

## Kings County Honor Roll

Harold James Best son of R. D. Best, Coldbrook. Killed in action, July, 1916.	Capt. Henry H. Pineo son of W. W. Pineo, Waterville. Killed in action, July 21, 1916.
J. B. Chase son of Wm. Chase, Lakeville Died of illness, Overseas, Oct. '16	Otis Swift son of W. A. Swift, Waterville Killed in France, July 3, 16
Ernest Bishop son of Edson Bishop, Alton. Died of Wounds, October, '16.	Carl Alcorn son of A. S. Alcorn, Berwick Killed in action, Aug. 1916
John Cowley Brown son of C. C. Brown, Greenwich Killed in action June 22, 1916	Lieut Vere K. Mason Acadia Rhodes Scholar Killed in action, Aug. 5, 1916.
Wilfrid Doherty son W. H. Doherty, Kentville Killed in action, April 19, '16	Ralph Schofield son of H Schofield, Kentville Killed in action June, 1916
Glen Ellis son of Alf. Ellis, Sheffield Mills Killed in action, October, 1916	Roy B. Rafuse son Fred Rafuse, Kentville. Killed in action June 7, 1916.
Clyde Fielding grandson of Dr. E. N. Payzant, Wolfville Killed in action, Oct. 1, 1916	William Arthur Elderkin son of J. A. Elderkin, Wolfville Killed in action, June, 1916.
Lieut. F. C. Mellor Son of T. C. Mellor, Kentville. Killed in action July 1st, 1916.	Sergt. William O. Parker son of O. V. Parker, Avonport Killed in action Dec. 25, 1916.
Harry B. Mahar son of Wesley Mahar, Kentville Killed in action Jan. 5, 1917	Co. Sergt Maj. H. L. McGarry, New Ross Road Killed in action, Sept. 14, 1916.
Carey Tupper son Herbert Tupper, Scotts Bay Killed in action, June, 1916	Lance Corpl. Clifton Hiltz son of E. Hiltz, Kingsport Killed in action June 3, 1916
Lance Corpl. Hugie Spencer son Clarence Spencer, Kentville Died of wounds, June 6, 1916.	Enoch James Won D. S. O., Formerly of Kentville Killed in action
Harry B. Dickiey son of H. S. Dickie, Canard Killed in action June 15, 1916	Cyril March Berwick, son of Dr. March, Killed in action, June, 1916

## U. Boat Campaign a Complete Failure

Figures Obtained By the Associated Press Which Demonstrate Failure of German Submarine Ruthlessness

London, March 15—The Associated Press has been placed in possession of a review of the first six weeks of the German unrestricted submarine campaign. The figures given are from the Board of Trade reports, and the conclusions are those of a highly competent authority.

"The German campaign, reported to have assumed enhanced vigor on February 1, must be singularly disappointing to the Germans themselves," says the review.

"At the beginning of January, 1917, Great Britain possessed approximately 5,731 vessels of 1,600 tons and over. Many others of lesser tonnage are not taken into consideration, owing to the importance of restricting the question to overseas traffic and cargo, judging the results carefully and looking to possible future developments.

"From Feb. 1, until March 14 the losses of British ships of over 1,600 tons were approximately 78, a little number deducted from the total leaves the British mercantile marine with 3,653 ships of over 1,600 tons after six weeks of German submarine warfare.

"It should be remembered that a very large proportion of tonnage is on the stocks building for the British mercantile marine, and a fair percentage of the total is being turned out monthly. In the total above mentioned no account is taken of ships completed or brought in neutral countries.

"During the period from February 1 to March 10 no British ships have been in any way blockaded in harbors. Every opportunity of carrying out their plans has been at the disposition of Germans after their declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare. It is extremely improbable that the German authorities will ever have the opportunity again for the following reasons:

"First—A large number of old tramp steamers, slow of speed, have been sunk, as they afforded easy prey.

"Second—Their efforts would be directed for the first six weeks or two months towards producing the most considerable results by careful organization and administration, with a view to affecting the morale of Neutral nations. A careful study of the German methods has been made by the British naval authorities, and anti-submarine measures have been adopted which, as the outcome of experience, have attained a large measure of success.

"Third—The arming of merchant vessels is rapidly taking place and it is capable of proof that a submarine takes particular care in attacking armed vessels, a large percentage of which always escape.

"Fourth—Anti-submarine devices are being daily perfected but a little time must necessarily elapse in order that they should receive a proper trial.

"Fifth—The German naval authorities are bound to find some difficulty in replacing the trained personnel, of which they have lost a considerable portion. It should be remembered that there is considerable difference between the efficiency of individual commanders and the greatest losses have been incurred through the action of a few submarine commanders, who by their skill and training stand far above the average U-boat officers who leave Germany on missions of destruction.

"The losses of the British mercantile marine are being steadily reduced. During the past two weeks only twenty nine

have been sunk as opposed to forty eight sunk in the first two weeks. The vessels engaged in the coastal trade are continually exposed to German submarines and are naturally included in a German commander's reports."

"As regards the general situation of the submarine warfare it may be thus summed up: It is having a more serious effect upon European neutrals than upon belligerent mercantile marine. The continued losses of ships will seriously affect post belum trade.

"The losses of British mercantile vessels in the first six weeks represent a percentage of 2.3 while the average daily movement of vessels in United Kingdom ports is 710. This figure excepts fishing and local craft.

"If the same rate of destruction were to continue at this average it would take at least a year to reduce the British mercantile marine by one half without taking into consideration additional tonnage procured from building or purchase."

## "Unmixed Joy" In London Men in Control Anti-German and Pro-Russia To Cure

LONDON, March 14—The news that "Great Russia" has joined the democracies of the world, and that one of the three great absolutist rulers of the world had resigned his throne in accordance with the demands of his people, was received here with unmixed joy. There has been no illusion about Russia here. Particularly in the last year it had been well understood that the situation there has been the people against the throne. "The people and the army are all for the war and against Germany," has been the word which came from Russia from all channels repeatedly. That the court has been enshrined in a pro-German atmosphere, and that the emperor was a weak man under the thumb of his wife and also under the domination of several members of the bureaucracy, some of whom were influenced only by the tradition of the old bureaucracy and others of whom were influenced by and in the pay of German diplomats, also had been reported.

The men now in control of the destinies of the great empire of western Europe are Russians who are anti-German and pro Russian to the core, so the Russian developments are regarded here as wholly to the benefit of the Entente Powers in the war.

### ANOTHER REPORT OF DEATHS

COPENHAGEN, via London, March 15—The Ekstrabladet reports that the Russian consul in Haparanda, Sweden, says that former Premier Sturmer and Minister of the Interior Protopopoff were both killed in Petrograd.

### EMPRESS UNDER GUARD

LONDON, March 16—A Petrograd despatch to the Daily Chronicle dated Wednesday, says the Empress of Russia has been placed under guard.

### Canadians Want to Fight in the Open

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, March 14—This is a period of "watchful waiting," mired in the mud, for the Canadians at the front. A visit to the trenches shows that the men are keen to finish the job of teaching Fritz manners, but the immediate task is to wrestle with the spring break-up, which, this year, more than usual, has made northern France a difficult country for the movement of armies. The Canadians are tired of trench warfare, and they express the hope that it is true that the Germans are equally so, and are preparing for what Hindenburg wants, a trial of strength in the open field.

Our men are filled with admiration of the troops in the Bapaume area who go forward in a region that is a perfect quagmire, men hauling heavy guns over new ground by almost incredible exertions.

Comparative youth are many of the officers and men actually holding the Canadian front. There was one revelation of this on a visit to a Major who is not yet twenty-two. He was recently gazetted, but still wears the badge indicating his rank as that of a lieutenant. He has been plugging away steadily for eight months, without leave. "Our people," he says, "are in far better spirits and condition than the enemy, who are receiving depressing letters from home. The food shortage in Germany has an undoubted effect on the morale of the enemy, even though he himself is still well fed."

Minard's Liment Cures Diphtheria.

### British Government to Build Ships in Canada

Ottawa, March 13—Shipbuilding, initiated in Canada by the British Government through the Imperial Munitions Board, is now being vigorously developed throughout the Dominion. It is understood that at the Canadian Vickers Co. plant at Montreal and on the Pacific ships which were being laid down for Norwegian owners are being taken over in connection with the new British programme. The contract for these totalled \$25,000,000. Additional contract are now being placed with the same firms.

Others firms engaged on the new shipbuilding plans include the Canada Steamship Co., the Polson and Thor Works of Toronto, the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., and the shipbuilding concerns of Vancouver and Victoria. Within the past week representatives of these companies have been negotiating at Ottawa.

New large plants on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are being arranged for, and in addition to the regular subsidies for dry docks and repair plants, already provided for by statute, it is understood that the Government has under consideration the granting of a subsidy for the shipbuilding end.

A large amount of the raw material has already been secured and options taken on more. This material will be divided up among the various contractors as need arises. It may be noted also that in the war vote passed by Parliament last month there was an item of \$17,000,000 for naval defense. The greater part of this, it is understood, goes toward the construction for the role and other naval vessels. The most part in Canada of cost pat-

Commercial craft will be of various tonnage and adapted for various uses. The extent of the order is limited only by the capacity of the Canadian yards to turn out what is required.

The arrangements are under the direction of J. W. Norcross, head of the Canada Steamships, Ltd., The tonnage which it is expected to build in the Dominion in the course of the next 2 years will probably entail an expenditure of a hundred million dollars or so. It will take the world some time to catch up to its needs of mercantile marine even should the war cease at an early date, owing to the great destruction of ocean tonnage during the war, and the present plans for stimulating shipbuilding in Canada look forward to next year's program as well as this year's. Heavy orders are also being placed in the United States.

### 400,000 Babies Brought Daily to Belgian Relief Commission

Montreal, March 16—The astonishing announcement is just made by the central Belgian relief committee here that no fewer than 400,000 babies under three years of age are brought by their mothers daily to the canteens of the Belgian relief commission for milk. In addition to that the commission has the care of 1,200,000 children who are fed daily, to say nothing of a large proportion of the adult population.

These particulars come from Mr. Hoover, the chairman of the commission, who says that the obligation of the people of the North American continent is greater than ever, in view of Belgium's crying needs. "It is an obligation to wards humanity," he says, "and is far greater than the obligation of the rich toward the poor."

Under Mr. Hoover there is a brave army of occupation of over 200 workers in Belgium, and this army, with the assistance of large numbers of Belgians, are carrying out a wonderful work in supporting and sustaining the population. The efficiency with which the work is being conducted is shown by the fact that the cost of bread supplies to the Belgians has been 20 per cent lower than in Montreal.

At the present time a special appeal is being made to Canadians to come forward with generous subscriptions in order that the present meagre allowances to people on the verge of starvation may be supplemented in the case of school children by an extra meal a day. This appears to be the most effective means of safeguarding the coming generation against the ravages of tuberculosis and other diseases now increasing at an alarming rate in consequence of the inadequate food supply.

### RED CROSS SOCIETY

The following is the contents of a box sent from the Kentville Red Cross Society: 203 pairs of socks, 18 pr. hospital socks, 11 pr. wristlets, 6 trench caps, 9 mufflers, 12 housewives (filled), 30 kit bags, 6 hospital shirts, 14 binders, 42 personal property bags, 3 suits pyjamas, 3 pillow cases, 2 night shirts, 2 bed jackets, 4 day shirts, 15 comfort bags (filled); 2 puzzles, 111 magazine stories.

1 parcel for prisoner.  
New Minas Society—22 pair socks, 2 hospital shirts, 2 suits pyjamas, 19 handkerchiefs, money, \$5.05.

Steam Mill—18 pairs socks, 6 personal property bags, 2 pyjama coats.

North Am—44 pairs socks, 1 night shirt.

Billtown—1 day shirts, 4 hospital shirts, 10 pairs socks, 1 nightshirt, 12 magazines.

Hall's Harbor—6 pair socks, 20 puzzles, Money 50c.

Centerville—6 personal property bags, 3 hospital shirts, 3 housewives.

Rev. A. T. Dykeman has accepted a call to the Yarmouth Zion Baptist Church his duties to commence there May 1st.