# DEATH OF ADMIRAL FISHER REMOVES INTERESTING NAVAL FIGURE

### Called From Retirement to Lead the British Navy Against von Tirpitz, Lord Fisher Goes Down to History as the Greatest of Modern Sailors.

Admiral John Arbuthnot Fisher, First Baron of Kilverstone and former First Lord of the Admiralty passed away on July 10. Lord Fisher had been seriously ill since early in May, when he underwent an operation.

**The Late Lord Fisher.**

Born, 1841; entered British Navy, 1854; lieutenant, 1860.

Served in Crimean, Chinese and Egyptian wars, 1855-1882.

Commander of the famous Inflexible, 1882.

Director of naval ordnance, 1886-1891.

Controller of the Navy and Lord of the Admiralty, 1892-1897.

Commander-in-chief North American and West Indies stations, 1897-1899.

Commander-in-chief, Mediterranean station, 1899-1902.

Second Sea Lord of Admiralty, 1902-1903.

Commander-in-chief, Portsmouth, 1903-1904.

First Sea Lord of Admiralty, 1904-1910 and 1914-1915.

**Lord of Admiralty.**

Lord Fisher began his naval career in 1854, and while on active service took part in the Crimean, Chinese and Egyptian wars. He became Lord of the Admiralty in 1892, and First Sea Lord of the Admiralty in 1904, which post he held for six years.

Admiral "Jacky" Fisher

One of Britain's most famous "bulldogs," who has just passed away. He was a fearless fighter and naval reformer and lived to see the subjection of the power that threatened the supremacy of the Mistress of the Seas. He was one of the few men who saw the menace of Germany in her naval programme.

He emerged from retirement in October, 1914, to resume his post as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty and direct the naval warfare against Germany. His vigorous policy caused him to be termed "the Kitchener of the navy," and chief credit has been claimed for him in the bottling up of the German navy. Cabinet disputes led to his resignation in May, 1915, but he continued to serve the British Government in various capacities throughout the war, and was a prominent naval critic.

Lord Fisher was born on the Island of Ceylon, January 25, 1841, and was the son of Captain William Fisher, of a Highland regiment stationed in the east at the time. He entered the navy when but thirteen years of age, and was commissioned a lieutenant in 1860. From this time on his rise in the service was continuous. He was married in 1866 to Miss Frances Broughton, who died in 1918. He is survived by one son and three daughters.

**Britain's Idol.**

Lord Fisher was for many years a popular idol in Great Britain, enjoying the affection and confidence of every rank of the people. He was known as the "father of the dreadnought," because he was the first to realize the vast power of this type of warship. During his term as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, from 1904 to 1910, he virtually revolutionized the navy. He entirely changed the old-established and worn-out strategic disposition of the fleet, and threw no less than 150 warships, from immense ironclads to light cruisers, into the scrap-heap as obsolete and out-of-date.

Being a reformer by nature, Lord Fisher's attack on the British Naval Administration in September, 1919, in which he denounced the expenditures being made as "ruinous," might have been expected, but it caused a great sensation throughout the British Empire. Later Lord Fisher declared that in the submarine he saw the future seafighter and that the development of aviation had made invasion of Great Britain impracticable.

**Greatest Modern Sailor.**

Lord Fisher was one of the most picturesque characters the British Navy has had since Nelson. He began without friends or influence, and by sheer force of intellect and will advanced to the highest position of all, the position which is the inspiration of every officer in the service. He grew up in a rough school, and learned to take and give hard knocks. One gathers that he was not an easy man to work with; but he had sufficient brain power to have little need of collaboration, and some of the most important reforms that he brought about were the result of struggles into which he entered single handed. The dreadnought was Fisher's idea, so was the battle cruiser. He did not invent the turbine engine, but it was due to his persistent advocacy that it was generally adopted in the navy. It was also his idea to use the water-tube boiler; that is to say, to have the fire where the water was, and the water where the fire was, an improvement that made it possible to get up steam in a ship in twenty minutes, instead of seven hours. To use oil as fuel was also Fisher's idea.

Did any other naval expert ever invent or adapt so many important improvements? Yet they are by no means all that stand to the credit of Lord Fisher. He devised the system of nucleus crews for warships, whereby a ship would always have its complement of brains aboard and could sent its extra man power wherever it was needed, or take the crude, raw article and fit it into position instantly. But perhaps the greatest stroke of all, whereby the strength of the British fleet was kept in the North Sea, was in carrying out Nelson's old maxim that your battleground should be your drill ground. Of course, the Entente with France was necessary before this revolutionary change in naval strategy could be achieved, but the Entente might have been in existence and the British fleet scattered all over the seven seas had the navy been without a man like Fisher. One does not like to imagine the Great War breaking out, the German navy at Kiel and the British ships stationed all over the Mediterranean, the China Sea, and the Pacific, as had been the immemorial practice before Fisher became First Sea Lord.

## GREEKS CAPTURE TOWN OF BRUSSA

### Advance Forces Sweeping Far Past Historic City.

A despatch from Smyrna says:—An official communique issued from Army Headquarters on Thursday says that the advanced guard of the Greek forces has reached a line 15 kilometres beyond Brussa.

"We annihilated the enemy entrenched in the region of Brussa, capturing all his artillery," the statement adds.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Major Venizelos, son of the Greek Premier, commanded the artillery of the Greek forces which recently entered Brussa.

As the Greeks approached the city the Nationalists waved a white flag, but treacherously killed a Greek who was sent to confer with them. Thereupon, Major Venizelos ordered the artillery to open fire, killing many Turks and quieting all opposition, so that the Greek flag was hoisted speedily over the Town Hall of the most historic city of the Osmanlis.

ONTARIO AIR ROUTE

Giant hydroplane which inaugurated air service between Toronto and Muskoka, and which was piloted from New York to Toronto by Col. Barker, V.C.

## LONDON AIR EXHIBITION OPENED

### Commercial Planes Demonstrate Progress Made Since War.

A despatch from London says:—The remarkable progress which Great Britain has made during the last year in commercial aviation was evident at the opening of the air exhibition at the Olympia, the largest air show ever staged. Speaking of what strides England has made, General Sykes, controller general of civil aviation, stated that during the last year there had been 38,954 flights covering nearly 750,000 miles, 70,000 passengers carried and more than 116,000 pounds of merchandise transported, although only 519 registered planes were used.

"We have conquered the air, and our immediate task is to exploit our victory in the interest of commercial development," General Sykes stated, adding that only one plane met with a fatal accident.

The Olympia exhibition, which has displays by all of the British airplane manufacturers, is unique in that it shows airplanes with sleeping compartments, airplane limousines and air jitneys.

Air travel is becoming so popular between here and the continent that it was suggested at the Olympia that facilities for straphangers would soon be available on the machines flying from here to Paris and Brussels.

## PROGRESS IN CANADA'S MERCANTILE FLEET

### Half of Fleet of Sixty-Three Vessels Have Been Finished.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Such satisfactory progress is being made with the construction of Canada's mercantile marine fleet that it is believed in Government circles that the whole fleet of 63 vessels will be in commission by March 31 next, the end of the current fiscal year.

Up to the present time 32 vessels have been finished, and splendid headway is being made with the other half of the fleet. Particularly good progress is being made at the Montreal, St. John, Collingwood and Port Arthur yards.

Several vessels of large tonnage being built in inland yards will be utilized in ocean-going services, and it will be necessary to bring them through the canals to the St. Lawrence in sections.

## BATTLESHIP HOOD STILL LEADS

### Mutsu, Launched in Japan, is Smaller and Less Speedy.

A despatch from Yokosuka, Japan, says:—The Japanese battleship Mutsu, recently launched here, is closely comparable with the newest American battleship, the Maryland, launched at Newport News, in March. Both warships, however, are considerably smaller and less speedy than the great British battleship cruiser Hood, launched on the Clyde, in August, 1918. The Hood, on the other hand, is armed with 15-inch guns in her main battery, while the Mutsu and the Maryland will have an equal number of 16-inch rifles.

Manitoba celebrated her fiftieth birthday on July 15. She entered the Confederation in 1870. The anniversary was marked by the formal opening of the completed Provincial Parliament Buildings.

## Canada From Coast to Coast

Vancouver, B.C.—The British Columbia pulp and paper mills produced 189,289 tons of pulp and 130,809 tons of newsprint in 1919, as compared with 130,387 tons of pulp and 120,483 tons of newsprint in 1918.

The North Pacific Havre-Calais line of steamships will run from this port, serving French, Swedish and British Columbia ports. The first vessel of the line will arrive this month.

New Westminster, B.C.—It is estimated that the raspberry yield of the Lower Fraser Valley will be 1,200 tons this season, as compared with 1,000 last year. Strawberries will add another thousand, an increase of 300 tons over the previous season. Strawberries show about 100 per cent. increase in acreage, and raspberries 50 per cent.

Calgary, Alta.—Those in close touch with the coal industry here state that there will be a larger export business done than ever before, large quantities of coal going to Manitoba and Northern Ontario. The output is confidently expected to be much greater than last year's.

Regina, Sask.—It is estimated that twenty million dollars will be spent on building in the province this year. The rising price of lumber has reduced the margin between temporary and permanent building, and the increase in brick construction is more apparent than ever. Among the buildings to be erected are the briquetting plant at Bienfat, a new jail at Prince Albert, normal school at Saskatoon, C.P.R. depot at Moose Jaw, and many school buildings.

Winnipeg, Man.—The rush of immigrants to the West is unprecedented, and exceeds the tide of pre-war years. A very high class of settlers is in evidence both from the United States and Europe, the distribution being fairly evenly divided over the western provinces. During the months of March and April, 10,906 immigrants entered the Dominion from the British Empire, and 11,494 from the United States. A total of 1,686 entered from other countries. The greater part of this number went to the western provinces.

Sudbury, Ont.—The L. R. Steel Service Corporation, which is chartered by the Dominion Government, under a capitalization of $10,000,000 has opened an office here and will lease a large store in the near future. The company operates a chain of stores throughout the United States, Canada and England, and arrangements are being made for a series of stores in the north country.

Quebec, P.Q.—Sir Lomer Gouin, former Prime Minister of the province, on his return from Europe, stated that what was creating most interest overseas was the enormous wealth of Canadian forests. He added that several large syndicates were coming to Quebec province to secure forest lands. He also predicted a large immigration from France, Belgium and England.

Quebec has leased 40,000,000 acres of pulp wood lands and still retains 76,000,000 acres.

Fredericton, N.B.—An expenditure of $750,000 in the development of the antimony mines of Lake George, 20 miles from here, is forecasted by the management of the North America Antimony and Smelting Company.

Truro, N.S.—Antigonish has three new lobster factories, and there are now ten in operation in the county. Fishermen are receiving $10 per hundred weight, the highest ever paid on this coast.

The author of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, recently entered his eighty-seventh year.

Few Canadians are aware that the Peace River of the far North-west is a magnificent waterway. It is, in fact, a greater river than the St. Lawrence, and navigable for a greater distance; it lies, for the most part, between banks ranging from 200 to 500 feet in height, and reaches in places to a width of one mile.

Hon. I. A. Tuschereau

Who succeeds Sir Lomer Gouin as Prime Minister of Quebec.

## JUDGE TO BE SENT TO HUDSON BAY

### Will Travel 2,000 Miles to Hold Trial of Eskimo Murderer.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—As a stop-over on their long journey back to the land of endless ice and snow, Sergeant Douglas, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and Ouangwak, an Eskimo murderer from the regions around the North Pole, arrived in Ottawa recently and were quartered at the "mounties" headquarters at 120 Victoria street. Ouangwak is a British subject.

After his long journey from the Northland to Winnipeg, his native garments were in a sad state of disrepair, so that he comes to Ottawa in the raiment of a white man. He is in the neighborhood of from 20 to 27 years of age, and has been noticeably failing since he left his native snows.

The Eskimo is charged with having murdered a brother native in order to obtain the latter's wife, whom he wanted for his own, in the region around Chesterfield Inlet. Ouangwak is going back to stand trial in his own country as a reminder to his brother natives that the law of the white man must be respected.

He will be the first native who has ever been tried in his own country. Next year the Department of Justice will send a judge on the long journey to Chesterfield, and a court will be held there for the edification of the Eskimos. This will be the first time that a judge has ever penetrated into that part of the North-west Territories.

Another murder case has been reported to the police from the same region. This will be investigated by Sergt. Douglas during the coming winter, and, if possible, the perpetrator of the second crime will stand trial with the Eskimo who is now in Ottawa.

From Ottawa the greater part of the journey to Chesterfield will be on one of the comfortable Hudson Bay Co.'s trading steamers, sailing from Montreal. Chesterfield, by the sea route, is almost 4,000 miles from Montreal.

## Weekly Market Report

**Wholesale Grain.**

Toronto, July 20.—Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, $3.15; No. 2 Northern, $3.12; No. 3 Northern, $3.08, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, $1.14; No. 3 CW, $1.10; extra No. 1 feed, $1.00½; No. 1 feed, $1.09; No. 2 feed, $1.05½, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, $1.72; No. 4 CW, $1.40; rejected, $1.25; feed, $1.35, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $3.30; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3, white, nominal.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2 to $2.01; No. 2, do, $1.98 to $2.01; No. 3 do, $1.92 to $1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, $2.02 to $2.03; No. 2 do, $1.98 to $2.01; No. 3 do, $1.95 to $2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting, $1.84 to $1.86, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, $2.20 to $2.25, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $14.85, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $12.90, nominal.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $52; shorts, per ton, $61; good feed flour, $3.75 to $4.00.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $31; mixed, per ton, $27, track.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $15 to $16, track, Toronto.

**Country Produce—Wholesale.**

Cheese— New, large, 32 to 33c; twins, 32½ to 33½c; triplets, 33½ to 34c; old, large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34½ to 35½c: Stiltons, old, 36 to 36½; new, 34 to 35c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery prints, 59 to 62c.

Margarine—35 to 39c.

Eggs—No. 1, 56 to 57c; selects, 58 to 59c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 30c; fowl, 35c; turkeys, 53 to 60c; ducklings, 38 to 40c; squabs, doz., $6.50.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 26c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 30c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $5.25; primes, $4; Japans, $5; Limas, Madagascar, $12½c; Japan, 10 to 11c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $3.40 to $3.50; per 5 imp. gals., $3.25 to $3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.

**Provisions—Wholesale.**

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 46 to 49c; heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 63 to 66c; rolls, 34 to 36c; cottage rolls, 39 to 41c; breakfast bacon, 48 to 52c; backs, plain, 52 to 54c; boneless, 58 to 64c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 28 to 28½c; tubs, 28½ to 29c; pails, 28¾ to 29¼; prints, 29¼ to 30c. Compound tierces, 25 to 25½c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26¼ to 26¾c; prints, 27 to 27½c.

**Montreal Markets.**

Montreal, July 20.—Oats, Canadian West., No. 2, $1.38 to $1.40; do, No. 3, $1.36 to $1.37. Flour, new standard grade, $14.85 to $15.05. Rolled oats, bag of 90 lbs., $5.90 to $5.95. Bran, $54.25. Shorts, $61.25. Cheese, finest easterns, 27¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 60 to 61c. Eggs, fresh, 60c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $5.50.

**Live Stock Markets.**

Toronto, July 20.—Choice heavy steers, $15.50 to $16; good heavy steers, $15 to $15.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $14.50 to $15; do, good, $14 to $14.25; do, med., $11.75 to $12.25; do, com., $9 to $10; bulls, choice, $10 to $12.25; do, good, $9.50 to $11; do, rough, $6 to $8; butchers' cows, choice, $11.75 to $12.25; do, good, $11 to $11.25; do, com., $6.50 to $7.50; stockers, $9 to $11; feeders, $11 to $12.50; canners and cutters, $5 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $100 to $165; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; lambs, yearlings, $12 to $13; do, spring, $16.50 to $18; calves, good to choice, $16.50 to $18; sheep, $6.50 to $9; hogs, fed and watered, $20.75; do, weighed off cars, $21; do, f.o.b., $19.75; do, do, country points, $19.50.

Montreal, July 20.—Butcher steers, com., $8 to $10.50; butcher heifers, med., $9.50 to $11.50; com., $6.50 to $9; butcher cows, choice, $10 to $12; med., $6 to $9; canners, $3 to $4.50; cutters, $4.50 to $5.50; butcher bulls, com., $6 to $8. Good veal, $11.50 to $12.50; med., $6 to $11; grass, $6 to $8. Ewes, $6 to $9.50; lambs, good, $14.50 to $16; com., $12 to $14. Hogs, off-car weights, selects, $20.50 to $21; sows, $16.50 to $17.

## GRAIN ACREAGE LOWER IN CANADA

### Slight Decrease From 1919 Shown by Government Statistics.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The acreage sown to wheat, including fall wheat, in all Canada, is now estimated at 17,186,300 acres, which compares with 19, 125, 968 acres, the final estimate for 1919, and represents a decrease of 10 per cent. Spring wheat according to the estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, occupies this year 16,446,000 acres, or 11 per cent. less than last year. Fall wheat acreage this year is 740,300 acres, an increase of 10 per cent. over last year. Acreage in oats has increased 4 per cent. from 14, 952,114 to 15,555,400 acres. Barley is sown on 2,588,000 acres, or 2 per cent. less than last year; rye, 729,500 acres, or 3 per cent. less; peas, 2,588,000 acres, a decrease of 3 per cent.; mixed grains, 909,350 acres, an increase of 1 per cent; hay and clover, 10,409,150 acres, decrease 2 per cent.; alfalfa, 229,300 acres, increase 1 per cent. The area in potatoes is 819,000 acres, practically the same as last year.

The Prairie Provinces have an estimated area sown to wheat of 15,771,000 acres, against 17,750,167 last year, a decrease of 10 per cent. Manitoba has 2,687,000, against 2,880,301 last year; Saskatchewan, 9,440,000 acres, against 10,587,363; Alberta, 3,644,000 acres, against 4,282,386 acres last year.

## Spa As a Health Resort.

Spa has a double interest at present for those who are seeking health after the disease of war and for health-seekers in the ordinary way, in addition to the interest it holds at the present moment as the scene of the Allied Conference.

Within ten kilometres of the German frontier, Spa, invaded on August 4, 1914, was transformed by the Germans into a huge sanatorium and convalescent station. In March, 1919, it became the abode of the German G.H.Q., and from there, on the evening of November 9, fled William Hohenzollern, having signed his abdication at the Hotel Britannique. From November, 1918, to July, 1919, the International Armistice Commission held its sessions at Spa, and it has now been chosen for the meetings of the Supreme Council of the Allies. Spa did not escape scot-free. The Casino, occupied by the Germans, was destroyed by fire in 1917, the wonderful "Etablissement des Bains" was sacked, and its beautiful apparatus and fittings were carried off to Germany; the luxurious hotels and villas inhabited by the enemy's soldiers were mere wrecks. But by dint of hard work these disasters have been repaired, and nothing has been spared to restore the "Queen of Europe's watering-places" to the dignity she has long possessed.

## Manitoba Poem Prize Goes to Ontario Girl

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Miss Frances Beatrice Taylor of 128 Mill street, London, Ont., has been awarded first place in a poem competition held by The Manitoba Free Press in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the Province of Manitoba. The competitors were required to deal with the Province's jubilee. The first prize was $50. Rev. Dean Coombes of Winnipeg won second prize, and third money went to A. H. Sutherland of Winnipeg.

## Facts.

The sugar output of Cuba has risen by more than a million tons since 1914.

The owl is regarded as a bird of ill omen by the Maoris of New Zealand.

The Chinese language as spoken is quite different from the written language.

Germany claims to have handed over to the Allies a commercial fleet worth $425,000,000.

Towards the cost of the British Army of Occupation on the Rhine Germany has so far contributed $30,000,000.

5,000 guns and 24,500 machine guns had been destroyed in Germany under the terms of the Peace Treaty by the beginning of May.

Fossilized bones of a huge elephant recently discovered in France included a tusk weighing 440 pounds, and a tooth weighing 14 pounds. Scientists say that the animal must have stood over 13 ft. high.

**Taking After Father.**

Bert just came home from [illegible] and he had a "shadow" on his upper lip. He stopped to say "Hello" to his grandfather.

His grandfather looked him over and said: "Why, son, you look more like your mother every day."

"What makes you think so?" asked Bert.

"Why because your father had a moustache that comes down to his chin. Just look at that one of yours; you must take after your mother."

Canada's fisheries have doubled in value since 1914.

Ripon, one of England's most ancient cities, still follows the custom of blowing a horn every evening at nine o'clock, which was instituted by King Alfred.

"REG'LAR FELLER S"—By Gene Byrnes

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO