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Subscriptions.

Sir Charles Tupper

Sir Charles Tupper, Baronet, died at his home, Baxley Heath, England, Saturday morning, Oct. 30, aged 94 years.

The last survivor of the Fathers of Confederation, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., P. C., C. B., K. C. M. G., G. C. M. G., M. A., Hon. LL. D., Cambridge, Edinburgh, Acadia and Queens, M. D., was born July 2, 1821 at Amherst, N. S., the son of the late Rev. Charles Tupper, D. D., and of Miriam Lockhart Low, of Parrsboro, N. S.

The Tupper family were among the first settlers in Nova Scotia, the father of Sir Charles settling at Amherst, where the great statesman was born. The members of this branch of the family are direct descendants of Thomas Tupper, who emigrated to America in 1635, landing at Saugus, (now Lynn), Massachusetts.

Sir Charles Tupper's grandmother was a woman of extraordinary talents. A number of descendants have been distinguished for their gifts, and especially for their aptitude for acquiring languages.

Among them was the father of Sir Charles, who, in addition to his other remarkable endowments, had this special gift of languages. Sir Charles was educated at the different schools of Amherst, and at Horton Academy. After graduating there he took up the study of medicine and graduated M. D. at Edinburgh in 1843.

In the same year he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and commenced practice in his native county. From the beginning his superior talents, dominant personality and efficiency in his profession attracted attention.

In his twelve years of practice, before he was called into the sphere of politics, mountainous obstacles became a level plain, and toil and exposure the highest enjoyment.

With a spirit that knew no discouragement, saw no difficulties, and a body well seasoned by those twelve years of labor, he carefully examined the political arena into which he was invited as a contestant.

Three years after his graduation the young practitioner married Frances, daughter of Silas H. Morse, of Amherst, N. S., and to them were born three sons and one daughter.

At the general elections of 1855, Dr. Tupper was elected as member for Cumberland to the Local Assembly, his victory being a notable one, for he defeated the late Hon. Joseph Howe, then leader of the Liberal party in Nova Scotia, and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

On entering Parliament, the new member, conscious, it is said, of the weak points in the old Conservative programme, drew up and was allowed by his superiors to adopt a new and more progressive policy.

It is also recorded of him that, like Disraeli, he educated his party, he brought them to take a more comprehensive view of affairs, and attracted to himself the more moderate men of the other side, and with so much effect, that, in the following year, the reconstructed party came into power, and "the young doctor" as he was called, became Provincial Secretary.

From that time till the confederation of the provinces, he was, perhaps, the most prominent figure in local politics, having succeeded to the proprietorship in 1864. The conspicuous part he bore in the accomplishment of

Confederation is well known. He attended the Charlottetown and Quebec conferences, and afterwards went to England, where the matter was finally settled at the Westminster Palace Hotel conferences.

For his services he was created a C. B. On the formation of the first government he was invited to take office, but declined in favor of Sir Edward Kenny, despite the honor, in order to devote himself to the better interest of the country, and to meet obstacles arising in other provinces of the Dominion.

But his self-repression did not keep him long out of the Cabinet. He was sworn to the Privy Council in June, 1870, as President of the Council, an honor, which, it was conceded, he fully deserved.

Transferred to the Department of Inland Revenue in July 1872, he succeeded Sir Leonard Tilley as Minister of Customs in the early portion of 1873, and was still holding that office when the Macdonald administration resigned in the autumn of that year.

During the five years that the Conservative party was in opposition, Sir Charles, then Dr. Tupper, was Sir John A. Macdonald's principal organizer and adviser, and to no one was the Conservative party more indebted than to him for their return to power in 1878.

While in opposition he elaborated and brought before parliament the scheme of moderate protection for home industries known as the "National Policy," which was subsequently adopted and put into force.

In the new administration he became Minister of Public Works and afterwards created the Department of Railways and Canals, and was its first Minister. In 1879 he was created Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, an honor which was followed in 1886 by the bestowal of the Order of Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

In 1886 he was created Baronet and in 1908 a Privy Councillor. As Minister of Railways and Canals he carried out the policy of the government in reference to the enlarging of the Welland Canal, the deepening of the St. Lawrence Channel, the improvement of the Intercolonial Railway, and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

He retired from the ministry in 1884, and up to 1887 was the representative of the Dominion of Canada in London as High Commissioner. In January, 1896, he entered the Bowell administration as Secretary of State and on the retirement of Sir Mackenzie Bowell shortly afterwards, became Prime Minister of Canada.

The Conservatives were defeated at the general elections in that year and Sir Charles became leader of the opposition till 1900, when, meeting defeat in his own constituency, he retired from public life. Since his retirement he has spent his time partly in Canada, at Vancouver, where his son Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper resides, and partly in England, where he has made his home at The Mount, Baxley Heath, Kent.

For the past few years Sir Charles has been steadily growing more feeble in body, but even at ninety after a life of ceaseless activity, he took a keen interest in the affairs of the world, particularly in the political fortunes of the great Dominion in the shaping of whose destiny he played such a conspicuous part.

His last public appearance was at a dinner a few days before the coronation of King George, held in the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, in the very room, forty-four years before, the fifteen framers of the Confederation Act had passed upon the final draft of the agreement which made Canada a united Dominion.

The last of the fathers of Confederation will be brought home to the county he loved so well and to which he gave of all his

energy, intellect and enterprise. Sir Charles Tupper will sleep his last sleep in Amherst, his birthplace, the scene of his many political battles and victories. To Cumberland county will be brought the war horse of Cumberland; his battles are over, his work is done.

Britain will pay a last tribute to its greatest imperialist of the overseas dominions. That emblem of British imperialism, the mighty navy, will have the honor of bringing home the man who fought the battles for imperial unity. A warship will be sent to convey the remains of the great statesman to Halifax. Twenty years ago the battleship Dominion performed a similar duty when the body of Sir John Thompson was brought from London to the same city.

Canada will give a national funeral to the last of the fathers of Confederation. And a grateful nation's tribute will not rest there, but it is understood that a national memorial to the great Nova Scotian, Canadian and Britisher will be erected in the capital. This will be done at once so that it may be completed and unveiled in 1917 on the fiftieth anniversary of the confederation of the provinces in which Sir Charles played a part not even second to Macdonald, Brown or Cartier.

Charles Stewart Tupper, of Winnipeg, son of the late James Stewart Tupper, and grandson of the late Sir Charles, succeeds to the baronetcy. He is a son-in-law of Dr. Charles Morse, registrar of the exchequer court of Ottawa, and is about to leave for the front, having obtained a commission in the Cameron Highlanders.

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Progress of the War

London, Oct. 27.—According to the Times the following is the situation of affairs in Serbia: "On the Serbo-Romanian frontier the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces are within twenty miles of each other. The Austro-German armies are advancing southwest and southeast of Belgrade on a hundred mile front, which now extends between twenty-five and forty miles south of the Danube. On the west the converging advance from the Drina continues, and on the east Bulgarian main force likewise is gaining ground. The following, the newspaper adds, is the situation on the Belgrade-Nish-Saloniki line: The Germans command the first fifty miles from Belgrade, the Serbians the next one hundred and fifty miles, the Bulgarians the next 100 miles and the French the last fifty miles to the Greek frontier. The Bulgarian forces which have occupied Negotin and Pralovo are marching northward along the Serbo-Romanian frontier to join the Rumanian army which, after crossing the Danube at Orsova, has driven the Serbians west of Kladovo.

The London newspapers this morning published an appeal from M. Pachitch, the Serbian premier, for speedy aid from England in Serbia's superhuman efforts to defend her existence against the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, who have he says, condemned her to death. "For twenty days," the premier says: "our common enemies have tried to annihilate us, and despite the heroism of our soldiers our resistance cannot be expected to be maintained indefinitely."

Petrograd, Oct. 27, via London, Oct. 28.—British submarines have sunk four more German steamers in the Baltic. This announcement is made in the Russian official statement issued tonight, Paris, Oct. 27.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: After having exploded in the neighborhood of the road from Arras to Lille, to the southeast of Neuville St. Vaast, a series of powerful mines, which destroyed the German entrenchments and entanglements, our troops immediately occupied the excavations. They installed and maintained themselves very violent bombardment and several counter-attacks by the enemy, who suffered serious losses. We captured about thirty prisoners. To the north of the Aisne, in the sector of Roche, west of Soissons, the methodical fire of our batteries has caused heavy damage to the organizations, blockhouses and shelters of the enemy. To the east of Rheims the Germans renewed on the front, from La Ferme Des Marquises to the Prosnes, their attempt to attack with the employment of suffocating gases in large quantities. Our troops were able to protect themselves efficaciously against the blankets of gas coming from the enemy trenches. They broke down by infantry and artillery barrier fire, the effort of the assailants, who were everywhere and completely repulsed. Spirited combats with the grenade continued during the entire day, with out appreciable change, in the trenches to the north of Ville Sur Tourche. The Belgian official communication reads: The enemy displayed much activity this morning on the Belgian front. His artillery bombarded Furnes, Loos and several points on our front. To the north of Steenstraete there has been bomb fighting.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight is as follows: "Artillery actions, particularly interesting and prolonged are reported in Belgium on the Hot Sas-Steenstraete front, as well as to the north of Arras, in the Bois En Hache and in the region of Rocourt. The enemy, directed in Champagne a violent bombardment against our positions at Missions De Champagne and Tahure. Our batteries replied by systematic fire on the enemy trenches. In the Vosges one of our reconnaissances having accomplished at Reich Ackerkopf the destruction of an enemy trench which had been shattered by our cannonading, the Germans delivered a counter-attack which was easily repulsed. The Belgian official statement reads: "There was a slight bombardment to the

north of Dixmude, and a violent bombardment between the 'Ferryman's House' and Steenstraete."

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To forestall this the Austrians also are attacking in Montenegro, but have made little progress, as the Montenegrins, under their veteran fighting King, have had a long time to prepare for just such an event and thus far have beat off all attempts to throw them back. In fact, the Montenegrins hold some strong positions in Austrian territory, out of which they will have to be driven before their own country is invaded.

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The New Russia

It is reported that since the Czar's government put vodka under the ban the Russian peasants have saved one hundred million roubles a month, or \$52,500,000. In the twelve months since that decree was put into force the saving would amount to \$630,000,000, and it is now reported that the Russian government is shortly to issue an internal loan of \$500,000,000. If so the peasants should be able to take care of it from their savings.

The new Russia may be said to date from 1914, the outbreak of war. Before that time Germany did not seriously regard the possibility of opposition from the East. Her plan was to conquer France first, and then Great Britain. Russia was to be reckoned with in the indefinite future. But Russia surprised the world. She mobilized her troops with a facility entirely above and beyond all expectations and, once in line they fought valiantly and well. But for the onslaught of the Russian steam roller early in the campaign the Germans would have been able to bring much more pressure to bear in France. The progress of the Muscovite troops, however, was so marked that official Germany was forced to pay serious attention to the "bear" and to send to the eastern battle front army corps after army corps of the flower of the Austro-German forces.

Today Russia is confident that her cause will triumph and that the enemy is already on the road to defeat. Travellers recently returned from Petrograd and Moscow report the Russian people as more contented, more prosperous than ever. They have taken on a new energy and the sole desire now is to prosecute the campaign until rewarded by complete victory. When the story of the war is written in its entirety it will be found that more than passing credit for the success of the Allies must be given to the Muscovites. It is a new Russia that faces the Teuton today.

New York, Oct. 28.—Agents of the Russian government, it was reliably reported here today, are seeking to establish a credit loan in this country, somewhat similar to the recent \$500,000,000 Anglo-French credit loan—although no bond issue is contemplated—of from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 and more, if it can be obtained. Details of the proposed loan were lacking, but in one quarter it was reported that the Russian government was willing to pay as high as 9 per cent. interest for a loan of this size. This report added that the loan probably would be for eighteen months, and would be in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000. It is said that negotiations looking to the establishment of the loan have been under way for some little time past, and that a definite announcement might be forthcoming soon. This however, could not be confirmed. The sum said to be sought by Russia would be spent entirely in this country in the payment of supplies shipped to Russia by American exporters.

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London, Oct. 29.—The Germans with their Austrian and Bulgarian Allies, are still making an attempt to cut off the retreat of the main Serbian army, which is offering such spirited resistance to the invaders. While Von Mackensen's force advance slowly from the north the Austrians have crossed the western border of Serbia, south of Visegrad, and are moving eastward, and the Bulgarians are marching westward on a wide front from Piro, which lies southeast of Nish, to Zajecar, to the northeast of Nish. It is, of course a long way across, and the country is difficult to traverse, but the Serbians are bound to defend it as long as possible, as their great arsenal at Kragevatz is situated in this area, and they will doubtless hold on, with the hope of making an eventual retirement in the mountains, along the Montenegrin frontier and in that country.

To forestall this the Austrians also are attacking in Montenegro, but have made little progress, as the Montenegrins, under their veteran fighting King, have had a long time to prepare for just such an event and thus far have beat off all attempts to throw them back. In fact, the Montenegrins hold some strong positions in Austrian territory, out of which they will have to be driven before their own country is invaded.

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