

# TERCENTENARY OF SHAKESPEARE NEXT SUNDAY

Anniversary of Death of England's Immortal Dramatist Will be Celebrated the World Over.

Stratford-on-Avon, His Birthplace, Will Observe Occasion by Fortnight's Performance of His Plays.

London, April 18.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—There will be widespread celebration of the Shakespeare tercentenary, notwithstanding that war has interfered with the more ambitious plans outlined by the committee two years ago.

April 22 (equivalent to May 3 under the new style calendar) will be the central date in the celebration. On that day 300 years ago, the great dramatist died at Stratford-on-Avon. His exact birth date is more obscure, but there is some ground for believing that he was also born on April 23, although the date may have been any where between April 22 and May 4, of the year 1564.

The National Tercentenary Committee, under the patronage of King and Queen, has arranged for Shakespeare services in practically all the churches of the kingdom on April 30, with the principal service in Westminster Abbey. On Monday, May 1, a meeting will be held in the Mansion House, with an address, it is hoped, by the Prime Minister, and other speeches by various notables celebrating the national memory of the poet.

On May 2, there will be a gala performance of Julius Caesar under Royal Patronage, at the Drury Lane Theatre, with all the great English Shakespearean stars as actors.

May 3 will be celebrated in the schools as Shakespeare Day. On the same day, Professor John W. Mackail of Oxford, will deliver the annual Shakespeare lecture at the British Academy, and a national committee will meet to arrange for a permanent memorial of the occasion in behalf of the school children of the nation. On Friday, the 5th, a pilgrimage takes place to Stratford-on-Avon, where the chief actors of the day will give a performance of scenes from Shakespearean dramas at the Memorial Theatre.

In London, a series of Memorial Lectures will be given by Sidney Lee, at London University, beginning March 14, while a similar course will be given at Gresham College by Professor Foster Watson.

The London Shakespeare League has arranged for the unveiling of a memorial in Curtain Road to mark the site

of Shakespeare's Theatre in Shoreditch. Under the same auspices there will be lectures on Shakespeare and a reading of Hamlet by Ben Greet. Mr. Greet is also to be in charge of the presentation of twenty Shakespeare plays at popular prices in the old Victoria Hall.

The British Empire Shakespeare Society will strike a commemorative medallion likeness which will go to all parts of the world.

Several of the London boroughs will have celebrations of their own. Hampstead, for example, will have a series of lectures and readings, under the chairmanship of the mayor.

The National Committee is preparing "A Book of Homage," which will contain tributes to the poet from various corners of the globe.

At Stratford-on-Avon, there will be a fortnight of Shakespearean performances, and a long series of special celebrations, including a procession to Shakespeare's church and a floral decoration of the tomb in the church.

Oxford is to have a Tercentenary Exhibition at Bodley's Library, opening on April 24. Manchester has a committee of its own which has arranged an elaborate series of lectures, recitals, performances of songs, pageants, competitions, and exhibitions. A permanent memorial will be provided at Manchester in the form of a Shakespeare Garden, laid out on lines parallel to that at Stratford-on-Avon.

There will be less important tercentenary performances and observances in practically every city of importance in Great Britain and Ireland. The features at Dublin will be a gala performance of Henry V.

The little group of enthusiasts who maintain that Bacon really wrote most of the works attributed to Shakespeare, are reported to be preparing a "ceremony of desecration," which, however, no details have been announced.

**ST. JOHN BILL RECONSIDERED.**  
Fredericton, April 19.—Committee room, April 19, 1916.  
The municipalities committee met again this morning for the purpose of reconsidering the bill promoted by the County of St. John to enable a tax to be put upon outside labor brought into the county, which bill was agreed to yesterday.

F. R. Taylor, K. C., appeared to oppose the proposal. In course of his argument he said the principle of business was against restrictions on freedom of labor going about from place to place and before anything like the municipalities committee should be heard. No opportunity had been afforded them to consider provisions of this bill because it was sprung upon the legislature by the county secretary without any preliminary notice or advertisement of any kind. The only argument advanced in favor of the bill was that sometimes the county was put to expense when outside labor was left as a charge on the municipality. The C. P. R. for whom he appeared, were ready to assume responsibility of indemnifying the municipalities for any expense it was put to through any of its employees of this class becoming a public charge, and they were prepared to give the county secretary an undertaking to that effect. Such legislation as is contemplated by the bill was far reaching and important, and it should not go through without proper notice to parties who would be so largely affected, and the measure proposed was not calculated to effect the end the county secretary had in mind.

On this undertaking the bill was agreed to and amendments adopted yesterday authorizing the levy of a poll tax of \$5.00 per head and compelling employers to furnish collectors with names of all men in their employ were struck out.

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# WITH THE BRITISH ON DESERT FRONT

"Somewhere in Egypt" as Army is Building Roads and Making Trenches.

Not an Easy Task to Reach the New Front—Turks no Nearer Their Goal Than Year Ago.

By Malcolm Ross.  
The following written by Mr. Malcolm Ross, the Official Representative with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, is issued by the High Commissioner for New Zealand:

The second season since the war began is in full swing at Cairo, but the tropic suits and gay gowns of the rich cosmopolitan tourists are conspicuous only by their absence. Khaki still reigns.

At present there is no fighting in our zone. The army is "somewhere in Egypt" doing desert marches, building roads and railways, laying pipe and telegraph lines, and making trenches. A Tommy writes home to his mother to say that he is in a strange country inhabited mostly by natives. He adds that where he is camped there are no shops—only sand. He walks out a mile or two and there is more—sand. He adds a line asking her to tell father that there is no use coming out to this country to grow rubber!

**Dug-Out to Damak.**  
From a damp dug-out on Gallipoli to the white damak of Shepherd's Hotel is a far cry and a pleasant change, but after a time the conventions and even the manners of civilization begin to wear thin and their charm and you long for change. The day comes when you feel a sense of elation in buying another camp bed and a canvas bucket and all the other odds and ends lost, stolen, or strayed on Gallipoli.

It is not so easy as it seems to get the new front. Leaving your camp in the early morning, you have a long day and a long night of almost every available means of locomotion except an aeroplane, and we had seen the new front and the new line. Whether it will ever be a shot fired from none of us can say. But we live in hope.

**MILLTOWN, N. B. MAINTAINED**  
Ottawa, April 19.—The following casualties were announced tonight:  
Infantry.  
Killed in action—Herbert Reginald Crowell, Vancouver; Corporal Richard Edgerton Warburton, Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Missing—Lance Corporal Arthur Hilton Cook, Ohio, Yarmouth, N. S.; Ernest Ives, Joggins Mines, N. S.; George Ives, Sydney Mines, N. S.; Murray Wilson, Yarmouth, N. S.; Wounded—Florence Archib, Price, New Glasgow, N. S.; Basil Melburn Randolph, Liscombe, N. S.; Edward White, Amherst, N. S.; Charles Lewis Whitley, Milltown, N. B.

**Artillery.**  
Killed in action—Driver Albert H. Green, England.  
Wounded—Gunner Percy Wedge, England.  
Mounted Rifles.  
Wounded—John MacLeod, Scotland.  
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Killed in action—Allen Duncan Day, England; Horace Fararak, England; Henry Garnet, England; Michael Hurley, Ireland; Thomas William Horwood, England; Fred V. James, England; Wm. Jamney, England; John Finlay MacLennan, Scotland; Lance Corporal Henry Matheson, Scotland; John McWilliams, Ireland; Alex. Moncrieff, Scotland; Robina G. Palmer, England; Geo. Davidson, Patterson, Scotland; Archibald Rhodes, England; Wm. Henry Robson, England; Leonard Godfrey Rope, England; Andrew Ross, Scotland; Frank Elson Rowley, England; Richard Sherwood, England; Thomas Smith, England; Corporal Charles Woods, England; Geo. Handel Samuel Workman, England.  
Died of wounds—John Morton, England; Samuel Orr, Ireland; Fred Sims, England.

Seriously ill—James Scott, England; Percy Stanley Sharpe, England.  
Wounded—Geo. Gannon, Antio, England; Donald Barrie, Scotland; James Rennie Davidson, Scotland; Harold Everitt, England; Vivian Herbert Ervitt, England; James V. Fitz-walter, Paisley, Scotland; Wm. Walker Galloway, England; John Wm. Griffiths, England; Sergt. Charles Isaac Hitchcock, England; Joseph Henry Hoffman, England; Wm. Innes, Ontario; Herbert Hoarsham, England; Benjamin Huckle, England.

**Unsightly Pimples Covered His Face.**  
All diseases and blemishes of the skin are caused by the blood being in an impure condition.

You cannot make a good complexion from the outside; you must get to the seat of the trouble. You must make the blood pure and rich by taking a medicine that will drive out all the impurities and poisons from the blood; one that drives out everything from the system that is the cause of these unsightly skin eruptions.

The best blood cleansing medicine on the market to-day is Burdock Blood Bitters; a medicine that has been used with the greatest success for the past forty years; a medicine you don't expect when you buy it.

Mr. Lemox D. Cook, Indian Path, N.S., writes: "I was writing you a few lines to tell you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. Last winter my face was covered with pimples. I tried different kinds of medicine, and all seemed to fail. I was one day to a friend's house, and there they advised me to use B.B.B., so I purchased two bottles, and before I had them taken I found I was getting better. I got two more and when they were finished I was completely cured. I find it is a great blood purifier, and I recommend it to any one who has these troubles."

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This is in marked contrast with the practice of the late government. Investigation after investigation was asked only to be refused, and when the then government thought it saw an opportunity to persecute and finally crush Sir George Foster, an investigation into the question of insurance in this country was held. Was it wide open, as every investigation on behalf of the present government has been? By no means. Even the questions allowed to be put by counsel for the individuals they were trying to persecute were limited. They could only ask what partisan counsel would allow.

One of the questions of the hour is the status of General Hughes. There is much debate upon this question but the Prime Minister made it very clear yesterday that the minister of militia is still a member of the government and that his retirement from the portfolio is temporary so that he will have an opportunity of giving his full time to the work of investigation.

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For the Exclusive Purpose of Carrying Products from the United States and Argentina.  
Bern, April 19, via Paris.—The Swiss government has directed its commercial department to charter a number of neutral steamers, especially American, exclusively for Swiss importations from the United States and Argentina. The names of the steamers and the sailing schedule will be communicated to belligerents for the purpose of preventing erroneous attacks.

Switzerland is virtually dependent upon America for her food supplies, which have been greatly restricted by the recent use of such large numbers of merchant vessels for war purposes.

**RUSSIAN GOVT MAY FORBID KILLING OF SABLE FOR 3 YEARS**  
Petrograd, April 18.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—An expedition sent out by the Department of Agriculture to study supply of fur-bearing animals has just returned from an exploration tour covering 7,450 miles of territory along the Yenisei river in Western Siberia. As a result of his investigations in chief of the expedition, M. Solovieff, recommends a prohibition of killing of the sable for an additional three years, the first period of three years, which will end in October, 1916, having proven insufficient to replenish the supply. Without such protection, in his opinion the sable will very soon become extinct in Russia.

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# WILSON'S MESSAGE

Break With Berlin U. S. Unless Germany The Present Situation

PRES. WILSON TELLS CONGRESS GUARANTIES HAVE AMOUNTED AND U. S. AS CHAMPION OF NEUTRALITY CANNOT LONGER REMAIN WHILE LAWS OF HUMANITY ARE VIOLATED BY GERMAN PRACTICES.

Washington, April 18.—President Wilson this afternoon passed the time in his study as the conduct of her submarine war, the time has come when the representative of all neutrals to break solemnly and unambiguously and forever abandoned diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The President spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of Congress: A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly. "It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the imperial government of Germany announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war, and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of the portion of the high seas, and that it was of belligerent ownership, to keep out of the waters it had thus prescribed or else enter them at their peril.

"The government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical violation of the law of nations, particularly if submarine crafts were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon the principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of non-combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case, be observed by such vessels.

"It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks which no right to close any part of the high seas against their use, or expose them to such risks, could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government.

"Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our government, the imperial German government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders, and assured the government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution to and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants.

"What has actually happened in the year which has since elapsed, we have shown that those hopes were not justified, those assurances insusceptible of being fulfilled, in pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of the world, which was announced and entered upon by the imperial German government, in despite of the solemn protest of this government, the commanders of German submarines have with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, but wherever they could encounter them, in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by, less and less observant of restraints of any kind, and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon every sort of errand.

"Vessels of neutral ownership, even when neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed, along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired upon or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take the rights of neutrals before she was sent to the bottom.

"But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. What this government foresaw must happen has happened. Tragedy has followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances as to make it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if without limit, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and humanity.

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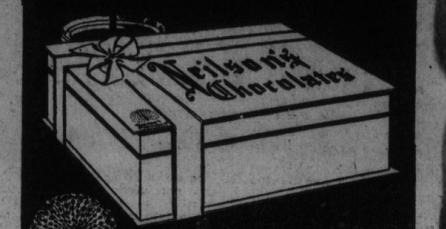
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**"NO 'USAND NOR NOTHIN'"**  
A considerable mingling of social classes occurs in our hill village, writes a correspondent, owing to the townfolk's practice of renting summer cottages in our midst and living there neighborly with the real working people for whom the places were built. In one such case the resident from town was an unmarried lady, the "gentle" cottager next door had a husband who to put it mildly, was notoriously no blessing to her. Making a friendly call on the wife was greatly impressed by the pleasant air of comfort and well being achieved in a cottage otherwise the duplicate of her own. She looked round with a mildly envious air and earnestly remarked, on a little sigh, "Be, Miss X—, you ought to be with the tribunal, the woman was 'appy—no 'usand nor nothin.'" Manchester Guardian.

**"THE ROSERY."**  
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**THE HIGH PROOF OF EASTER BLOOM**  
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