


Rich AND Mellow



KING COLE TEA

You'll Like the Flavor

SHIPS DIFFER FROM NELSON'S; NAVY'S SPIRIT SAME

Sir John Jellicoe Tells of Work of the Fleet on Seven Seas

(Special to the Star.)
London, Jan. 20. (By Mail.)—Sir John Jellicoe made his first public speech since his transference from the command of the fleet to the post of First Sea Lord, when he was presented with the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company of London, England, on Monday.

"There are great differences between the conditions of today and a hundred years ago. There is the greater speed of ships, in the longer range of guns, in the menace of the torpedo as fired from ships, destroyers, and submarines, and the menace of mines, the use of aircraft as scouts and of wireless telegraphy.

"In the Napoleonic era the ships opened fire with guns at ranges of about 800 yards. The ships of today open fire at 22,000 yards (or eleven nautical miles) range, and the gunfire begins to be very effective at 18,000 yards. The torpedo as fired from surface vessels is effective certainly up to ten thousand yards' range, and this requires that a ship shall keep beyond this distance to fight her guns. As the conditions of visibility in the North Sea particularly are frequently such as to make fighting difficult beyond a range of ten thousand yards and as modern fleets are invariably accompanied by very large numbers of destroyers whose main duty is to attack with the torpedo the heavy ships of the enemy, it will be recognized how great becomes the responsibility of the Admiral in commanding a fleet, particularly under the conditions of low visibility to which I have referred.

"As soon as destroyers tumble upon a fleet within torpedo range the situation becomes critical for the heavy ships. The submarine is another factor which has changed the situation, as this class of vessels with the use of mines entirely prevents the close blockade resorted to in former days. In addition, these two weapons add greatly to the anxieties of those in command. It is one thing dealing with an enemy that you can see; it is a different matter to deal with a hidden foe. Thus modern conditions add immensely in this respect to the responsibility of those commanding fleets. They cannot get warning of the enemy being at sea until the enemy is well at sea.

"Nelson watching Villeneuve off Cadix had his 27-gun squadron close to the enemy's port and could see what was actually going on inside the blockade. The British fleet of today, watching the German High Sea Fleet, is not in the same happy position. The British ships are working in the open sea, and the greater is the difficulty of intercepting him. There was never any likelihood in the olden days of the enemy's fleet escaping unseen unless the blockading squadron was forced from its watching position by bad weather, which of course occasionally occurred. In our day submarines and mines compel the watching force to take up their station further and further away.

The German Coast

"In spite of this, and in spite of the German host as to the occasions on which the German Fleet has searched the North Sea for the British Fleet, our enemies have only on one occasion ventured sufficiently far with their main fleet to give us an opportunity to engage them. No vessel, neutral or British, has sighted the High Sea Fleet far from its ports on any occasion. It is true that on August 19 of last year the enemy's fleet came within a measurable distance of the English coast, being sighted by some of our patrols, but turned back, presumably because the presence of our fleet was reported by their aircraft.

"Raids on the British coast with fast cruisers or battle-cruisers have been carried out, but on each occasion the passage from the German waters has been made, apparently, under cover of the night, the enemy appearing off our coast at dawn and retiring before comparatively small forces. Such feats were, of course, impossible in the days of slow speed and are now undertaken probably only in the hope of enticing us into the adoption of a false strategy by breaking up our forces to guard all vulnerable points.

"I do not criticise the Germans for their strategy, or for not running any risks with their fleet. On the other hand, their bias of searching the North Sea for the enemy must be pronounced as without justifiable basis.

World-Wide Activities

"The next point to which I would like to draw your attention has reference to the world-wide nature of the war in relation to the British Navy. It is not, perhaps, always realized how far-reaching are our naval activities, and how great, therefore, is the call on our naval resources. It may be interesting to state that the approximate number of vessels of all classes which comprise the British Navy of today is nearly 4,000. This includes battleships, battle-cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarine boats, mine-sweepers, patrols, and many other miscellaneous craft, all of which are necessary for the effective conduct of a war today.

"Our activities range from the White Sea, where we are doing the best to assist our gallant Russian Allies, past the North and South Atlantic, where our cruiser squadrons are at work, on to the far Pacific, where we are working in co-operation with our Japanese Allies. On the West Coast of Africa the Navy took no inconsiderable share in the fighting in the Cameroons. In the Mediterranean the Navy took a hand in the Dardanelles campaign, assisted by our gallant French Allies, and is now working with both the French and Italian Navies in the Balkan campaign and in the Adriatic.

"On the east Coast of Africa the naval forces, including our river-guns, monitors and aircraft, have rendered great service to our kinsmen from the Union of South Africa, the Persian Gulf and up the Tigris River numerous river-guns and other vessels are assisting our army in the Mesopotamia campaign. Our East Indies Squadron, which is working from Port Said through the Canal and the Red Sea, is helping the army of Egypt and safeguarding communications with India, and thence to far Eastern waters.

"In the early days of the war the Navy was pleased and honored to work along with our gallant Japanese Allies in the capture of Kiao-Chau. In fact it may be said that there is no part of the world in which the navy has not duties and responsibilities in connection with this war, and I might draw attention to the arduous and continuous work of the Cruiser Squadron in home waters, which is mainly engaged in preventing supplies from reaching our enemies. Ships are intercepted and boarded in great numbers, under every condition of weather, and some idea of the work may be gathered from the fact that an average of some eighty ships of all kinds are intercepted and examined weekly on the high seas by the vessels of this squadron. The task of keeping the large number of ships working in all parts of the world, of supplying them with fuel, munitions, etc., can only be recognized by those in possession of all the facts.

"The work, too, involves a great effort on the part of the Mercantile Marine. Without our Mercantile Marine the Navy—and, indeed, the world—could not exist. Upon it have been dependent for the movement of our troops overseas—over seven millions of men, having been transported—together with all the guns, munitions, and stores required by the Army. The safeguarding of these transports, both from the attack of such surface vessels as have been at large and from submarine attack, has been carried out by the Navy. We have had to draw also much upon the personnel of the Mercantile Marine, not only for the manning of the transport ships, but also very largely for the manning of our patrol and mine-sweeping craft, nearly 2,500 skippers being employed as seamen R.N.R.

"The number of R.N.R. executive officers has increased almost four-fold since the outbreak of the war. In fact, it is impossible to measure fully the debt which the country owes to our Mercantile Marine. In the old days it used to be said that there was jealousy between the Mercantile Marine and the Royal Navy, but whatever may have been the case then, there is no room now in the Navy for anything but the most sincere admiration and respect for the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine.

"I think I know sufficient of the officers and men to believe that the feeling is reciprocated. Those of us who have been closely associated with the officers and men who man our armed merchant vessels and patrol craft, have realized from the first day of the war how magnificent were their services, how courageous their conduct, and how unflinching their devotion to duty, under the most dangerous conditions. The value of the services of the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine goes also far beyond their work in armed vessels. When one thinks of the innumerable cases of unarmed ships being sunk by torpedo or gun-fire from land, in a heavy sea, with the ships company dependent alone upon boats for their safety, one is lost in admiration of the spirit of heroism of those who not only endure dangers and hardships

THE EUROPEAN WAR

BAPAUME CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH

London, March 17.—The British troops have made another extensive advance, entering German positions on a front of about sixteen miles, according to the official report from British headquarters in France to-night.

On the north the British gain reached from Bapaume to Monchy-A-Bains and included the villages of Le Transloy, Achiet-Le-Grand, Achiet-Le-Petit, Bueuoy and others. On the south the gain included various villages from La Maisonette (south of Peronne) to Fresnes.

The text of the statement reads: "Bapaume has been captured by our troops after stiff fighting with the German guard. The town has been systematically pillaged by the enemy. All private houses and public buildings alike have been destroyed, and everything of value carried off or burned. Our advance has proceeded rapidly during the day on both banks of the Somme. South of the river we have entered the enemy's positions on a front of about sixteen miles and occupied the villages of Fresnes, Herpigny, Villers-Carbonnel, Baroux, Herpigny and La Maisonette. North of the river, in addition to the town of Bapaume, we are in possession of the villages of Le Transloy, Bierville, Bhuucourt, Achiet-Le-Grand, Achiet-Le-Petit, Ablaineville, Duceuy and Essarts. We also hold Quessoy Farm, 1,500 yards northeast of the last named village, and have gained the western and northwestern defenses of Monchy-Au-Bois. We carried out successful raids east and northeast of Arras. The enemy's support lines were reached, and two machine guns and a number of prisoners were captured. A hostile raiding party was driven off.

WAR BRIEFS

Sir R. L. Borden has been again visiting Canadians at the front. "Canucks take to aviation like duck take to water," says a British aviation teacher.

Germany has decided to let her criminal classes enroll themselves in the army.

It is reported again that, within sixty, or perhaps within thirty days, militia will be called out. The first call will be for 50,000 men.

Bethmann von Hollweg accuses President Wilson of submitting to British dictation and using international law in a one-sided manner.


Authoritative information received in England states that Germany has reduced by one-half the ration set aside for the civilian population of Belgium.

Three men, said to be Germans, charged with attempting to blow up the C. P. R. station at Brownville, have been arrested. They were on the way east.

A Canadian prisoner, lately exchanged, says that he was one of 4,000 taken from prison and reroadoned over Germany to show the people how successful the Germans had been at the Somme. "Not one of them had seen the Somme. They had all been captured previously.

Russia accuses Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians and Turks of using explosive bullets, gas, burning liquids, poison liquids, of poisoning wells, misusing flags of truce and Red Cross flags, bombing railways, trains and sinking hospital ships. Russia affirms that everyone of these charges can be proved, and threatens reprisals.

Every day is PURITY-FLOUR-DAY with cooks who are satisfied with nothing less than the flakiest pastry and finest bread.



PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

DISTRICT DIVISION, S. of T.

A very interesting and inspiring session of the Annapolis County District Division was held in Warren's Hall, Bridgetown, on Tuesday afternoon and evening, February 27th, District W. P., T. G. Bishop in the chair. There were present twenty-seven delegates, representing eight Divisions, and a number of visitors.

The District W. P. in his opening speech compared the conditions resulting from the war and from interdependence, said interdependence had caused more misery and suffering, but was glad to say that great strides had been made along temperance lines and hoped soon to see a national wide prohibition.

The W. P. of Olive Branch Division with whom the District Division convened, in a few well chosen remarks, welcomed the delegates of the District Division in their midst, to which H. G. Parker of Belleisle replied, and said he was glad to be present for two reasons; one was, that he felt it his duty, as he feels he has a place in the work of the District Division; and second, because he went for pleasure and profit and always got what he went for. He also requested that an effort be made in every Subordinate Division to organize a Cadet Corps and a Band of Hope.

The reports from the different Subordinate Divisions were then given, and all showed that the Temperance cause today is a thoroughly live issue. A. B. Clark in his report said that even should temperance be left out, yet the Subordinate Division is a good place for educational teaching and a place well worth frequenting. The reports showed that during the year a number of earnest and faithful workers had passed on to their reward, such men as Fletcher Parker, Henry Boney, Edward Rice and Jonas Tupper, and a resolution was passed that the Subordinate Divisions to which they belonged convey to their respective families the heartfelt sympathy of this meeting.

L. W. Elliott of Clarence then gave to the meeting the facts concerning the coming suit in the appeal against the Temperance Act, and a resolution was formed, asking the delegates present to carry back to their respective societies a statement concerning the financial situation of the coming suit, and ask for aid in behalf of the Temperance Act.

Mr. John Titus of Hampton was elected as District W. P. for the ensuing year.

The evening session, being in the form of an entertainment given by the members of Olive Branch, assisted by the Rev. A. R. Reynolds and one or two members of the District Division as speakers, was pronounced a decided success by the large audience which filled the Hall, and all voted it an evening well spent.

EXTRACTS FROM A LECTURE

Given by a Prominent Politician of England, in Y.M.C.A. Hall at Bramshot, on February 1, 1917.

Editor Monitor, Bridgetown, N.S.

Sir:—Since coming to England, I have had the pleasure on several occasions of reading your papers and assure you that it is appreciated by us over here.

It might be interesting to your readers to know the views of a prominent politician on "What We Want" or "Our Peace Terms," as he expressed them in a lecture given in the Y. M. C. A. here last Sunday at mass meeting.

After several selections by the now famous 80th Canadian Band, Capt. (Rev.) J. D. Spidle, in his able manner, introduced the speaker, who, in turn, welcomed the Canadians to the "Mother Country" and expressed the appreciation of his government at the splendid way in which Canada had come to their aid. He said that we had left a country vastly different to the one to which we had come. Canada, with her four or five million square miles and her population of some six millions or more, was a great country of the future, and England with her one hundred and twenty-one thousand square miles and her population of forty-two millions, was a country with a great history behind her.

He then spoke of the conditions under which we entered the war and our purpose in doing so. Germany's disregard to treaties and international law had made many changes necessary and we are now facing new conditions, necessitating more stringent terms of peace.

1st—We want "the observance of treaties and international law."

This he felt was a very reasonable condition.

2nd—We want "security for the small nations and respect to nationality."

This he thought was very important for the well-being of all nations.

3rd—We want "to satisfy the legitimate ambitions of the larger nations, Germany included."

4th—We want "to destroy militarism and the spirit of militarism wherever found."

Wherever the spirit of militarism had crept in the spirit of democracy had been driven out and the country ruled by the iron hand of the few, eventually failed.

5th—We want "co-operation of the nations of the world."

This he said was absolutely necessary for the exchange of commerce, etc.

6th—We want "the establishment of some system through which all nations will be able to settle their disputes."

This lecture was very instructive and highly appreciated by the large crowd present.

We have been fortunate in having the privilege of hearing some of the best talent of this "Old Country."

Thanking you for space in your valuable paper, I am,

Pte. (Rev.) T. F. McWILLIAM,
Bramshot Camp.




Millions of colds start with wet feet, which could and should be prevented by wearing rubbers, rubber farm shoes or high rubber boots.

Through the slop and slush of Spring you can work better, be more comfortable, and enjoy better health, if your feet are protected by rubber footwear bearing one of these famous Trade Marks:

"JACQUES CARTIER" - "GRANBY"
"MERCHANTS" - "DAISY"
"MAPLE LEAF" - "DOMINION"

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.
LIMITED
Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire
EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL, P.Q.
SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA
26 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA
MADE IN CANADA



Back Ache

Count Zeppelin is reported to have died by pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs. His costly invention, from which so much was expected, proved a failure finally. He will be known as "the baby killer."

After having been in Hampton Roads nearly twelve months, where she was brought by a German prize crew the Appah and her cargo have been handed over to her English owners by the American courts.

Van H. Aldright of Pennsylvania says he has fourteen sons, all of whom will enlist for service if the United States goes to war. He has also seven daughters who will be available for nurses.

The Italian Consul Agent at Welland, Ont., has devised a plan to protect ships from torpedo attacks. The British Admiralty Naval Board at Ottawa has accepted it and will forward it to England.

The great success of the latest British gun is calculated to dishearten the Germans as much as it heartens the British and her Allies. The highest point aimed at was £600,000,000; the amount realized was £1,900,000,000.

Lorne Higgs, native of Nappam, who crossed with the first contingent and was made a German prisoner early in the war, has returned home for furlough. After three trials he escaped from prison, crossed the Dutch frontiers, and made his way to England.

Gin Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

Other indications that the kidneys are not purifying the blood stream properly are frequent headaches, deposits in the urine, touches of rheumatism—to name but a few symptoms—and every case calls for Gin Pills.

50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50 for all druggists.

Simple free if you write to
National Drug & Chemical Co.
of Canada, Limited
Toronto, Ont.
U. S. Address—N.A. DRUG CO., Inc.
202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

ONE PRESENT.

(Note.—Since the meeting of the District Division, it has been reported that the appeal in the case of the N. S. Temperance Act has been abandoned.—Ed.)

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells how to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezezone, which the moment a free drop are applied to any corn or callus the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, lifts off with the fingers.

Freezone dries the moment it is applied, and simply shrivels the corn or callus without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. A small bottle of freezezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but will positively rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or hardened callus. If your druggist hasn't any freezezone he can get it at any wholesale drug house for you.

It is stated that Bulgaria will present a "note" to the United States announcing that she will support Germany in her unrestricted submarine campaign and declaring that United States hostility toward Germany must be considered to be directed also against Bulgaria. The Bulgarian minister at Washington will ask for his passports.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

A TREATISE on the Horse—FREE!

Whether free this book that tells you about many of the diseases afflicting horses and how to treat them.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is a safe and reliable remedy. It will cure Spavin, Splint, and other bony enlargements. It is also a reliable cure for Curbs, Sprains, Strains, Cuts and Lameness. It does the work safely and at small expense.

Mr. Carl Anderson, Grand Prairie City, writes: "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for swellings, galls, and all kinds of bony enlargements. I have used it on my horse and find it a success."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at a uniform price of \$2.00 a bottle, 6 for \$10.00. If you cannot get it or do not like to order at your local drug store, write to Dr. E. J. Kendall Co., Eschborn Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

Kendall's Horse Insurance 117

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DAVIS' ESSENCES

THE WONDERFUL FRUIT MEDICINE

Thousands Owe Health And Strength To "Fruit-a-lives"

"FRUIT-A-LIVES", the marvellous medicine made from fruit juices... relieves more cases of Stomach, Liver, Blood, Kidney and Skin Troubles than any other medicine.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY

Service Daily, Except Sunday Express for Yarmouth... Express for Halifax and Truro.

ST. JOHN - DIGBY DAILY SERVICE (Sunday excepted) Canadian Pacific Steamship "Empress" leaves St. John 7:30 a. m.

BOSTON SERVICE Service of Boston from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of express trains for Halifax, Wednesday and Saturday.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY Connection at Middleton with all points on H. & S. W. Railway and Dominion Atlantic Railway.

Yarmouth Line

STEAMSHIP "PRINCE GEORGE" Leaves Yarmouth Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 p. m. Returns leaves Central Wharf, Boston, Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 p. m.

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

What do these words mean to you? They mean greater safety in the Home.

SAFETY FIRST AND ALWAYS USE EDDY'S "SILENTS"

Perhaps you have noticed these words on our new "Silent Parlor" match boxes. The splints of all matches contained in these boxes have been soaked in a solution which renders them dead wood.

JANUARY SECOND

All classes at the Maritime resume regular sessions. On the basis of 1916 applications for Maritime-trained office assistants we expect to require 500 bookkeepers, stenographers, bank clerks, etc.

MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE HALIFAX, N. S. E. KAULBACH, C. A.

1867--OUR--1917 JUBILEE YEAR

We have begun our 50th year with every prospect of it being the best yet. Students can enter at any time.

S. KERR Principal

Minaid's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

Lawrencetown

Chester Banks sold a cow last week to Dr. Simms for one hundred dollars. An interesting program is being prepared for an Easter concert in the Baptist Church.

Mrs. L. R. Moore, Sr., passed away on Saturday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. O. V. St. John. The funeral took place on Monday in the Baptist Church at 2:30 p. m.

Mrs. Frank E. Whitman and Miss Annie Laura Banks were united in marriage by Rev. E. S. Philbrook, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Annapolis, on the 19th inst.

The temperance program, which was given in the Baptist Sunday school on Sunday morning, was as follows: Service of Song by the school.

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Middleton

Mrs. Edwin Barneaux spent Sunday at Torbrook. Mrs. St. Clair Elliott leaves this week for her home in the West.

Mrs. Nellie Hill of South Berwick was home to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Hoffman.

Mrs. Belle Eaton and son returned Friday from Halifax, where they spent the past few weeks.

Mrs. N. W. Baker returned home last week from Halifax, where she had been the guest of her brother, Lewis and Inglis Finney.

Mr. G. W. Andrews left last week for Victoria, B. C., to bring home his son, Loring, who is suffering from a serious nervous breakdown.

Mr. Messinger took Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Swallow of Port George to Halifax to the Victoria General Hospital for surgical treatment.

Mr. Coffey, accountant at the Royal Bank, has been transferred to New Waterford, C. B., leaving for that place on Monday.

Mr. F. P. Mills is shipping wood from Littlewood's wharf via S. S. Granville for St. John, N. B.

Mr. Charles Brown is doing a flourishing business in the woodpiles of this vicinity with his woodyard.

Mr. Harold Markham, son of Rev. and Mrs. Markham, who has been a New Brunswick Battalion, has left for overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Farnsworth, who have spent the last year or more in Lynn, Mass., returned to their home here last week.

Miss Bertha Hudson, who has been spending several months with her mother, Mrs. H. Hudson, left on Thursday for Lynn, Mass.

Mr. William Dent sold a very fine two-year-old colt to Mr. Ralph O'Neil of Hampton.

Mr. Gerald Hines of Mr. Alberta who has spent the last year or more in Lynn, Mass., returned to their home here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Byard Marshall spent last Wednesday the guests of Mr. Howard Messenger, Arlington West.

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Mr. F. P. Mills is shipping wood from Littlewood's wharf via S. S. Granville for St. John, N. B.

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