by the Spanish cruiser *Extremadura*.

Halifax, N. S., May 21.—The Newfoundland coastal steamer *Ethie*, which went ashore at Mistaken Point, seven miles west of Cape Race, last week, was refloated yesterday. The *Ethie* was hauled into deep water by the Dominion government steamer *Lady Laurier*, and is proceeding to St. John's, Nfld, under her own steam, according to a wireless to the marine and fisheries department here today from Captain Travers, of the *Lady Laurier*.

SINKING OF NEUTRAL VESSELS

Christiania, Norway, May 21.—German submarines again have started unrestricted warfare on Norwegian fishing boats in the Arctic ocean, north and east of the Norwegian coast. Fishermen saved from sunken vessels and landed at Hammerfest report that the commander of a submarine stated that all vessels met by him would be sunk. Norwegian ships especially would be destroyed, because, he said, the Norwegians were sending fish oil and seal oil to England. This, however, is contrary to the truth, as the export of oils is forbidden and Germany knows it.

The U-boats are said to shell vessels without warning and, according to the survivors, direct a fire against life-boats.

Russian fishing boats and a Russian mail steamer from Vardoe, eastward-bound and overcrowded with passengers, also were shelled. Eight persons, among them a postmaster and his assistant, were killed on the deck of the steamer. Many others were hurt after taking to his boats.

When the commander of one German submarine was advised that Russia was at peace with Germany he answered that he acted the way it suited him.

STEAMER "CONNORS BROS." RETAINS SUBSIDY

Mr. WIGMORE: I have received a number of letters and telegrams from different people in St. John with reference to the steamer run by Connors Brothers, from St. John to Dipper harbour, Chance harbour, and Mace's bay. Only this morning I received a telegram from Manchester, Robertson & Allison, of St. John, protesting against the withdrawal of the subsidy for the steamer. Connors Brothers say that if the subsidy is withdrawn they will take the steamer off the route. This is a very important service, because the people in Dipper harbour, Chance harbour, Mace's bay and other small places along that shore depend entirely on this steamer for getting their goods from St. John. If the minister has already decided to withdraw the subsidy I would ask him to reconsider the matter. I am not aware how much the subsidy is, but it is important that this boat be kept on the route, both from the standpoint of the merchants of St. John and the people living in the places at which the steamer calls.

Sir GEORGE FOSTER: The subsidy will not be cut off.—*House of Commons Debates*, May 18.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE

New York, May 21.—The Federal Line and associated interests announced yesterday the inauguration of a regular weekly service, both freight and passenger, between New York, Halifax, and St. John's, Nfld.

Arrangements have been made under which the new line will act in cooperation with the Canadian Government for the shipment to the United States of many Canadian commodities for which in recent months, owing to war conditions, only irregular carrying facilities have been available.

The new line will be known as the Nova Scotia Steamships, Ltd., and will be operated by the Federal Line, as owners' agents. Frank Chipman, formerly general manager of the Plant Line steamers, operating from Boston to Halifax, will have personal charge of the new service.

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