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LAST EDITION

BRITISH SEAPLANES RAID POINT ON GERMAN COAST

Two Enemy Patrol Ships Sunk And Small British Destroyer Lost--German Torpedo Boat Missing--German Air-ship Sheds Bombed And Zeppelins Damaged.

London, March 27.—British seaplanes made a raid on the coast of Schleswig-Holstein Saturday forenoon, and bombarded a number of German airship sheds, doing, it is believed, considerable damage to the sheds and the Zeppelins which they contained. The British machines were escorted to the island of Sylt by a squadron of light cruisers and destroyers, under command of Commodore Tyrwhitt. Two German patrol ships were encountered in Sylt harbor and sunk, and the seaplanes flew from their parent ship eastward to the mainland, north of the Kiel canal, and attacked the airship sheds. They were subjected to a heavy fire from the German aerial defenses. Three seaplanes failed to return. In a storm which followed the raid, two British destroyers collided, and it is feared that the Medusa has been lost. The German fleet did not come out to attack Commodore Tyrwhitt's squadron. Unofficial reports of a naval battle Sunday are not confirmed.

Admiralty Report. The following official statement was issued last night: "An attack by British seaplanes was delivered Saturday morning upon German airship sheds in Schleswig-Holstein, eastward of the island of Sylt. The seaplanes were conveyed to their rendezvous close to the German coast by an escorting force of light cruisers and destroyers under Commodore Tyrwhitt. "Three of the seaplanes which took part in the attack are missing. The destroyer Medusa was in collision with the destroyer Laverock, and it is feared that in the stormy weather which prevailed last night, the Medusa may have been lost, but no misgivings are felt as to the safety of the crew. Two German armed patrol vessels were sunk by our destroyers. "No detailed report has yet been received, but from Danish press messages it would appear that this operation, which was carried out within the enemy's waters, achieved its object. The Laverock, 260 feet long, was built in 1914, and displaced 965 tons. She was armed with three 4-inch guns and two torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was 100 men. The latest available British navy records give no destroyer Medusa. During the naval engagement off Sylt four German torpedo boats were cut off by a number of British destroyers, but eventually succeeded in making their escape, says a despatch to the Central News from Copenhagen. A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Copenhagen says: "According to The Politiken, large British and German squadrons were observed yesterday along the west coast of Jutland, off Esbjerg and France. Ship captains arriving at Esbjerg report that they met a large German flotilla, consisting of five cruisers and 29 torpedo boats, yesterday morning. Fishing boats report that they saw 20 British torpedo boats near Blavandshuk, and that one Danish trawler nearly collided with a British battleship. Germans Put to Flight. "It is supposed that the British flotilla attacked and put the German squadron to flight. "The captain of the steamer Cimbric says he met a German flotilla going southward at noon yesterday, and later two German trawlers arriving on the scene. Suddenly a British squadron, composed of ten torpedo boats, appeared and attacked the trawlers, which took flight and in flames ran for Sylt island, whither it was impossible for the British to pursue, as the German fortress of Sylt opened fire. "Between 7 and 8 o'clock a violent cannonading was heard in the North Sea."

German Torpedo Boat Missing. London, March 27.—A German torpedo boat is missing since the sea fighting which followed the British air raid on Saturday morning on German aviation sheds in northern Schleswig-Holstein, according to an official German statement received here by wireless. Only artillery engagements have occurred around Verdun. The principal activity on the western front occurred near St. Eloi. The British destroyed 100 yards of German trenches on this sector.

WILLARD EASILY WON DEFEATED MORAN IN SEVEN OUT OF TEN ROUNDS.

Champion Broke Bones in Right Hand in Second Round.—The Gate Receipts Were \$151,254. New York, March 27.—Willard, the world's pugilistic champion, successfully defended the heavyweight title against Frank Moran of Pittsburgh in a ten-round bout in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night. At no time was Moran as big and strong as he was in his previous fights, and was only awakened to the need of action when Moran won one round on points. Jess Willard won despite the fact that he broke a bone in his right hand in the second round. Willard was not merely too big and strong for Moran, he was vastly too clever. Round by round he jabbed and up-pugged his smaller opponent almost at will, though unable to land a knockout punch. The first round, when Willard, much softer, fatter and higher-stomached than his friends would have had the public believe, was a little nervous, was even, but every other round was the giant cowboy's by a big margin. He not only landed three blows to every one scored by Moran, but he put more power into his punches. Moran made against tremendous odds. He weighed 201½ pounds to Willard's 259½. He stood six feet one inch to Willard's six feet seven inches, but he was not daunted. He tore in like a wildcat, taking such punishment as few men have endured and kept on his feet. By the middle of the tenth round it seemed for a moment as if Moran must crumple under the savage up-pugers that Willard drove to his chin and jaw. He was groggy, driven to a clinch, but he weathered the evil moment and came back in the eighth round hungry for more punishment. At most times during the thirty

DESPERATE EFFORTS TO DETACH ITALY. This is What Germany Has Been Seeking To Do.

Paris, March 27.—Germany has been making desperate efforts to detach Italy from the ranks of the Allies. This was learned to-day when the War Council of the Allies, one of the most important conferences in history, met for its first session at the Foreign Office to-day. The Germans planned by a shrewd propaganda and by a triumph at Verdun to create such dissatisfaction in Italy that the Government would reconsider its plan to help "close the steel ring" around the Central Empires by joining in the Paris programme for concerted action. (Special to the Whig.)

FRENCH TRANSPORT HITS MINE AND SINKS. With Big Loss of Life, Athens Despatch Says—German Steamer Sinks.

Berlin, March 27.—A French transport carrying troops away from Salonika struck a mine and sank, with large loss of life, according to an Athens despatch to-day. Only seventy-three persons were rescued. (Special to the Whig.)

THE WHIG CONTENTS.

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A POLITICAL CRISIS COMING IN GERMANY.

Von Buelow May Become Chancellor—War Cannot Last Beyond August.

New York, March 27.—A special cable to the Evening Sun from Rome says: Senator Camperoni, brother-in-law of Prince Von Buelow, ex-Ambassador from Berlin to Rome, has confided to friends here that the Kaiser has asked Von Buelow to return to Berlin to replace Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, who is about to be retired from the Imperial Chancellorship. According to Senator Camperoni, Prince Von Buelow is reluctant to re-enter the Cabinet at this time, but does not hesitate to obey the Kaiser's summons. At the most, Von Buelow believes it is impossible to prolong the war beyond August.

NO INFANTRY ACTIONS IN VERDUN REGION.

Mine Fighting in the Argonne in Favor of the French.

Paris, March 27.—There were no infantry actions in the Verdun region last night, this afternoon's official statement says. East of the Meuse the artillery action was violent along the Douaumont line. To the west of the river the night was relatively calm. The canonade was violent on the Douaumont-Vaux front and also around Moulainville and Chailillon. Mine fighting on the Daughter of Death Hill in the Argonne resulted to the advantage of the French. Grenade fighting occurred on the Courte Chaussee sector.

BRITISH DESTROY GERMAN TRENCHES.

Near St. Eloi, According to Berlin Official Statement.

Berlin, March 27.—Reports of further heavy Russian attacks west of Jacobstadt and near Postaway was reported by the War Office this afternoon. Only artillery engagements have occurred around Verdun. The principal activity on the western front occurred near St. Eloi. The British destroyed 100 yards of German trenches on this sector.

SAVES EARS FROM SHOCK.

New York, March 27.—A new device to protect the ear drums of artillerymen during engagements on the western front, has recently been distributed by the British army, according to William Frey of Boston, recently a member of a British artillery regiment, who arrived here to-day. The device fits into the ears and is so constructed that the shock resulting from the discharge of big guns is absorbed by wire coils before it reaches the ear drums. Ordinary conversation, however, can be easily heard, the device intercepting only heavy atmospheric shocks. Frey said he had secured his discharge on learning that the United States was likely to become involved in the Mexican troubles.

A FINE RECORD.

Eight Brothers and Sisters All Over Seventy Years. Chatham, March 27.—The Arnold family of Kent county undoubtedly establishes a record for longevity in this section of the province, at least. The eight surviving brothers and sisters of the late Lawrence Arnold, Harwich township, are all over seventy years of age, and their combined ages is 640 years. They are: Anna Read, Harwich, 88 years; David Arnold, Chatham, 86; Elizabeth Arnold, Harwich, 84; W. S. Arnold, Harwich, 82; Catherine Merritt, Chatham, 78; Mary A. Merritt, Chatham, 73; Sarah Livingstone, 70. Including the months, the total is over 640 years.

THE LAST OF THEM.

Was Last Survivor of Greely Expedition. New York, March 27.—Henry Biederbeck, said to be the last survivor of the Greely Arctic expedition of 1881-1884, died on Saturday at his home, 132 Palisade avenue, Jersey City. He was fifty-eight years of age. He was born in Germany, and studied chemistry and pharmacy. He came to this country in 1870, and ten years later joined the Greely expedition. He served at Lady Franklin Bay as hospital steward for the expedition and assistant to the naturalist.

All Americans Saved.

London, March 27.—All Americans aboard the Sussex, which was saved and accounted for, a statement issued by the American Embassy declared to-day. Albert West, a Hamilton Swede, was terribly gashed in an altercation over the war, and Gus Carleton, another Swede, is under arrest, charged with attempted murder. Norway has made a demand on Germany for an investigation of the sinking of the Norwegian ships Lindfield and Kankko, according to Christiania despatches. A mountain in the Cascade Range has been named "Sir Robert and a glacier at its foot "Borden." John Wickett, a prominent merchant in Port Hope, died suddenly in his store Saturday night.

TWO MORE STEAMERS HAVE BEEN TORPEDOED.

Minneapolis Sunk in the Mediterranean, and Cecilia Near England.

(Special to the Whig.) London, March 27.—Eleven persons were killed in the sinking of the British liner Minneapolis by a submarine in the Mediterranean last Wednesday. All others aboard were saved. Steamer Cecilia Sunk. (Special to the Whig.) London, March 27.—It is announced that the British steamer Cecilia, which sailed from Portland, Maine, for London, Eng., March 11th, was sunk by a torpedo.

Proof Tubantia Was Torpedoed.

The Hague, March 27.—The Dutch Ministry announces that a piece of a submarine torpedo was found on a life boat of the Tubantia; proving she was submarined. Still More Torpedoed. (Special to the Whig.) London, March 27.—Three more vessels have been sunk within the last twenty-four hours with a probable loss of nine lives. They are the French steamer Hebe, the British steamer Cerne and the British carrier Kharotum. All aboard the Cerne are known to have been saved, and it is believed that Hebe's crew was rescued. Nine of the Kharotum's crew are missing and probably drowned.

LOOKS LIKE TEUTON PLOT To Force The United States Into War.

ONE AMERICAN WOMAN LOST HER LIFE BY SINKING OF THE SUSSEX.

The London Newspapers Ask What the U. S. Will Now Do.—The Teuton Challenge is Direct and Brutal. (Special to the Whig.) London, March 27.—At least one American, it now appears certain, was lost in the sinking of the Channel liner Sussex. After carefully checking over the lists of the survivors the American Embassy announced to-day that Miss Calliope Astasia Fannell, New York, is missing. Twelve bodies of passengers and members of the crew have been recovered. About seventy others are missing. A Deliberate Plot. (Special to the Whig.) Washington, March 27.—It is generally believed in official circles that the torpedoing of the Sussex was a deliberate plot to force the United States into war.

What Will The U. S. Do?

(Special to the Whig.) London, March 27.—The London newspapers generally agreed to-day that the Sussex was torpedoed and speculated at length on what the United States will do. "Obviously," said the Chronicle, "no more direct or defiant challenge was ever handed by one nation to another than that which Germany has launched at the United States. Whether the United States picks it up or lets it lie, the world and all the belligerents will know with a clearness hitherto lacking precisely where the greatest of the neutral countries stand."

THE NAPANESE CURLERS ARE RAISING MONEY TO ERECT NEW RINK.

U. M. Wilson Appointed Crown Attorney for Lennox and Addington.—A Real Indian Smashed up Chief Barrett's Police Station. (From Our Own Correspondent.) Napanee Curling Club held a meeting in the Town Hall to discuss the question of providing a rink. About \$5,000 will be needed and half of the amount was subscribed. Committees were appointed to secure a site and more money. A. E. Van Luvan, an employee of R. Light whilst engaged in helping to saw logs at the mill Saturday fell at the end of the slip and suffered a broken arm. U. M. Wilson, son of Uriah Wilson, ex-M.P. for Lennox and Addington, has been appointed Crown Attorney for this county, in the place of Hammell M. Deroche, deceased. At the Trinity Methodist Church yesterday special services were held by Gipsy Simon Smith. On Saturday afternoon an Indian, giving his name as "Sunrise," from the reservation near Cornwall, was found on the Grand Trunk Railway track very much under the influence of liquor, and was taken in charge by Chief Barrett. On being taken to the cells he became very violent and smashed up things. Ladies of the Red Cross Society, who were holding a meeting in the Council Chamber, over the cells, were very much excited at the disturbance. Gen. Alderson, commander of the Canadian forces, was knighted by the King at Buckingham Palace.

WANT TO DEBATE IN COMMONS Upon Matters in Regard To Penitentiary.

DR. EDWARDS OBJECTS TO SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCE TO DR. PHELAN.

Ottawa, March 27.—When the House of Commons went into supply on the estimates for penitentiaries, Hon. C. J. Doherty, in reply to a question, said that about 100 penitentiaries during the first eight months of the war to enlist for active service, and that about four or five had been afterwards reincarcerated. Hon. Frank Oliver contended that to release men from prison to enlist for active service seemed to indicate a lack of appreciation of the nature of military service and for the type of men who were entering the over-time to consider whether or not men released from penitentiaries should be accepted for active service, after they had completed their sentences. To this Mr. Doherty replied that it was not the policy of the department to release convicts wholesale that they might join the army. He said that there had been special reasons for such action in the cases of the men who had gone, such as previous military service, good conduct in the penitentiary, and the periods of their sentences. In some instances it was felt that a man's willingness to risk his life deserved some consideration. Mr. Boulay, of Rimouski, argued that, since it was possible some French-speaking prisoners might be admitted to the Portsmouth Penitentiary, there should be some officials there who could speak the French language. Dr. J. W. Edwards, of Frontenac, rose to protest against the granting of a superannuation allowance of \$1,500 a year to Dr. Phelan, former surgeon of Portsmouth Penitentiary. Dr. Edwards said it had been proven during the investigation held into the affairs of that institution that Dr. Phelan had used violent and obscene language to the guards; that he was a petty grafter, and that he had tried to induce one of the guards to commit perjury. Dr. Edwards then made a warm reply to the last report of penitentiary inspection, in which Inspector Douglas Stewart and W. S. Hughes had been appointed to some previous criticism of penitentiary management by the members for Frontenac and others. He said that the two inspectors had made statements in this report which they must have known were false and misleading. He said that Mr. Hughes himself, while accountant of Kingston Penitentiary, had made written charges against officials there, and that it was because of these statements that Dr. Edwards had requested an investigation. After an investigation had been ordered, Hughes, who had been appointed as inspector, told the Frontenac member that he did not intend to go on the witness stand and tell all he knew now that he was an inspector. Perhaps it was the larger salary which had influenced him, or perhaps it was because of the fact that he had been charged with counter-charges up their sleeves against him. Dr. Edwards then went on to reply to the statements made in the inspector's report referred to. He charged that the inspector's statement that no punishment was ever inflicted on insane convicts, Dr. Edwards pointed out that in the report of the commission which had investigated the penitentiary, it had been shown that inmates of the insane ward had been subjected to ice-cold tubbing and hosing with water at sixty pounds pressure.

Religious Discrimination.

The Frontenac member then went on to charge apparent religious discrimination. In 1912 an official in Stony Mountain penitentiary caught carrying letters to convicts had been dismissed. In 1914 Rev. J. A. Joubert, the chaplain, had been detected doing the same thing, but his suspension had been withdrawn by the wish of the Minister of Justice. Again in Portsmouth penitentiary two guards who had confessed to accepting money from the friends of convicts had lost their positions. Yet it had afterwards been discovered that Rev. Father McDonald, of the same institution, had cashed money orders for small amounts from the mother of a Kingston convict. Dr. Edwards did not assert that he had received any commission on them, but since in both the Stony Mountain and Portsmouth cases the Roman Catholic officials had been allowed to keep their positions, while Protestant ones were dismissed, it would appear that there had been discrimination. It was up to the Minister of Justice to make it clear that his department was administered without respect to creed. D. D. MacKenzie said that if the chaplain at Portsmouth penitentiary

had only cashed money orders for a convict out of the goodness of his heart it would appear a very small offence indeed.

Hon. Mr. Doherty Replies. Hon. C. J. Doherty first took up Dr. Edwards' reference to Dr. Phelan, the Minister of Justice reading evidence taken before the investigating commissioner, regarding the words which Dr. Phelan was accused of using. He pointed out that while the commissioners had found the language unadvised, they had not determined whether or not it was used in jest. As to the charge that Dr. Phelan had sought to induce a witness to commit perjury at his enquiry, Mr. Doherty said that one witness had testified that he had been asked by the doctor to say something of the language in which reference had been made by the member for Frontenac. The charge that Dr. Phelan was a "petty grafter," was based on the fact that he had accepted \$4 for examining four applicants for positions as guards at Kingston. Higgin had been condemned by the investigating commissioner not because he took the money but because he had disregarded his agreement not to engage in outside practice while surgeon at the penitentiary. Mr. Doherty felt that he would not have been justified in dismissing Dr. Phelan on the strength of these facts, and therefore did not believe he would have been justified in refusing him a superannuation allowance. Neither did he think it right to hold Dr. Phelan responsible for methods of treating insane persons which he had not authorized to change, while his superior officers had not condemned them. Mr. Doherty said he had thought that as far as Col. W. S. Hughes was concerned, he had expected a truce, because Col. Hughes was in the trenches answering the attacks of German snipers. Dr. Edwards—I was talking about W. S. Hughes, inspector of penitentiaries; I have nothing to say about Col. Hughes. "He had only one physical personal," retorted the Minister of Justice. He went on to say that he had not before heard that favor was shown by W. R. Travers, and indeed, his officials had assured him that the member for Frontenac was misinformed on that point.

Case of the Chaplains.

"After having reached sixty years of age, and having lived in a mixed community of Catholics and Protestants," said the Minister, "it is pretty difficult for me to keep a straight face when it is suggested that in matters of justice and fair play it makes any difference to me whether a man is a Protestant or a Catholic." Mr. Doherty took up the several cases which Dr. Edwards had thought indicated discrimination in the treatment of officials for religious reasons. Rev. Father McDonald, of Kingston, he said, was one of a long list of penitentiary officials who had received registered letters. He had received some letters from the mother of a convict, who had written to the department that those letters had not contained money for her son, but related to personal matters, which she did not wish divulged. Father McDonald had had been guilty of an infraction of the penitentiary regulations. Rev. Father Joubert, of Stony Mountain penitentiary, when newly appointed chaplain at that institution, had sent away a letter for a convict, who had been informed that this was an infraction of the rules, and had promised that it should not occur again. Shortly afterwards, however, the warden heard that another letter had been sent, and had suspended the chaplain. In view of the fact that it was the policy of the department, in order to maintain respect for the chaplains, that such cases should be dealt with by the minister himself, Mr. Doherty had asked that the suspension be withdrawn. It had afterward turned out that the chaplain had not been implicated in the sending of a letter after he had given the warden his promise. As to the case of the guard McArthur at Stony Mountain, he had acted as intermediary in correspondence between a convict and an ex-convict, knowing he was contravening the rules. He had admitted having done so, and was dismissed. Mr. Doherty said that he had hoped to have improved the penitentiary system and to have adopted a plan whereby various Government departments would have been supplied with goods by the inmates of the penal institutions. The war had broken out, however, and the minister had not thought it desirable to bring prison labor into competition with free labor at such a time in supplying things which the Government might need. In the meantime he and his officials had been endeavoring to improve conditions in the penitentiaries, and had been preparing a better system of regulation.

CANADIAN SECTOR WAS BOMBARDED.

(Special to the Whig.) Ottawa, March 27.—A communique received from Sir Max Aitken yesterday says the Canadian sector was severely bombarded by the Germans on March 18th. Shells fell at the rate of four per minute, but little damage resulted.

It is officially announced that according to affidavits of survivors of the steamship Sussex, there is no doubt but that she was torpedoed without warning.

The British official statement reports enemy artillery activity near Neuve Chapelle, Ypres and Wiclle. Two French aeroplanes dropped sixteen bombs of a large size on enemy camps at Naxillols and Montfaucon.

TRIED TO RUN THE BLOCKADE But German Raider Greif Met Its Finish SENT TO THE BOTTOM

BY A FEW BROADSIDES FROM BRITISH STEAMER The Greif Was Equipped For Raiding—120 German Sailors Taken Prisoners—The Action Was a Hot One.

London, March 27.—The German auxiliary cruiser Greif, sunk by the British in the North Sea on February 29th attempted to run the British blockade the day the German cruiser Moewe returned. Evidently it expected the patrol squadron would be engaged in hunting for the Moewe, but the cordon of auxiliaries left no loophole. Seeing herself in a tight hole, the Greif turned eastward, proceeding toward home in a leisurely manner so as not to attract too much attention when she sailed by the Alcantara. The two ships lay almost side by side while the captain of the British steamer enquired by megaphone for particulars of the strange vessel, which, according to the official report, had the Norwegian colors painted on her sides, but which flew no flag. The enquiries from the Alcantara were answered in perfect Norwegian, but the action of the raider aroused the suspicions of the British auxiliary. She was lowering a boat to send a searching party aboard when the Germans opened fire.

A Hot Action.

The action is described as one of the hottest of the war, recalling duels between evenly matched frigates in the days before the time of iron-clads. According to the British account, the German raider was put out of action by a few broadsides, and sank after twelve minutes. She was followed to the bottom a few minutes later by her victorious adversary, which evidently felt victim of torpedo launched from the Greif's tube a moment before the raider disappeared beneath the waves. Other British warships soon appeared on the scene, and secured many members of the crews of the two fighters including 120 German sailors.

The naval authorities state that the Greif was as well equipped for raiding as was the Moewe. The War Office would not have given out the story at this stage had they not received evidence that the enemy had learned of the fate that overtook the Greif. The War Office may be holding back other news of a favorable nature. The Alcantara, the British vessel sunk, was a more important ship than the Greif but in view of the possibilities of the engagement in the North Sea should be considered a victory.

DAILY MEMORANDUM City Council, 8 p.m. See top page 4, right hand column, for probabilities.

BORN.

DIER—In Westport, on March 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. William Dier, a daughter. GILMOUR—In General Hospital, Kingston, on Saturday, March 15th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Gilmour, Arthur, a son. KENNEDY—In Tielborne, on March 15th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, a daughter. MCCANN—In Westport, on March 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. P. McCann, a daughter.

STALY—In Kingston, on March 27th, 1916, to Sergt. and Mrs. G. H. Staly (nee Alice Myers), a son.

DIED.

WRIGHT—In Kingston, on March 25th, 1916, Sarah Wright, daughter of the late John Wright. Funeral from her residence, King street W., to St. John's Church, Portsmouth, Tuesday afternoon at 2 p.m. Interment at Catusque. McWATERS—At Penetanguishene, on March 26th, 1916, Thomas McWaters, formerly of Portmouth. Funeral will be held from the residence of his niece, Miss Sarah Moore, 102 Queen street, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, to Sand Hill cemetery. REID—In Kingston, on March 26th, 1916, James Reid, aged 97 years. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Winters, 300 Clergy street, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30, to Catusque cemetery. THOMPSON—At Kingston, March 26th, Edward J. Thompson, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Blake Thompson, aged six weeks. Funeral (at 10) Monday afternoon.

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FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS WORDS OF WISDOM FROM MANY THINKERS The highway of holiness is along the commonest road of life—along your very way. —Mark Gey Fosses.